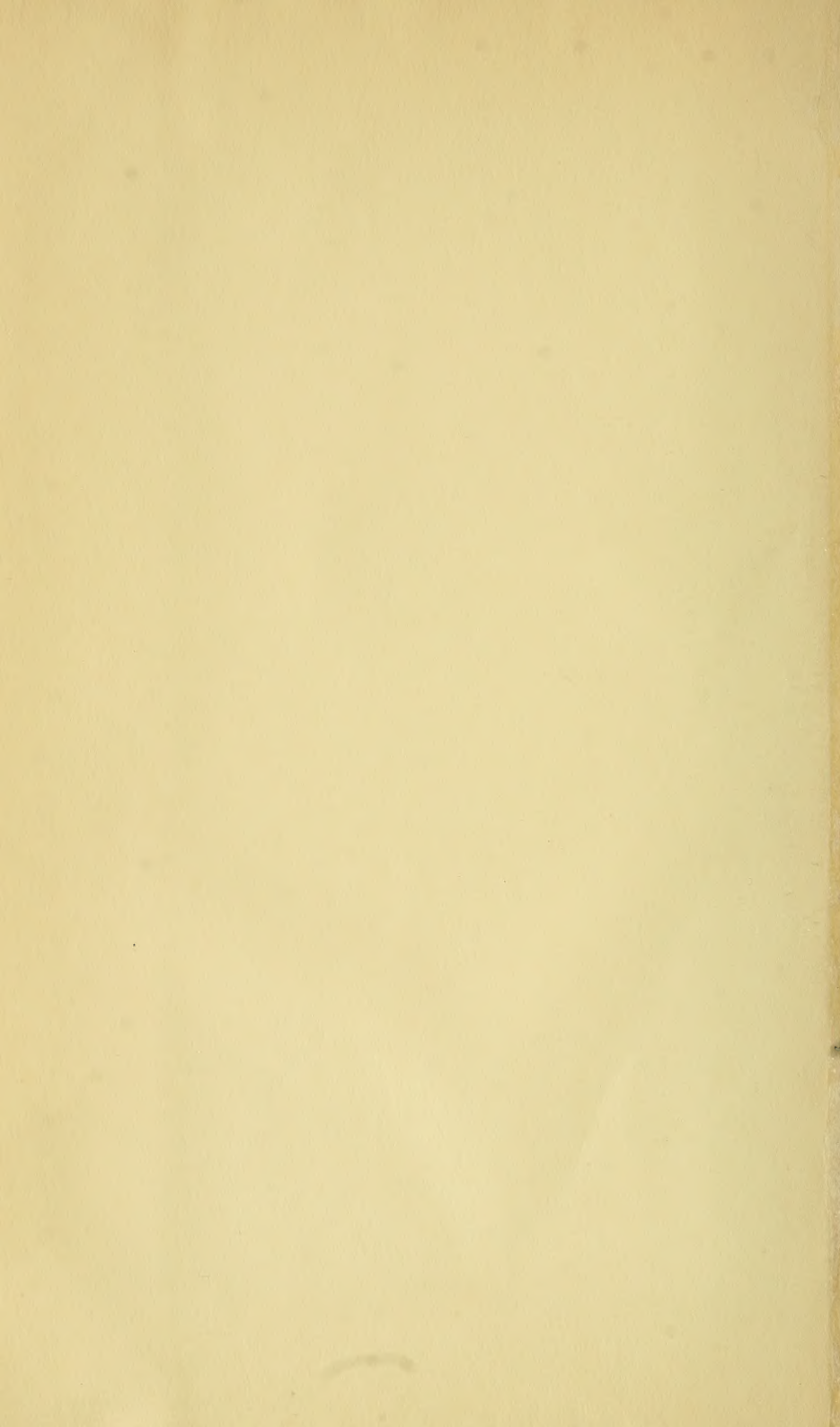


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H A N D - B O O K
FOR
EUROPEAN TOURISTS

THROUGH

**BELGIUM, HOLLAND, THE RHINE, GERMANY, SWITZERLAND,
ITALY, AND FRANCE :**

INCLUDING

A FULL DESCRIPTION OF PARIS ;

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ;

THE FASHIONABLE CONTINENTAL SPAS,

WITH REMARKS ON THE NATURE OF MINERAL WATERS BY ENGLISH AND RESIDENT PHYSICIANS ;

TEN MINUTES' ADVICE ON SEA-SICKNESS ;

A CUSTOM-HOUSE GUIDE ;

AND

A LIST OF THE STEAM PACKETS

TO AND FROM ALL THE FOREIGN PORTS ;

CONTINENTAL RAILWAYS,

WITH FARES, HOURS OF DEPARTURE, AND REGULATIONS.

BY FRANCIS COGHLAN,

**Author of Guides to London, Paris, St. Petersburg, The Rhine, Switzerland, Belgium,
Holland, &c.**

SECOND EDITION.

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED.

**Illustrated by a New and Original Map of Europe ; with all the Railways open, in progress,
and proposed ; and Panorama of the Rhine from Cologne to Mayence.**

L O N D O N :

H. HUGHES, 15, ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND.

BRUSSELS: C. MUQUARDT. LEIPSIG: TAUCHNITZ, JUN.

1847.

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LONDON :
THOS. HARRILD, PRINTER, SILVER STREET,
FALCON SQUARE.

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P R E F A C E
TO THE
S E C O N D E D I T I O N.

THE rapid and unprecedented sale of the first and second editions of the Hand-book for Central Europe, renders an apology for the appearance of a new edition for 1847, it is presumed, unnecessary. Considerable additions, improvements, and corrections up to the present time have been introduced; and the whole line of route from Hamburg to Vienna, including those cities, entirely re-written.

A new edition of the Hand-book for Italy, complete in *one Volume*, is also published; and, without any pretensions to *fine writing*, there is every reason to hope it will prove a useful Companion to travellers through that interesting country.

April, 1847.

List of Booksellers

WHERE COGHLAN'S HAND-BOOKS MAY BE HAD.

<i>Aix-la-Chapelle</i>	.	.	Meyer.
<i>Amsterdam</i>	.	.	Frederick Muller.
<i>Antwerp</i>	.	.	Kornicker.
<i>Baden-Baden.</i>	.	.	Marx.
<i>Basle</i>	.	.	Waltz. Schweighauser.
<i>Berlin</i>	.	.	Asher.
<i>Berne</i>	.	.	Burgdorfe.
<i>Bologna.</i>	.	.	Rusconi freres.
<i>Bonn</i>	.	.	Henry and Cohen.
<i>Boulogne</i>	.	.	Watel.
<i>Brighton</i>	.	.	Folthorp.
<i>Brussels</i>	.	.	Muquardt.
<i>Calais</i>	.	.	Le Roi
<i>Carlsruhe</i>	.	.	Bielefeld.
<i>Coblentz</i>	.	.	Hergt.
<i>Cologne</i>	.	.	Eisen. Kohnan.
<i>Dover</i>	.	.	Batchellor.
<i>Dresden</i>	.	.	Arnold.
<i>Florence</i>	.	.	Molini.
<i>Frankfort</i>	.	.	Jügel. Wilmans. Hermann.
<i>Geneva</i>	.	.	Briquet and Dubois. Desrogis.
<i>Genoa</i>	.	.	Beuf.
<i>Hamburg</i>	.	.	Perthes and Co.
<i>Havre</i>	.	.	Hondaille.
<i>Heidelberg</i>	.	.	Mohr.
<i>Lausanne</i>	.	.	Rouiller.
<i>Leipsic</i>	.	.	B. Tauchnitz
<i>Leghorn</i>	.	.	Nanni, successor to Gamba.
<i>Lucerne</i>	.	.	Meyer.
<i>Mannheim</i>	.	.	Artaria and Fontaine.
<i>Mayence</i>	.	.	Zabern. Faber.
<i>Milan</i>	.	.	Artaria. Dumolard. Molinari.
<i>Munich</i>	.	.	J. G. Cotta.
<i>Naples</i>	.	.	Glass, Puzziello, & English Library.
<i>Paris</i>	.	.	Galignani.
<i>Pisa</i>	.	.	Nistri.
<i>Ramsgate</i>	.	.	Burges and Hunt.
<i>Rome</i>	.	.	Monaldini.
<i>Rotterdam</i>	.	.	Mrs. Krapp.
<i>Southampton</i>	.	.	Fletcher and Son
<i>Turin</i>	.	.	Bocca.
<i>Venice</i>	.	.	Vallardi.

PREFACE.

IN the years 1838, 1839, 1840, when the hand-books of Mr Murray appeared in such rapid succession, embracing most parts of the Continent, and anticipating by *announcement* every corner of Europe ; and throwing “net works,” as he called them, not only over those spots little frequented by English travellers, but scarcely ever visited ; I thought it unnecessary to republish any of my original works ; but the editions in 1842-43 have so *overloaded* the tourist that he cries out, with some appearance of reason, “Hold hard, there !” What, three hand-books for Italy, two for Germany, one for France (not including Paris), and one for Switzerland ; making, in all, *eight* volumes of goodly size for a continental tour !

The Hand-Book for CENTRAL EUROPE is compiled for the use of those who do not require a travelling library, but such as merely pass through a country by the high-ways, avoiding the by-ways, and stopping only at the most attractive places. For those who prefer visiting every place, in every direction, this Guide is not intended. It will, however, be readily seen that the most interesting places, such as Paris, Brussels, the Rhine, the German Watering-places, Switzerland, and Jersey and Guernsey, have been so fully described as to render local guides unnecessary ; and general hints respecting luggage, modes of travelling, expenses, in short, every information in the least likely to be useful to travellers has been inserted.

In the compilation, however, I have not had the good fortune to be aided by the hints or suggestions of numerous travellers. The golden idea of an author inviting travellers to correct faulty Guide-books originated with Mr Murray. No plan could be cheaper or better calculated to render *second editions*, what few first editions are, correct; and the evident improvements which have resulted tempts me to solicit the kind offices of my readers in the words of the writer of the Hand-books.

“That such a work can be faultless is impossible; and the Author has therefore to throw himself on the indulgence of his readers to excuse the inaccuracies (numerous no doubt) which may occur in the course of it, especially in the first edition, in spite of the care taken to avoid them; and *he most particularly requests all who make use of it to favour him, through his publishers, with a notice of any mistakes or omissions which they may discover*, such communications will be carefully attended to, in the event of a new edition being required.”

LONDON, May 1st, 1844.

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INTRODUCTION.

PASSPORT.

THE first business previous to visiting the Continent is to obtain permission, *i. e.* a passport, from the ambassador or consul of the country you may wish to visit. For the Rhine, *viâ* Rotterdam, it will be necessary to apply to the Netherlands Consul, 123 Fenchurch street, City ; where a passport can be obtained on the first application upon payment of five shillings. Should the traveller be going through Belgium, it will be necessary to get a passport from the Belgian Minister, No. 9 A, Weymouth street, from 11 till 3 ; and he must then get the signature of a Prussian Ambassador ; or a *visé* can be obtained at Rotterdam from the Prussian Consul for a trifling consideration. To obtain a French passport, personal application may be made at the office, daily, from one till three o'clock. Applicants, in the first instance, are supplied with a paper to be filled up at leisure with name, profession, age, &c. ; the passport may be obtained the following day in the order the applicants arrive, which is regulated by numbers. Ladies are admitted immediately. Should the case be of a pressing nature, though not sufficient to warrant a deviation from the established rules of the office at the Ambassador's, by applying to the French Consul, between eleven and four daily, a passport may be obtained by paying a fee of ten shillings. Members of Parliament, and other privileged persons, may obtain a passport on their first application.

Passports may also be obtained from the French Consuls at Dover, Brighton, and Southampton, for which ten shillings each is charged.

The Prussian and Austrian Ambassadors in London invariably refuse passports, except to natives of their respective dominions, but the former will countersign a passport of another Embassy, which the latter will not ; but this is of little consequence, as the Austrian signature may be readily obtained in Paris, Brussels, Frankfort, Carlsruhe, Berne, &c., or any residence of an Austrian Minister ; *without which, it should be always recollected, travellers cannot enter any part of the Austrian dominions, or even visit the lakes of Como or Maggiore.*

FOREIGN OFFICE PASSPORT.

It is perfectly unnecessary to apply for a passport at the Foreign Office, unless indeed you labour under the vague impression that it will save you trouble; this is not the case, the people of the Foreign Office may tell you so, but it is a *mistake*; those, however, who prefer one, must have a letter written by his banker or some person to whom he is known, and addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stating his wish, and inscribed on the outside, *Passport*. The passport will be granted the next day, on payment of 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The passports of travellers were formerly demanded at every fortified town, and examined by the officer on duty; this is now seldom done. In many places the master of the hotel will put before him a ruled paper, which he must fill up, and sign his name, place of abode, profession, &c.

PASSPORTS IN SWITZERLAND

Are seldom required travelling; it is, however, better to carry it about your person. At Geneva, the Sardinian Consul charges four francs for his signature; without which, or that of a Sardinian Minister, travellers are not allowed to enter Savoy, of which the valley of Chamounix forms part.

The cream of the passport business (for a business it is undoubtedly) is to attend strictly to the following instructions:—

1st. Before quitting England be sure to obtain a passport; always, if possible, from the Minister or Consul of the country you may first enter.

2nd. Before attempting to quit one state for another, obtain the *visé* of that you are about to enter.

3rd. Before applying for the signature of a foreign, always obtain the *visé* of the British Minister.

4th. Always carry your passport about your person.

A passport case, with leaves like a book, is the best way of carrying it. Mr Lee, 440 West Strand, has always a great variety on hand.

RESIDENCES OF FOREIGN AMBASSADORS AND CONSULS.

PASSPORTS OBTAINED AT EACH.

AMERICA	- -	Ambassador's residence, 46 Grosvenor place; Consul's office, 1 Bishops-gate churchyard.
AUSTRIA	- - -	Ambassador's residence, 7 Chandos street, Cavendish square.
BADEN	- - -	Consul's office, 6 Great Winchester street.
BAVARIA	- - -	Ambassador's residence, 3 Hill street, Berkeley square; Consul's office, 11 Bury's court, St Mary Axe.
BELGIUM	- - -	Ambassador's residence, 50 Portland place; Passport office, 9 a Weymouth street, Portland place.

BRAZIL	- - -	Ambassador's residence, 10 York place, Portman square; Consul's office, 3 Howford buildings, Fenchurch street.
DENMARK	- -	Ambassador's residence, 30 Wilton crescent; Consul's office, 6 Warnford court, Throgmorton street.
FRANKFORT	- -	Consul's office, 12 Broad street buildings.
FRANCE	- - -	Ambassador's residence, Manchester house, Manchester square; Passport offices 6 Poland street, Oxford street; Consul's office, 3 Copthall buildings, Copthall court.
HANOVER	- -	Ambassador's residence, 44 Grosvenor place; Consul's office, 6 Circus, Minorities.
NETHERLANDS	-	Ambassador's residence, 25 Wilton crescent; Consul's office, 123 Fenchurch street.
PRUSSIA	- - -	Ambassador's residence, 4 Carlton terrace; Consul's office, 105 Fenchurch street.
RUSSIA	- - -	Ambassador's residence, 30 Dover street, Piccadilly; Consul's office, 1 Copthall buildings, City.
SARDINIA	- -	Ambassador's residence, 11 Grosvenor street; Consul's office, 31 Old Jewry.
PORTUGAL	- -	Ambassador's residence, 57 Upper Seymour street; Consul's office, 27 New Broad street, City.
SAXONY	- - -	Ambassador's residence, 8 Chesterfield street, May Fair; Consul's office, 76 Cornhill.
SICILY	- - -	Ambassador's residence, 15 Princes street, Cavendish square.
SPAIN	- - -	Ambassador's residence, 2 Cumberland street, Portman square; Consul's office, 37 Broad street chambers, Old Broad street.
SWEDEN	- - -	Ambassador's residence, 13 Halkin street, Belgrave square; Consul's office, 27 Great St Helen's, Bishopsgate street.

MONEY.

Travellers proceeding to the Continent, who might not feel disposed to carry any large sum about them, may supply themselves with *Circular Exchange Notes*, which may be obtained of any respectable banker in London, letters of credit, or bills of exchange, payable at any of the cities and principal commercial towns in foreign countries.

The circular notes are drawn at seven days' sight, but are always paid on presentation, unless there is ground for suspicion. Their value is reduced into foreign money, at the current usance course of exchange on London, at the time and place of payment, subject to no deduction for commission, or any other charge whatever, unless the payment be required in some particular coin which bears a premium. They are, therefore, superior to any other mode of conveying money, particularly letters of credit, which should never be taken abroad, unless it is the intention of the bearer to become stationary in one place.

The exchange of course fluctuates with the fluctuations of commerce; but the usual value of the 1*l.* sterling in the Netherlands is about 11 florins 90 cents, and on the Rhine about 6 dollars 20 groschen, or 12 *fl.*

Here it may be as well to observe that much caution is requisite when changing the money of one country for another. By reference to the tables, the relative value will easily be discovered.

The florin of 60 kreutzers is now current in all parts of Germany.

In Belgium and Switzerland French money is current, and the hotel keepers make out their bills in francs. Nothing can now be more simple than the monetary system.

DUTCH COINS.

The money is sometimes calculated in guilders, or florins and cents, and sometimes in guilders, or florins and stivers.

Silver. Florin or Guilder.	Stivers.	Cents.	English.
1 - -	is 20 - -	100 - -	or 1s. 8d.
3 - -	60 - -	300 - -	5 0

There are also pieces of half-florins, quarter-florins, and ten and five-cent. pieces.

The above coins will pass at Nymegen, and on board the packet to Cologne, at which place you must supply yourself with Prussian money. Travellers by land will find it necessary to make the exchange at Dusseldorf.

The Dutch 10-guilder piece is the best gold for Belgium, Holland, and Germany; as they are generally paid by bankers at 9 fl. 85 or 90 c. Innkeepers and shops allow the full value.

FRENCH MONEY.

	d.	English
5 centimes - - -	1 sou - - -	$\frac{1}{2}$ ditto
10 ditto - - -	2 ditto - - -	1 ditto
10 sous - - -	half a franc -	5 ditto
20 ditto - - -	1 franc - - -	10 ditto

Other silver coins, $1\frac{1}{2}$ franc, 2 francs, 5 francs; the gold coins are the Napoleon, 20 francs; the new Louis, 20 francs; and the double Napoleon, 40 francs. Accounts in France are kept in francs and centimes.

Sovereigns are the best money to take to France, and Napoleons are the most profitable coins to take into Switzerland. French money and the French language pass all over the Continent.

For the sake of comparison, tables of the relative value of the coin of each country; but for ordinary purposes, in travelling through Belgium, Prussia, Frankfort, the Duchies of Nassau, Darmstadt, and Baden, it is useful to know that

PRUSSIAN MONEY.

	£. s. d.
1 Prussian dollar (thaler) is 30 silver groschen, or	. 0 3 0
1 Silver groschen is 12 pfenning	. 0 0 $1\frac{1}{4}$
1 Florin (called gulden) 60 kreutzers	. 0 1 8
$\frac{1}{2}$ Florin 30 ditto	. 0 0 10

There are pieces of 6, 3, and 1 kreutzers.

The Prussian pieces of 10, 5, $2\frac{1}{2}$ silver groschen are also current: they are marked 3 ein thaler, 6 ein thaler, and 12 ein thaler; against the florins they count 35, $17\frac{1}{2}$, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ kreutzers; against English money they count as 1 shilling, 6 pence, and 3 pence.

Table for reducing various coins at the usual rate of exchange into Prussian thalers. Example : a sovereign is worth 6 thalers 20 sgr. ; a ten-pound note would produce 66 thalers 20 sgr.

Number of pieces.	£ Sterl.		Frederic-d'or.		Pieces of 10 flor.		Ducat.		Pieces of 20 frs.		Pieces of 5 frs.		Piece of 1 fr.		Couronne de Brbt.	
	Th.	Sgr.	Th.	Sgr.	Th.	Sgr.	Th.	Sgr.	Th.	Sgr.	Th.	Sgr.	Th.	Sgr.	Th.	Sgr.
1	6	20	5	20	5	20	3	4	5	11	1	10	—	8	1	16
2	13	13	11	10	11	10	6	8	10	22	2	20	—	16	3	2
3	20	—	17	—	17	—	9	12	16	3	4	—	—	24	4	18
4	26	20	22	20	22	20	12	16	21	14	5	10	1	2	6	4
5	33	10	28	10	28	10	15	20	26	25	6	20	1	10	7	20
6	40	—	34	—	34	—	18	24	32	6	8	—	1	18	9	6
7	46	20	39	20	39	20	21	28	37	17	9	10	1	26	10	22
8	53	10	45	10	45	10	25	2	42	28	10	20	2	4	12	8
9	60	—	51	—	51	—	28	6	28	9	12	—	2	12	13	24
10	66	20	56	20	56	20	31	10	53	20	13	10	2	20	15	10

DUCHIES OF NASSAU, BADEN, HAMBURG, DARMSTADT, AND
FRANKFORT, MONEY TABLE,

Showing the number of florins and kreutzers given in exchange for the various coins current in Germany. To reduce them into English money it is only necessary to recollect that three kreutzers are about equal to one penny ; consequently 36 would be one shilling. A pound sterling is generally received at 12 florins.

Gold.

	fl.	k.	fl.	k.		fl.	k.	fl.	k.
English sovereign	11	50	to	12	0	Dutch 5-flor.	4	55	to 5 —
French Napoleon	9	20	„	9	32	Ducat	5	30	„ 5 36
Dutch 10-flor.piece	9	50	„	10	—	Frederic	9	40	„ 9 50

Silver.

	fl.	k.		fl.	k.
5-Franc piece	2	20	30 Sous	—	42
2-Franc piece	—	56	10 Sous	—	14
1-Franc piece	—	28			

TABLE CONVERTING FLORINS INTO FRANCS, AND FRANCS INTO
FLORINS.

Florins.	Francs.	Cents.	Francs.	Florins.	Kreuz.
1 . . .	2	14	1 . . .	—	28
2 . . .	4	29	2 . . .	—	56
3 . . .	6	43	3 . . .	1	24
4 . . .	8	57	4 . . .	1	52
5 . . .	10	72	5 . . .	2	20
6 . . .	12	86	6 . . .	2	48
7 . . .	15	—	7 . . .	3	16
8 . . .	17	14	8 . . .	3	44

Florins.		Francs.	Cents.	Francs.		Florins.	Kreuz.
9	.	19	29	9	.	4	12
10	.	21	43	10	.	4	40
20	.	42	86	20	.	9	20
30	.	64	29	30	.	14	—
40	.	85	72	40	.	18	40
50	.	107	14	50	.	23	20
60	.	128	57	60	.	28	—
70	.	150	—	70	.	32	40
80	.	171	43	80	.	37	20
90	.	192	86	90	.	42	—
100	.	214	29	100	.	46	40
500	.	1071	43	500	.	233	20
1000	.	2142	86	1000	.	466	40

SWISS MONEY.

The complicated tables of coins published in almost every work relating to Switzerland can, to a person merely passing through the different cantons, be only embarrassing. The only thing I found necessary to understand was, how many batz went to a French franc, how many French francs to a Swiss franc, and how many Swiss batz to a five-franc piece. Although each canton has its own coin, which are distinguished by the several names of florins, batzen, rappen, angsters, deniers, hallars, and schillings; and although the people of one canton will not take the coin of their neighbour, yet I never found any one person throughout my whole tour but whose eyes glistened at the sight of a five-franc piece. Indeed, the accounts are kept, and bills made out in French francs. If you get money from a banker, he will give it in five-franc pieces, or his own notes at fifty or a hundred francs each; in short, as far as money is concerned, you could fancy yourself in France. Travellers taking cash with them, instead of circular notes, should always prefer Napoleons to sovereigns. Except in the large towns, the people did not know the difference between a Napoleon and a sovereign, and invariably offered twenty francs for the latter.

A Swiss franc is ten batz, or one franc and a half French; seven batz is usually reckoned as one French franc; one batz is about three sous French, or ten rappen; a five-franc piece is usually reckoned at thirty-four and a half batz, sometimes at thirty-five.

The bankers in Switzerland issue notes, which are readily taken at hotels and shops in the canton, without any deduction; but if they cash each other's notes, they charge half per cent. discount: it is a very trifling loss compared with the inconvenience of carrying a bag full of silver by way of a balance across the mountains.

N.B. *It is always to be understood that French francs are meant, unless expressed to the contrary, in Switzerland.*

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF MONEY,

SHOWING THE VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS COMPARED WITH ENGLISH.

France and Belgium.		Prussia.			Dutch.		English.			
Fr.	Ct.	Thl.	Sgr.	Pf.	Fl.	Cents.	£.	s.	d.	Far.
0	1	0	0	1	0	0½	0	0	0	0
0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1
0	5	0	0	5	0	2½	0	0	0	2
0	10	0	0	9	0	4½	0	0	1	0
0	20	0	1	7	0	9	0	0	2	0
0	30	0	2	5	0	14	0	0	2	3
0	40	0	3	3	0	19	0	0	3	3
0	50	0	4	0	0	23	0	0	4	3
0	60	0	4	9	0	28	0	0	5	3
0	70	0	5	7	0	33	0	0	6	3
0	80	0	6	5	0	38	0	0	7	2
0	90	0	7	2	0	42	0	0	8	2
1	0	0	8	0	0	47	0	0	9	2
2	0	0	16	0	0	94	0	1	7	0
3	0	0	24	0	1	41	0	2	4	2
4	0	1	2	0	1	89	0	3	1	3
5	0	1	10	0	2	36	0	3	11	1
6	0	1	18	0	2	83	0	4	8	3
7	0	1	26	0	3	30	0	5	6	1
8	0	2	4	0	3	78	0	6	3	3
9	0	2	12	0	4	25	0	7	1	1
10	0	2	20	0	4	72	0	7	10	2
11	0	2	28	0	5	19	0	8	8	0
12	0	3	06	0	5	67	0	9	5	2
13	0	3	14	0	6	14	0	10	3	0
14	0	3	22	0	6	61	0	11	0	2
15	0	4	00	0	7	08	0	11	10	0
16	0	4	08	0	7	56	0	12	7	2
17	0	4	16	0	8	03	0	13	4	3
18	0	4	24	0	8	50	0	14	2	1
19	0	5	02	0	8	97	0	14	11	3
20	0	5	10	0	9	45	0	15	9	1
21	0	5	18	0	9	92	0	16	6	3
22	0	5	26	0	10	39	0	17	4	1
23	0	6	04	0	10	86	0	18	1	2
24	0	6	12	0	11	34	0	18	11	0
25	0	6	20	0	11	81	0	19	8	2

Although foreign money is not a legal tender in Belgium or Germany, it is received at the railway offices at the following rates of exchange:—

1 Prussian Frederic	-	-	-	-	fr. 21	0
1 Pistole	-	-	-	-	20	75

1 Ducat	-	-	-	-	fr. 11 50
1 Sovereign	-	-	-	-	25 20
1 Dutch florin	-	-	-	-	2 50
1 French crown	-	-	-	-	5 70
1 Brabant thaler	-	-	-	-	5 68
1 Prussian ditto	-	-	-	-	3 70
1 Dutch (10-florin piece)	-	-	-	-	21 16

A FEW HINTS ON SEA-SICKNESS.

TEN MINUTES' ADVICE.

THE comforts and conveniences of sea-travelling have been brought to a degree of perfection which some years ago was not even contemplated. Owners and captains of vessels find it their interest now to rival each other in providing suitable accommodation for passengers, both male and female. The dangers of the sea, and the hardships to which navigation, under the most judicious direction is exposed, from many uncontrollable events, require that every precaution should be adopted consistent equally with the safety of the ship and those on board.

There is one distressing circumstance of very early occurrence among sea-travellers, which hangs over their heads *in terrorem* long before they meet it, and which frequently carries with it a greater dread than either storm or wreck ; amounting, indeed, in many instances, to a complete prohibition of travelling by water ; and where, as in the generality of cases, it is peculiarly distressing, no adequate idea can be formed of its severity. We allude to that giddiness of the head, nausea, and vomiting, well known under the name of sea-sickness,—a subject to which we shall shortly have occasion to return.

As sea-travelling constitutes an active kind of bodily motion, it is frequently resorted to by convalescents, and to consumptive patients it often is the last resource, but it is wrong to delay it till all other remedies have failed ; for it is not in the last stage of consumption, when the lungs are ulcerated, or when an abscess has discharged its contents into the chest, and that the thin acrimonious matter has been communicated to the blood, that benefit can be expected from sea voyages. The changes of sea and climate, indeed, powerfully co-operate in effecting changes in the human system ; but if the disease has preyed too much on the vitals of a patient, or if he is spitting blood, the motion of the vessel must necessarily prove injurious. On the other hand, the debilitated, the nervous, and particularly the hypochondriacal, cannot resort to a better remedy than a short voyage.

Sea air is prescribed by physicians in a variety of complaints, such as those already mentioned, in consequence of it being considered of a more healthy nature than that on land ; though, in its component parts, it is not known to possess a greater quantity of the vital principle, or oxygen, on which health depends. It is, nevertheless, acknowledged to be a most powerful and valuable remedy, and is resorted to with decided success in most cases accompanied with debility.

It is recommended, previous to embarking on a sea voyage, to take some gentle aperient medicine, as a necessary preliminary, by way of counteracting the effects which may arise not only from sudden change of air, but from equally sudden change of diet.

SECURING A BERTH.

By a berth on ship-board is understood that part of the vessel (abaft, midships, or forwards) which you may choose to occupy, or which may be assigned to you as your place during the passage, and particularly that place where you sleep. The following are relative advantages which are not unworthy of consideration :—

In midships, that is, about the middle of the ship, there is less motion than farther forward or nearer the stern ; consequently, an individual is neither so liable nor so soon attacked by sea-sickness here, and is sooner relieved from it than any other person, equally predisposed, whose berth may be nearer the bows or closer to the stern ; in consequence of the greater motions at these extremes, which always increases or diminishes in proportion as you recede from, or advance towards, the centre of motion, or midships, whether it be in smooth water or a rough sea ; hence sea-sickness may be either alleviated or aggravated in the ratio of the distance from the centre of the ship.

When out of bed or on deck, people attacked with sea-sickness should assume the sitting or inclined posture, and support the head, as more convenient than that of standing or walking, which never fails to increase the nausea.

When sea-sickness is distressing and continues long, there is considerable danger, if the vomiting efforts are violent, of rupturing a blood-vessel either of the lungs or of the brain, as has frequently happened, and death has followed ; also there is danger of inducing apoplexy, and even blindness. Females are less able than males to support the concussions which sea-sickness causes to the constitution ; and those of delicate habits are attacked with it from the slightest causes, and longest afflicted with it. Many, however, are fortunately exempted entirely.

To remove or even to palliate the unpleasant symptoms which characterise this incidental malady, until recently, has baffled the skill of the most experienced of the faculty. Indeed, it is impossible to convey any correct notions of this sickness to one who has never

experienced it.* Independent of the vertigo, nausea, and vomiting, there is a prevalent languor and listlessness, an exhaustion of strength, and confusion of ideas, to which only death would seem to afford relief. After vomiting anything up that has been eaten or drank intermediately, there is a short respite to these sensations; they, however, soon return with all their virulence, exhausting the strength of the individual, until he finds again temporary relief in the arms of confused and interrupted sleep.

When the vomiting commences it should be assisted by drinking plentifully of tepid water; and when it ceases, the patient should lie down in a horizontal posture, with his head raised on a pillow and towards the stern; and never to suffer the vomiting to continue without having plenty of tepid water to clear off the stomach. This will afford the greatest relief for the time. Now, as sea-sickness is very frequently attended with very salutary advantages, it ought not to be suddenly checked if the symptoms are mild, but to let it continue, assisting, as already observed, the vomiting with plentiful dilution to prevent straining. A little weak brandy and water is the best drink for common use.

CHANGE OF AIR, CLIMATE, AND DIET—ADMONITIONS TO TRAVELLERS, BOTH BY SEA AND LAND, IN COLD OR WARM CLIMATES.

Although change of air implies some change of climate, in the extended acceptation of this term, yet, by the former expression is commonly meant a removal from one place to another in the same country or climate; though the striking improvement produced in the health by a removal for a few weeks only from the tainted atmosphere of a city to the pure and invigorating air of the country in the same latitude, is the subject of constant observation. Even a change from one part of the country to another is often attended with remarkable benefit, and that when there is little or no apparent difference between the two situations. But, as the leading circumstances which require consideration in prescribing change of air are, the nature of the disease, the constitution of the patient, and the quality of the air best suited to these, when the object of travelling either by sea or land comes strictly within the province of the physician, who will adapt the circumstances to the case, it would be superfluous here to generalize, or point out the distinctions best suited to each.

The influence of climate on the animal economy is also now so well known and appreciated by the more observant part of the profession, that it would be waste of time, in a work of this nature, to enlarge upon the advantages which may be derived from a well-timed and judicious change of it in the treatment of disease, and the

* Mr Beckford, in one of his letters, speaks thus of sea-sickness: "Rather than pass a month in the qualms of sea-sickness, I would consent to live three by candle-light in the deepest den you could discover, stuck close to a foul midnight hag, as mouldy as a rotten apple."

renovation of health. The removal, for example, from a cold, humid, and variable climate to one which is warm, dry, and more agreeable, is well known to be productive of the most beneficial effects on a large class of invalids when other therapeutical agents are of little avail ; while, on the other hand, a contrary change is as certainly attended by a deterioration of the health, and often by the super-vention of fatal diseases, even in persons previously in the enjoyment of good health. And when we reflect on the powerful influence of a warm, dry air, on almost all the functions of the animal economy, but more especially its obvious agency and equable distribution of the circulating fluids over the whole system, and particularly its effect in augmenting the activity of the circulation on the superficial vessels of the body, and in diminishing in the same proportion the congestion of the internal vessels which frequently occurs in chronic diseases, we have a satisfactory explanation of much of the benefit which invalids experience by a removal from a cold to a warm climate.

Without dipping farther into this subject, the following admonitions are offered for the benefit of travellers either by sea or land, and particularly after sea voyages :—

1. To avoid extremes of heat and cold.
2. Never to expose yourself to the night air, if it can be avoided ; nor too much to the rays of the sun, the wind, and the rain.
3. Never to sleep upon deck, let the weather be ever so mild, and particularly by moonlight in warm climates.
4. Not to drink cold liquids while over-heated, or in a state of perspiration ; during which, to avoid all draughts or currents of air.
5. Never lie down in wet clothes, nor with wet feet.
6. Never eat or drink to repletion.
7. Keep your bowels moderately open ; and hence may be avoided many troubles both of body and mind, as well by sea as by land.

As regards diet, travellers should be well acquainted with what agrees or disagrees with their constitution ; and observe those rules which custom has established in favour of their health ; at least, so far as circumstances will admit.

Strict attention should be observed with regard to eating or drinking, dress, exercise, and rest ; conforming, at the same time, to the mode of life of the most sober class of the inhabitants of the climate in which they reside.

Exercise of a violent kind after dinner, and more particularly so in warm climates than in cold ones, is hurtful ; people, therefore, who are at sea, or who travel on horseback or in a vehicle whose motion is rather violent, will act prudently if they eat and drink sparingly.

Strong liquors should be taken in the greatest moderation, and always sufficiently diluted with water, in warm southern climates.

The afternoon's nap (the siesta so called) though it perfectly

agrees with foreigners in Spain and Italy and the East Indies, is, nevertheless, liable to bring on apoplexy in cold climates, where animal food and soporiferous malt liquors are used in great quantity. Travellers, however, in warm climates, who may be invited to an afternoon's nap, ought to observe that its duration be proportioned to the quick or tardy digestion of the individual to whom it is proposed. A quarter of an hour, or at most, half an hour, is sufficient; and to prevent this indulgence from being carried to an injurious excess, the sleeper should be roused before the expiration of an hour.

To take the siesta, or afternoon's nap, in a horizontal position would be prejudicial. The best posture for this kind of rest is in an arm chair or a canopé, where one may be accommodated to the half-inclined position, a little turned to the left side, the head well supported and elevated. At the same time, everything likely to interrupt the circulation of the blood, such as tight collars, neckerchiefs, wristbands, garters, and ligatures of every description, ought to be removed, or violent head-ache, if nothing worse, will be experienced.

Sleeping with the windows open in hot climates is so unwholesome, that many have hardly time enough to repent their imprudence.

Travellers on foot should never sleep under the shadow of a tree, nor near a hemp field. After a long journey it is unwholesome to make a plentiful meal, or sit near a great fire.

In warm climates, travellers should use animal food abstemiously, particularly at supper, in order to guard against malignant fevers, which are seldom easily removed.

Sweet or boiled wines, such as are met with in the papal dominions on the coast of the Adriatic, considerably retard digestion; and as they have a tendency to inflame the blood, they ought to be very sparingly used.

Fresh fruit, and even the ripest grapes, relax the stomach in hot climates; and when an immoderate quantity of them is consumed at one time, particularly if bread be omitted to be eaten with them, they are productive of the most dangerous consequences.

Thirst is more easily quenched by eating fresh fruit and a morsel of bread than by drinking water; and if no fruit be at hand, it is better to add a small quantity of vinegar or the juice of a lemon to it, than to drink it by itself.

Persons who have perspired freely from the heat of the sun should shelter themselves as much as possible during the falling of the dew. If this cannot be avoided, they ought, by no means, to sit down. Continual exercise is favourable to perspiration, and lessens the bad consequences to which people are exposed by the cold air.

An empty stomach is more liable to infection than when it contains food; travellers, therefore, should never visit a sick person in the morning before breakfast; nor, in the presence of the sick, whe-

ther on ship-board, hospitals, or other places allotted for the same purpose, ought they to swallow their saliva. A glass of wine with a little sugar and lemon is a convenient safeguard on these occasions.

As many of the preceding observations apply equally to cold as well as warm climates, so do the following; and which all who value health, either at sea or on shore, will do well strictly to attend to.

Those whose circumstances may not permit them to put on dry clothes, should keep their bodies in constant motion till the clothes become dry again by the natural heat of the body.

Fresh killed meats, vegetables, and fresh fish, are preferable to any other food; and the simpler the nourishment the better.

By attention to the preceding advice, as relates to health and comfort, you will avoid the principal if not all the diseases of the climate; and should it be your fate to be taken with any of them, your chance will be the greater in favour of recovery in the proportion you have endeavoured to avoid them.

Indolence being a powerful promoter of the scurvy, proper exercise, therefore, becomes necessary, such as some active diversion of that description which imparts to the mind both pleasure and hilarity, such as dancing, &c. The activity of the whole machine is enlivened by joy and cheerfulness; the eyes sparkle, the action of the heart and arteries is increased, the circulation of all the fluids is more vigorous and uniform—so do they prevent, as well as facilitate the cure of, diseases in general, both by sea and land. Evacuations which are moderate, a proper state of perspiration, and all food of aperient quality and easy of digestion, may be considered as contributors to a joyful state of mind. A moderate degree of joy removes the noxious particles of the body, and, in this respect, is equal, nay superior, in salubrity to bodily exercise; and gaiety, cheerfulness, mirth, exultation, rapture, and ecstasy, are the different degrees of this affection, all aiding in the preservation of health, when not carried to an excess, or too long continued.

GENERAL HINTS FOR TRAVELLERS.

1. Before the tourist leaves England he should endeavour to lay down a certain route, from which he should not deviate, if he can avoid it; and also determine beforehand the place or places to which he wishes his letters to be addressed to him.

2. In travelling by the diligence in France, if in the summer or when the weather is mild, always secure a place in the coupé; it is by far the best part for seeing the country; but in Italy, by vetturini, it is the worst part of the carriage.

3. Endeavour to procure the best information about contraband goods; and never give in a wrong name either at the gates of a town or in the town itself, in case of its running you into serious inconveniences.

4. Always purchase the map or plan of the large towns which you visit, then go to an eminence, and with it in your hand, request your

guide to point out to you all the principal objects : in this way you will soon become acquainted even with your whereabouts.

5. Beware of having sealed letters or packets in your trunk, as you are subject to a fine, and also to be thrown into prison.

6. If you pass over a bridge or through a river in the night, never place much confidence in your postillions, who are sometimes intoxicated or sleepy; and never at that time traverse a large or lonely forest.

7. Always make up your luggage the night before your journey, and never leave it to be done till the last moment, unless you wish constantly to be losing something or other.

8. If you wish to economise, take a ready-furnished lodging, where you can do as you wish without observation; and where you have to pay guards, keepers of museums, and other public places, go in company, which will materially lessen your expense in seeing them.

9. When your hotel-keeper asks you what you wish for dinner, ask him, in return, what he has got, and take that, if you can; otherwise, if you order anything particular, you will have to pay for that and the ordinary dinner besides. If he has a table d'hôte, dine at it, for you will have a much better and cheaper dinner than if you dined alone; besides you may meet with some one who can give you very useful information about the localities of the place.

10. If you are at a bad inn, eat plain food, and do not ask for different wines, but put up with the ordinaire; otherwise, you will only lose your money for your pains.

11. Never let the traveller forget, that if his deportment is gentlemanly, obliging, and polite, he will always be better served than those who are rude and overbearing. Never quarrel about a trifle.

MODES OF TRAVELLING.

TRAVELLING IN BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

Posting is according to the old French system; namely, for each horse per post, 1 fr. 50 c., for postillion, 15 c.

Postillions, however, who behave well generally receive 1 fr. 50 c., which should never on any account be exceeded. Formerly one postillion was allowed to drive three horses only, but they may now drive four. This law also applies to France.

The conveyances through Holland by water is explained in page 7.

TRAVELLING IN FRANCE.—POSTING.

The French posting (*Livre de Poste*) is indispensable for persons travelling post: it may be had in all towns, and at the post-houses.

Since the 1st. Jan. 1840, distances are no longer calculated by "postes," but by *kilomètres* and *myriamètres*. 1 *kilomètre* (*i. e.*, 1000 *mètres*) = nearly 5 furlongs or $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an English mile; 1 *myriamètre* = 10 *kilom.* = nearly $6\frac{1}{4}$ Eng. m. (or 6 m. 1 fur. 156 yds.)

The postmaster's authorized charge is:—

For each horse, 2 francs or 40 sous per *myriamètre*, or 20 centimes per *kilom.*

The *postillion* is entitled to only 1 franc per myriamètre, or 10 centimes per kilom. ; but it is usual to give him 2 francs per myriamètre.

The average rate of posting does not much exceed a myriamètre per hour, including stoppages.

In fixing the number of horses to be attached, the postmaster takes into account the nature of the carriage, and quantity of luggage. A landau or berlin requires four horses ; a chariot will require three ; while a britzka, holding the same number of persons, will need only two.

Carriages are divided into three classes :—

1. Cabriolets and light calèches, without a front seat or having one narrower than the back seat, must have two horses.

2. Limonières, heavier carriages, chariots (*coupées*) : to these the postmaster may attach three horses, even when they contain only two persons.

3. The heaviest kind of carriages, berlines, landaus, barouches, having a front seat as wide as the back, four horses.

The limitation of the number of horses on first setting out on a journey is of importance, because you are obliged to take on from every post station (except in the case of supplemental horses) the same number of horses that brought you to the relay.

On hilly stages one or more extra (*cheval de supplément*) are required to be attached to carriages ; and at the entry into and departure from certain large towns the postmaster is allowed to charge for a number of kilomètres exceeding the real distance of the stage.

The price of posting shall always be paid in advance.

No carriage shall pass another on the road, unless some accident happen to that which preceded.

This does not relate to mail posts or estafettes.

Each post shall be run in the space of an hour.

No traveller shall force or maltreat the horses, under the penalty of making full restitution for the injury.

All turnpikes, and dues on the road, shall be paid by the traveller.

TRAVELLING CARRIAGES.

If the traveller be accompanied by his family, or wish to pursue his journey perfectly at his ease, or with his own particular party, and have left his carriage on the other side of the water, he may hire a travelling carriage at most of the towns on the coast.

These vehicles may be hired at almost any price, according to their appearance and convenience : but the usual charge for a comfortable carriage, from Calais or Boulogne to Paris, is about 100 francs.

Persons who travel in their own carriage will find a second-hand strong-built English chariot, or coach (according to the number of the family), the best ; for although foreign carriages are much cheaper at first, they do not bear half the work. A carriage for the Continent should have a drag chain, an iron shoe, and an iron

hook, anti-attribution grease, and a box containing linch-pins, tools, nails, bolts, &c.

TRAVELLING BY THE MAIL.

Persons who wish to proceed rapidly may travel by the mails. These commodious vehicles are made to carry two, three, or four persons, and are supplied with horses at the posthouses. Each passenger may carry a sac de nuit, or portmanteau, weighing twenty-five kilograms. The price of each place is as follows :—

MALLE-POSTES FROM PARIS.

From the Post office, Rue J. J. Rousseau.

Destination.	Hours of Departure.	Number of Places.	Distances.	Length of Journey.	Price of Places.
			Kilomètres.	Hours.	f. c.
Besançon . .	6 P.M.	3	405	32	73 35
Bordeaux . .	"	3	562	36	101 15
Brest . . .	"	3	596	44	107 80
Calais . . .	"	2	270	18	48 65
Cherbourg . .	"	3	343	22	61 80
Forbach . . .	"	2	379	25	68 10
Havre . . .	"	2	213	13	39 40
Lille . . .	"	2	241	16	44 60
Limoges . . .	"	4	380	28	68 60
Lyon . . .	"	4	468	33	84 35
Nantes . . .	"	3	391	26	70 90
Sedan . . .	"	3	257	19	46 90
Strasbourg . .	"	3	456	33	82 95
Saint-Etienne .	"	4	460	35	82 60

TRAVELLING BY DILIGENCES.

The French diligence is a most curious and unique machine ; it is a strange compound of the English stage waggon and coach ; and its singularity possesses all the conveniences of each, without their defects. The inside is divided into three bodies. In front above is what is called the cabriolet, with leathern cover, like the body of our one-horse chaise, to defend both the head and legs from the weather. These seats, which hold three persons, are the most pleasant part of the vehicle ; and, being elevated, afford an opportunity of seeing the country.

The inside passengers are seated completely at their ease ; but the smallness of the windows, and the manner in which the seats are arranged, prevent them from enjoying much view of the country.

The regulations respecting the places are admirable. The seats are all numbered, and are claimed by the travellers according to the order in which they have booked : the person who first took a place has the first choice.

A conductor is attached to each machine : his proper business is to take care of the luggage, and this duty he performs with the strictest integrity. He accompanies the diligence through the whole of the journey.

RAILWAY TRAINS AND DILIGENCES FROM PARIS.

FARES FROM PARIS.

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From Paris to	Coupe. & 1st Cl.	Interieur. 2nd Cl.	Rotonde. 3rd Cl.	Banquette.	From Paris to	Coupe. & 1st Cl.	Interieur. 2nd Cl.	Rotonde. 3rd Cl.	Banquette.
	f. c.	f. c.	f. c.	f. c.		f. c.	f. c.	f. c.	f. c.
Abbeville (by Rail).....	19 95	15 0	11 15	....	Geneve.....	76 0	64 25	52 50	52 50
Alencon.....	24 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	Granville.....	38 0	33 0	28 0	28 0
Amiens (by Rail).....	15 30	11 50	8 55	....	Le Havre (Rail).....	26 50	20 50	15 50	....
Angers.....	42 0	37 0	32 0	32 0	Laon.....	22 0	20 0	18 0	18 0
Angoulême.....	47 0	40 0	33 0	33 0	Lille (Rail).....	28 20	21 25	15 75	....
Argentan.....	22 0	....	16 0	16 0	Limoges.....	50 0	45 0	40 0	40 0
Auxerre.....	18 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	Lisieux.....	18 0	15 0	10 0	12 0
Avranches.....	38 0	33 0	28 0	28 0	Lyon.....	45 0	35 0	28 0	28 0
Belfort.....	55 0	49 0	43 0	43 0	Mans (Le).....	25 0	23 0	21 0	21 0
Besancon.....	50 0	42 0	34 0	34 0	Metz.....	45 0	40 0	32 0	32 0
Blois.....	19 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	Moulins.....	43 0	35 0	28 0	28 0
Bordeaux.....	60 0	50 0	40 0	40 0	Mulhouse.....	62 0	54 0	46 0	46 0
Boulogne (Rail and Coach).....	42 0	38 0	30 0	32 0	Nancy.....	50 0	44 0	38 0	38 0
Bourges.....	23 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	Nantes (Rail and Coach).....	50 0	45 0	40 0	40 0
Brest.....	75 0	65 0	55 0	55 0	Orleans (Rail).....	15 0	12 60	9 50	....
Bruxelles (Rail).....	38 50	29 0	....	....	Poitiers.....	35 0	30 0	25 0	25 0
Caen.....	22 0	18 0	12 0	14 0	Reims.....	24 0	22 0	20 0	20 0
Calais (Rail and Coach).....	46 0	40 0	35 0	33 0	Rennes (Rail and Coach).....	50 0	45 0	40 0	40 0
Cambrai (Rail).....	28 0	23 0	19 0	19 0	Rochfort.....	40 0	35 0	30 0	30 0
Chalon sur Saone.....	37 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	Rochelle (La).....	36 0	31 0	27 0	27 0
Chalon-sur-Marne.....	18 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	Saumur.....	41 0	38 0	34 0	34 0
Chateauroux.....	25 0	22 0	18 0	18 0	Sedan.....	65 0	58 0	50 0	50 0
Châtelleraux.....	10 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	Strasbourg.....	32 0	27 0	22 0	22 0
Châtelleraux.....	32 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	Saint-Lo.....	23 0	20 0	16 0	18 0
Cherbourg.....	42 0	35 0	30 0	30 0	Saint-Quentin.....	46 0	40 0	33 0	33 0
Clermont-Ferrand.....	50 0	44 0	35 0	35 0	Saint-Malo.....	33 0	28 0	23 0	21 0
Dieppe (Rail and Coach).....	20 0	18 0	16 0	....	Saint-Omer.....	24 45	18 45	13 0	....
Dijon.....	37 0	27 0	22 0	22 0	Tours (Rail).....	75 0	65 0	55 0	55 0
Donai (Rail).....	24 90	18 75	13 90	....	Toulouse.....	28 60	21 55	16 0	....
Dunkerque (Rail and Coach).....	38 0	32 0	26 0	24 0	Valenciennes (Rail).....	30 0	25 0	20 0	20 0
Evreux.....	13 0	11 0	9 0	9 0					

TRAVELLING IN GERMANY.

There are three methods of travelling in Germany: 1. In a post-chaise (*Extrapost*). 2. In the post-coach (*Schnellpost*, or *Eiltwagen*). 3. Or you may travel with a hired coachman, who employs the same horses throughout the journey (*Lohnkutscher*). Each of these methods shall be separately considered.

POSTING.

One florin forty-five kreutzers is charged for each horse for one post of two German miles. The postmasters of large towns are entitled to fifteen kreutzers extra.

A light open carriage, holding four, without baggage, may be drawn by two horses: A heavy trunk counts as one person. If the post-boy, driving two horses, cannot sit upon the box of the carriage, fifteen kreutzers extra is charged per post.

The postilion is entitled by the tariff to receive for one post:

Driving two horses.....	40 kr.
— three ditto	50 „
— four ditto.....	1 fl. 5 „

The *Schnellpost* or Diligence travels at the rate of from six to eight English miles an hour; and costs about one penny a mile.

It is not unusual in Germany to contract with a coachman to perform a journey of considerable length, such as 200 or 300 English miles, with the same horses; such a coachman is called in German *Lohnkutscher*; they are to be met with in most of the large towns; the *Lohnkutscher* is similar to an Italian Vetturini, ready to convey travellers in every direction. At Frankfort, Mayence, Heidleberg, &c., there are, in the travelling season, plenty of *returns* always to be met with: the board attached to each has the name of the place to which they belong.

The usual vetturini carriage is a light sort of calèche, capable of being shut in with glass windows, and of accommodating four persons.

The cost of such a conveyance is about six or seven thalers a day in southern Germany, ten to twelve florins—every charge for tolls and ferries included, except Trink-geld—about ten gros the day.

TRAVELLING IN SWITZERLAND.

Post horses up to the present time are only partially established in Switzerland, but the deficiency is supplied by a set of roguish *voituriers*, who take the liberty of charging *two* days' hire when the journey occupies but one; that is, one going and one returning. It is, therefore, a bad plan, at least it is an expensive one, to engage too many carriages during a tour; taking a carriage, for instance, at Schaffhausen to Constance, Rhinethal to Ragatz, and back to Zurich, and there discharging it, you would have to pay but one day's return; by the same rule, making the tour and discharging

the voiturier at Basle, you would have but two days' return, after using it for six or eight weeks. The hire for a carriage and two horses is twenty francs a day, including drink-money; carriage with one horse, twelve to fifteen francs. When not travelling, they charge half-price; as excursions are to be made frequently, I think it is the most convenient, pleasant, and not a dear way to travel, particularly if there are four in a party, taking care to order the *vett* to meet you at every available point; for instance, when you are set down at Art, for the purpose of ascending the Righi, order your *vett* to meet you at Kussnach on the following day, to drive you to Lucerne. At Zurich *return carriages* are to be met with more plentiful than at any other town. The difference between a return and the others is this, that going one day's journey, you pay but for one instead of two. When hiring a carriage (not a return) to go a short distance, say from Thun to Berne, always start in the morning, which enables the *vett* to return to his home the same day; thus you will save half a day's hire.

THE CHAR-A-BANC

is only to be used where and when no other description of conveyance can be made available, or where none others can be got. They must have been invented by the society called *Shakers*, for a ride of a few miles will, I am pretty sure, shake your resolution as to using them a second time. They, however, possess one advantage; that is, that you can get out without much difficulty. It consists of a seat like a gig body turned sideways, fastened (one cannot call it suspended) between four low wheels. Mr Cooper, who, I presume, is or was a spare man when he made his excursions, says, that it will carry three in comfort! He must mean American comfort; for I can assure my readers that I experienced anything but English, or even Irish, comfort with three insides.

CHAISE-A-PORTEURS

is a very pleasant and safe conveyance for ladies to cross the mountains. It is simply an arm-chair fastened between two poles, and carried by two men in the fashion of a sedan, and not, as some writers have stated, carried on the shoulders; at least, I have always seen it carried in the way I have described. Formerly, six or eight men were the number used for each, but three men are quite sufficient; and even this number makes it a very expensive mode of travelling. The usual charge is six francs each porter, making the expense from Andermat to Meyringen (four days, two going and two returning), seventy-two francs, besides drink-money. Where there are several ladies crossing any of the mountains on mules, it is advisable to have one attached to the party, as some parts are so very dangerous that it is absolutely necessary to dismount. A *chaise-à-porteurs* will enable ladies to cross those places

without danger. When descending steep precipices in these chairs, it is the better plan to sit with the back foremost. Not the least danger is to be apprehended, as the men selected for this office are sure-footed beyond conception; and by this means the most timid persons may cross the most difficult passes with perfect security.

DILIGENCES

travel on all the principal roads through Switzerland. They are mostly fitted with a coupé (sometimes open in front), intérieur, and rotonde; but frequently there is no difference in the prices. The seats are numbered, and the first who applies gets the best place: they carry any quantity of luggage, but charge very high for overweight. The hour for leaving the principal towns is generally about twelve o'clock, and they also carry the letters. There is, however, one great inconvenience in travelling by diligence in some parts; for instance, if you wished to go from Berne to Lausanne, you cannot secure your place until the book-keeper ascertains what places are vacant on the arrival of the diligence from Basle. It frequently happens that when it does arrive there are no places, or, at least, the most objectionable ones only. Private carriages are, therefore, to be preferred; for, although they are not so expeditious as a diligence, they are more comfortable, not much more expensive for two or more persons, and your journey can be regulated as you think proper. Of course this uncertainty does not apply to any place where the diligence starts *from*, but only to towns *through* which they pass. The conducteur's fee is included in the fare, as in France. Changing the coaches when going out of one canton into another is also unpleasant. On these occasions keep an eye to your luggage, and *see* that it is transferred from one coach to another instead of being sent into the hotel or coach-office.

HORSES, MULES, AND GUIDES

are very necessary to cross the mountains. Those, however, who use them, should trust implicitly to the firm foot of their beasts, without pretending to direct them; they are customed to carry goods and travellers across the different passes; indeed, I might say, *worn out* in the service, and so well acquainted with the roads over the rocks, which are often on the very edge of a precipice, that the least attempt to guide them would be destruction. It is hardly possible for travellers not to feel some alarm; it is, therefore, always prudent to dismount, to escape those terrors which the reason cannot conquer; otherwise, there is no real danger while you suffer the beast to follow his own way. These, as well as carriages, must be paid for both ways, but the prices differ; the hire of a horse or mule to go up the Righi is nine francs a day; this includes a person to lead it. At Chamounix, the hire of a mule is six francs a day, but the owner does not supply a person

to lead ; you are, therefore, *compelled* to hire a guide to bring back the mule. One guide, however, will be sufficient for two or three mules.

STEAM-PACKETS

are now established on the lakes of Geneva, Constance, Neufchatel, Bienne, Zurich, Thun, Lucerne, and Wallenstadt. They are neatly fitted up, and some contain well-appointed restaurants, at moderate charges. This is a great advantage to travellers. The row boats formerly in use were exceedingly tedious and expensive ; and the respective owners, forming themselves into companies (like the muleteers), enjoyed a sort of monopoly, which enabled them to fleece the traveller to their heart's content. In those places where it will be necessary to resort to boats, the fares, as authorized by the magistrates, should be enquired for.

LUGGAGE.

Much luggage will be found inconvenient, troublesome, and very expensive ; on the Belgian railroads, every pound of luggage is charged for, except such as you can carry into the carriage with you ; in Germany, the heavy luggage is sent by an extra conveyance, which causes a separation for some days ; on the Rhine, although you may take on board almost any quantity, it is not very pleasant to be running about Coblenz, Mayence, or any other much frequented large town, looking for lodgings, at the tail of a truck with ten or a dozen trunks and portmanteaus. When engaging a voiturier, the weight of your luggage is an important consideration, and you must pay accordingly. These little inconveniences should, therefore, induce the traveller to weigh well the articles it is indispensable to take ; but this must, also, in a great measure depend upon the length of time to be devoted to travel. A portmanteau, with a small carpet bag with dressing things and change of linen, and hat case, should be sufficient for a gentleman taking an entire tour of the continent. For a run of six weeks or three months, a carpet bag and hat case.

Advice to ladies on this subject is rather more difficult ; but I am sure they will pardon my *stinginess* when I offer it with a view of saving them from much personal annoyance and anxiety. A strong black leather trunk, about two feet six inches long, eighteen inches wide, and eighteen inches high, with a division about half way up, but leaving a wider space on one side than on the other, and a tray to lift in and out, will be found large enough to contain four dresses, one or two bonnets in the smaller division, the linen in the larger division, and all the finery, such as lace collars, &c., &c., &c., may be placed in the tray : this trunk should *not* have a flat top, but ought to have an oil-cloth cover, and corded outside. A small carpet bag to carry articles for the toilet, night-clothes, &c., will always be found indispensable.

N. B.—A black satin dress, with long and short sleeves, and cape, will, on ordinary occasions, be found to answer as a morning and dinner dress ; the black sleeves and cape of the forenoon I have often seen replaced in the evening by a lace cardinal and snow-like arms. An extra box for seven or eight volumes of guide books may now be dispensed with, as this volume will be sufficient (it is hoped) for any reasonable traveller :—

Extract from a review of the first edition of this work in the Illustrated Magazine of August, 1844.—"The traveller who could go wrong with this book in his possession would lose himself in a sentry box."

In Switzerland, those who intend to be always accompanied by a guide need not be so particular as to the size of their wardrobe as those who only occasionally may require their attendance. In the latter case, it will be necessary to send your luggage from town to town by the roulage. The transport of luggage by the diligence is enormously high. A portmanteau, weighing only sixty pounds, costs, from Schaffhausen to Zurich, six francs ; while the fare in the diligence, the same distance, is only six francs six batz ; therefore, by using the roulage, fifty or sixty francs may be saved in the course of your tour, in the transport of luggage alone. But happy is the man who travels with no more luggage than he can cram into his pockets. A smart appearance is not necessary to secure a welcome in Switzerland. Innkeepers, as I before said, are generally intelligent men ; and so thoroughly used are they to travellers on foot, that pedestrians invariably receive the same attention which is bestowed upon the more fashionable tourist ; and it is not uncommon occurrence to see *blond* and *blouse* elbowing each other at a table-d'hôte. Knapsacks are very much used by pedestrians ; but unless carried by a guide or a German student, they are not at all desirable. Like others, I provided myself with a knapsack, but a very short trial convinced me that it was making a toil of a pleasure. I, consequently, put a razor, soap, hair brush, and tooth brush, a few articles for the toilet, into one pocket of my blouse ; a clean shirt, pair of *worsted* stockings, and a pair of thin shoes, I crammed into another, and departed for Constance, having forwarded my portmanteau, including my knapsack, to Zurich. The best costume for pedestrians is a dark coloured suit, made of very light material, over which put a blouse, a pair of double-soled shoes and gaiters, *worsted* stockings, broad-brim straw hat, Berlin gloves, and a water-proof cape ; a flannel waistcoat next to the skin will absorb the perspiration and prevent chilliness on the mountains. Thus equipped, with twenty napoleons in your pocket, a smattering of French (if you can throw in a few words of German, so much the better), you may travel through Switzerland at an expense not exceeding seven francs a day, except when it is necessary to hire a guide ; this, however, in the tour I have laid down, will occur but seldom ; two or more friends should always trave together. When claiming your luggage at the

diligence office, should you be told *pas encore arrivé, Monsieur*, request to look over the luggage, as they frequently cannot read the name ; it occurred to me on two occasions, although my portmanteau was lying in the office at the time.

TWELVE VALUABLE HINTS TO PEDESTRIANS IN SWITZERLAND.

First.—Before you start in the morning, rub the inside of your stockings with candle-grease to prevent blistering.

Second.—When you commence ascending a mountain, walk slowly and make short stages.

Third.—Never drink copiously from the cold springs.

Fourth.—Before you drink, always wash your hands ; by so doing you cool the blood and diminish the thirst.

Fifth.—Carry a patent leather cup to enable you to drink ; a small flask of kirsche-wasser, to prevent the water giving you the cholic.

Sixth.—When crossing glaciers, walk behind your guide at a respectful distance ; should he fall in you need not follow him.

Seventh.—Always prefer the mornings and evenings for walking ; to do so, it may be superfluous to add, that you must get up early.

Eighth.—Make it a rule, says a certain writer, to ascend the *west side* of a mountain in the morning. I say ditto, unless you should happen to be on the eastern side of the said mountain ; in that case, it will be difficult, I guess.

Ninth.—When a long valley lies in your route in hot weather, hire a conveyance, even should you be a determined pedestrian ; you will save in time what you lose in pocket.

Tenth.—When you feel tired walking up a mountain, and any of your friends are riding a mule, take hold of his (the mule's) *tail*—a capital expedient to save your exertions and six francs.

N. B. It is recommended not to avail yourself of this hint too soon after the beast leaves the stable, or he may kick !

Eleventh.—When you arrive at an inn for the night, if your feet are tender, bathe them in common brandy, and repeat the operation on your stockings recommended in hint the first.

Twelfth.—The best months of the year for visiting Switzerland are July, August, and September.

EMBARKING FOR THE CONTINENT.

Travellers leaving England for France are not required, as formerly, to send either their carriages or luggage to the Custom-house for examination, but may send them at once to the packet ; but there is a duty of ten shillings for every £100 value on horses, musical instruments, household furniture, and every article taken out of the country for sale ; which must be entered at the Custom-house, and the duties paid previous to embarkation. As travellers

are not supposed to be sufficiently acquainted with the Custom-house forms, strangers will find it most convenient to employ the commissioner of the hotel, who, from constant practice, is well acquainted with the regulations and formalities of custom-house business.

There are also trifling harbour or pier dues, payable at all the sea-ports, on carriages and horses.

ARRIVING FROM ENGLAND.

On landing in France, travellers are required to deliver their passports and undergo the ceremony of searching ; passengers are not allowed to take any parcels or luggage on shore with them, cloaks, great coats, or umbrellas excepted ; in the meantime the luggage is disembarked, and conveyed to the Custom-house, for the purpose of examination, where it will be necessary to attend to point out to the commissionaire of your hotel whatever luggage may belong to you ; after inspection, the luggage is immediately forwarded to the respective hotels, for the portorage of which from the vessel to the Custom-house to the hotel a fixed price is charged. In France, portorage is by the piece and not by the weight.

Wearing apparel and personal effects in *use* are always passed without payment of any duty ; but new *cotton* or *woollen* goods are strictly prohibited in France, and seized ; but, if declared previous to examination, they will be detained at the Custom-house for re-exportation. New books pay a duty of eleven francs the hundred kilogrammes.* Old books are admitted duty free.

Musical instruments, such as flutes and violins, belonging to travellers, are not subject to duty ; but new harps are liable to a duty, and new piano-fortes about 350 francs. If old, they are subject to a duty of fifteen francs upon every 100 francs of their value ; but in such cases they must not be entered at a less value than 600 francs.

Plate is subject to a duty of forty-four francs the kilogramme, and if taken out of France within six years, the duty will be returned ; but at the expiration of the three first years, application must be made to the Director-general of the Douane, at Paris, to obtain permission for the remaining three years.—A few spoons and forks are usually admitted duty free.

Table and bed-linen, furniture, &c., in use, are charged with a duty of fifteen per cent.

Carpets wholly made of wool are prohibited ; but when they are composed of wool and thread, they are admitted on the payment of 300 francs for every 100 kilogrammes.

DUTY ON CARRIAGES, HORSES, ETC., IN FRANCE.

When a carriage is landed in France, the owner pays one-third of

* One hundred kilogrammes are equal to about 200 lb. English weight.

whatever value he may put on it, but care must be taken not to be too much under the real value, for in that case it would be seized; they are generally entered at from £50 to £150; on paying the deposit, a certificate will be given to the owner, by which means two-thirds of the money may be recovered if the carriage leaves France within three years.

The same regulations are applicable to gigs or other two-wheel carriages.

The duty on horses is about fifty francs. Ponies, fifteen francs.

New harness is prohibited in France.

LANDING IN BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

Antwerp.—On arrival alongside the quay at Antwerp, the officers step on board and immediately commence examining the luggage of passengers; it is a very expeditious and convenient plan, but would be better if more officers were to perform the duty.

Ostend.—The luggage is sent to the Custom-house in charge of the officers, where it is examined both here as well as at Antwerp without any vexatious annoyance. On the inland frontiers, they are much more strict.

DUTIES TO BE PAID ON LANDING IN BELGIUM.

	Fr.	c.
<i>Books</i> in sheets, per 100 kilogrammes, 220 lbs.	31	80
Ditto bound ditto, ditto	42	40
<i>Carriages</i> .—For every 100 <i>l.</i> value, six per cent	150	00
N. B. The carriages and horses of travellers are exempt from duty on proof that they belong to themselves, and are for their own private use.		
<i>Horses</i> .—Each	15	00
<i>Lace</i> .—For every 100 <i>l.</i> value, 10 <i>l.</i> per cent.	250	00
<i>Leather</i> .—Harness, books, shoes, &c., per every 100 <i>l.</i> value, 6 <i>l.</i> per cent.	150	00
<i>Paper</i> .—For every 100 <i>l.</i> value, 15 <i>l.</i> per cent.	375	00
<i>Tobacco and Cigars</i> .—Per lb., 5 <i>d.</i> or	00	50
<i>Wearing Apparel</i> .—In British gauze, muslin, &c., in detailed pieces, or cut out and not made up, for every 100 <i>l.</i> value, 10 <i>l.</i> per cent.	250	00
Ditto, all new wearing apparel, either for men or women, the same duty.		
N. B. The baggage of travellers containing wearing apparel bonâ fide for their own use, is exempt from duty, unless new.		

Rotterdam.—At this port little or no examination takes place;—at *Hamburgh*, all luggage belonging to travellers is allowed to pass without examination.

ARRIVING IN ENGLAND.

Passengers, when leaving France for England, are recommended to separate from their wearing apparel articles which they consider

liable to duties, according to the adjoining tables, and place them in distinct packages ; which will prevent much inconvenience and delay, as the officers are obliged to ascertain the value, weight, &c., and other particulars of all articles found liable to be taxed.

Travellers are also particularly cautioned against bringing any goods either about their person or in their pockets, as Custom-house officers board the packets as soon as they enter the harbour at Dover and at Gravesend coming up. Articles found concealed in trunks, boxes, or other packages, are liable to seizure ; together with all goods, although not concealed, with which they are packed.

Foreign articles are subject to duty, although they may have been brought into England before.

In London, the hours appointed for attendance at the respective custom-houses have been arranged to suit the convenience of travellers ; on the coast they are open from eight in the morning.

Travellers having goods with them on their arrival in England liable to duties, are permitted to leave them at the Custom-house at twopence per week warehouse-rent each parcel or package, for a period not exceeding six months, to give an opportunity of taking them back to the continent without payment of the duties ; if they are not re-embarked within that time, or the duties paid, they are sold by public auction.

Spirits, remains of passengers' stores, unexpended on the voyage, may be admitted to entry ; provided the same be brought *openly*, and *produced* to the examining officers on board.

CUSTOM HOUSE AGENCY.

The undermentioned persons are highly respectable, and families going abroad having more luggage than they can conveniently take with them, or when abroad often desire to forward part of their baggage, or any purchases which they make, to England, in every case packages sent to England should be so consigned, in order that they may be passed through the custom-house and forwarded to their destination : thus all anxiety as to their falling into improper hands is avoided.

Mr J. F. Chinnery, Custom-house, London, or 67½ Lower Thames street.

Messrs J. and R. Mc Cracken's address is 8 Old Jewry, London.

The bills of lading of all goods consigned should be forwarded by post. When luggage is sent, the keys of the packages must be attached to them ; as all goods must be (according to the rules of the Custom-house) examined immediately on arrival. For list of correspondents, see advertisements at the end.

I T A L Y.

SITUATION, EXTENT, CLIMATE, SOIL, RIVERS, AND MOUNTAINS.

SITUATION.

ITALY is a country of Europe, which the Roman empire has rendered more famous than any other part of the world. Ancient authors are not agreed concerning the derivation of this name. Some there are who derive it from *Ἰταλοί*, which in the old Greek tongue signifies oxen, for plenty of which this country was famous; others think that this name was given it by Italus, king of the Arcadians. The Greeks named it likewise Hesperia, either because of the evening star, which they call *Ἑσπερος*, and the Latins Vesper, Italy being situated west of Greece, or because of Hesperus, who took shelter here when he was driven from Africa by his brother Atlas. It had likewise the denomination of Saturnia, from Saturn, who reigned in this country; of Ausonia, from Auson, son of Ulysses and Calypso, who peopled some parts of it; and some others as taken either from its different princes, or from the people who at different times prevailed over the rest. Its situation is most advantageous in the middle of the temperate zone, between seven and nineteen degrees of east longitude, and between thirty-eight and forty-seven of north latitude.

EXTENT.

In figure it resembles a boot, and extends in length from Susa, a city of Piedmonte, to the promontory of Hercules, vulgarly called Cape Spartivento, the uttermost verge of Calabria, 720 miles. Its breadth is very unequal, but taking it from Porto Baratto, in the territory of Sienna, to Pontasella, a village in Upper Carinthia, it may be about two hundred and eighty miles, and the whole circumference 3,300 miles. It is bounded by the Alps, which separate it from Germany on the north; by the gulf of Venice, anciently called Mare Superum, as also Sinus Adriaticus, on the east; by the Mediterranean sea, formerly called Mare Inferum, as also Tuscum or Tyrrhenum, on the south; and by the same sea and the Alps, which separate it from France and Savoy, on the west.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Italy, except some places in the ecclesiastical state, is generally esteemed temperate and healthy. Upon the Apennine mountains, and in some of the countries under the Alps, the air is very cold. On the south side of the Apennines the heats are troublesome. The north side of the Apennine is more healthful and cooler than the provinces on the south, but the country in general is so well surrounded by the sea, and so narrow in most parts of it, that the constant sea breezes cool and alleviate the heat of the summer.

SOIL.

From its fertility this country has obtained the name of the garden of Europe. The soil is so fruitful in corn, in excellent wine, and delicious fruits, that it seems to be blessed with a perpetual spring. They have a great variety of wines, such as the wine of Gensano, Albano, and Castel Gandolfo about Rome; the Greco and Lachryma Christi of Naples; likewise the Montefiascone and Florence wines, besides some good sorts of wine near Verona and Genoa. Towards Parma and Piacenza they have excellent pastures, which enable them to make such good cheese. At Naples they have grapes and melons in the winter, as also in some other parts of Italy. There is no great plenty of game, of hares and partridges, but an abundance of quails, which come over in flocks from Africa in the spring of the year, and are very easily taken, being tired of their long voyage; they are in the greatest plenty at Sorrento, near Naples, and on the island of Capri. They have abundance of trees and plants which do not grow in England and France, except perhaps in the southern parts of the latter. Such are the orange and lemon trees, the pomegranate, olive, myrtle, ficus-indica, caper, and many others. They have commonly also the plane tree, the cork, the scarlet oak, the jujube, the carob, cypress, senna, lentisk, &c. The ways are bordered in several parts with the white mulberry, for the nourishment of silk worms.

SEAS AND LAKES.

The seas with which Italy is bordered are the Adriatic or gulf of Venice, the Ionian, and the Tuscan or Mediterranean sea.

The chief lakes are Major, Lugano, Como, Isco, and Garda, in Lombardy, and the lakes of Trasimene or Perugia, Bolsena, and Cassel Gandolfo, in the Ecclesiastical state.

CHIEF RIVERS.

Italy is watered by a great number of rivers, very large, many of them navigable, and affording great plenty and variety of fish. The chief of them are :—

1. The Po, called anciently Eridanus, which rises in the Alps, then crossing Piedmont, the Montserrat, the Milanese, and the duchy of Mantua, and visiting in its course the cities of Turin, Casal, Placentia, and Cremona, enters at length the duchy of Ferrara, and, receiving several smaller rivers, empties itself by several mouths into the Adriatic sea. These smaller rivers are the Adda, which runs through the lake of Como, and falls into the Po, a little above Cremona; the Tessino, which flows from Mount Adula, one of the Alps, crosses the lake of Maggiore, passes by Pavia, and falls into the Po a little below that city; the Oglio, which rises in the Alps, in the county of Trent, passes through the lake of Isco, and falls into the Po near Mantua; the Mincio, which rises in the lake of Garda, runs by Mantua, round which it makes a small lake, then discharges itself into the Po at Borgoforte; the Tanaro, which rises in the south of Piedmont, and running through that province falls into the Po below Valenza; the Taro, which rises in the mountains on the confines of Genoa, and, running through the duchy of Parma, falls into the Po below Cremona; the Reno, which rises in Tuscany, near the town of Pistoia, enters the Bolognese, where it waters Bologna, and empties itself into the Po below Placentia. This river is famous for the defeat which the Romans, commanded by the Consul Sempronius, received from the Carthaginians, under the command of Hannibal; the banks of it still retain the name of Campo Morto.

2. The Adige, which rises in the mountains of Tyrol, runs south by the city of Trent, then east by Verona in the territory of Venice, and falls into the Ariatic gulf, north of the mouth of the Po.

3. The Arno, which rises on the eastern confines of Tuscany, runs west quite across that duchy, and having passed by Florence, the capital city, falls into the Mediterranean below Pisa. The valley through which it runs is exceedingly pleasant, abounding in all manner of fruits.

4. The Tiber, whose spring-head is in the Apennine mountains, runs from north to south through the Pope's territories, passing by Perugia and Orvieto, and having visited Rome, falls into the Mediterranean sea at Ostia, fifteen miles below that city.

5. The Carigliano, which rises in the Apennine hills, and dividing the Terra di Lavoro from the Campania of Rome, empties itself into the sea near the ruins of the ancient city of Minturna. The Garigliano is the Liris of the ancients.

MOUNTAINS.

The principal mountains of Italy are the Alps and the Apennine. The Alps are the highest mountains of Europe, which separate Italy from France and Switzerland. There were formerly but few passages through these mountains, and those of difficult access; which were the chief security of the King of Sardinia's Italian dominions against the inroads of France, but modern engineering

has rendered them all, even in the depth of winter, easily passable. The Apennine is a chain of hills which cross all Italy lengthways, almost through the middle. They begin near Nice, where they join to the maritime Alps, and, running in a kind of serpentine line from thence to the Ecclesiastic state, divide themselves into two branches, one of which extends to the sea of Sicily, and the other to the uttermost coasts of the Adriatic. The mountains of Italy, but particularly the Apennine hills, are well stored with metals, mineral waters, crystal, alabaster, a kind of agate, and several sorts of marble. The white marble of Carrara is one of the finest sorts in Italy.

INHABITANTS, MANNERS, CUSTOMS, TRADE, LANGUAGE, &c.

INHABITANTS.

The Italians are of a middling stature, well proportioned, and their features engaging. Their complexions are not the best, but it is a proverbial saying among the women, that if heaven has given them a good shape and features, they will take care to make themselves good complexions.

In general they are a very ingenious people, and capable of any undertaking, having an art in pursuing their vanities as well as their virtues. They are firm in their friendships, and familiar with those they love, without any regard to rank or quality. They are of a middle temper, betwixt the starched gravity of the Spaniard and the levity of the French. However, their gravity is not without some fire, nor their sprightliness without some phlegm. They have strong fancies, yet solid judgments. They like to converse about state affairs, having in general a good notion of politics. They are naturally eloquent, and want neither genius, conduct, nor valour. For the least favours they are exceedingly grateful, affectionate to their kindred, and ambitious of honour and preferment. They are ready witted, and of great application, both in study and business. No nation is more scrupulously nice in all the punctilios of civility, more profuse of strained compliments and pompous titles, or more exact in entertaining persons according to their quality. Their conversation is very civil and obliging, nor does even the most intimate familiarity make them forget the decorum of a courteous carriage. They shun occasions of quarrelling, especially with strangers, to whom they are very courteous when they become acquainted. If anything can provoke them, it must be either where honour, or the fair sex, or religion is concerned. But their distinguished virtue is temperance, being the soberest people in Europe, though they abound with plenty of the choicest wines.

These virtues are not without a mixture of vices, which is the case of most nations. Their predominant passions are jealousy and intrigue. They are sometimes jealous without any reason, and the

least suspicion throws them into a fit of anger. They are much addicted to pleasure and gaiety, and extravagantly violent in their amours. They have an extraordinary contempt and aversion for foreigners, whom they slightly call *Oltramontani*, though we must except the English, to whom they show much greater marks of respect than to other nations. Their women are handsome and witty, and some writers assert they are much inclined to amours.

CUSTOMS.

The nobility and gentry are very profuse in their buildings, furniture, and gardens, and in making collections of pictures, statues, hangings, and other ornaments; they are fond also of splendid equipages and great trains of servants, choosing to lay out their money rather in this manner than on luxurious tables and strong liquors. And though they are so ambitious of show, yet they do not suffer it to interfere with the economy of their tables, but commonly keep their servants at board wages. They have a vast relish for outward appearance, praises, pompous titles, and great names. Many of them affect to retain the old Roman names, which they generally use in the ablative, as *Camillo*, *Scipione*, *Julio*, *Mario*, *Pompeio*, &c. Those who have not fortunes equal to their rank, rather than marry the heiress of a wealthy merchant or tradesman, choose to go into a convent. If there be two or more brothers in one family, the general custom is, that only the eldest marries, and the rest live upon purchase. Some raise themselves in the army or state, others in the church, and many of them shut themselves up in a cloister for life. The same method is observed in respect to their daughters, two or three of whom go into nunneries, to raise a large fortune for a favourite one or two who are permitted to marry. They generally dress rather plain than elegant, the dress both of men and women being a kind of medium between the stiff Spanish *querpo*, and the fantastic French garb. In several parts, as at Venice, they had sumptuary laws to prevent the luxury of apparel. They always send notice beforehand when they visit persons of quality.

ITALIAN TIME.

It is the custom to reckon their hours from sun-rise to sun-set, counting one o'clock an hour after sun-set, and so on to twenty-four, according to the ancient custom of the Athenians. This method is subject to some inconvenience, for their hours are consequently always varying, their day beginning sooner or later according as the sun sets. This manner of reckoning the hours is different from that of the ancient Romans, who had unequal hours, as the astronomers express it; that is, whose natural day was of twelve hours in summer as well as in winter. They commonly sleep, especially in summer time, after dinner, and make their children, when young, go bare-headed, to prevent their being troubled with defluxions when old. When they call one at a dis-

tance, they do it by pointing with the finger downward. They use but few words, and express their thoughts very often by signs and gesticulations. The negative is generally expressed by the fore-finger of the right hand being moved rapidly from right to left, and vice versa.

The Italians are extremely temperate, which is to be understood with regard as well to eating as drinking. The first course, which they call the *antipasto*, is a dish of giblets boiled with salt and pepper, and mixed with whites of eggs. After which come two or three small dishes, one after another, of different ragouts. Their roast meat generally comes first, which they roast very dry, and they end with a kind of pottage, called *minestra*. Boiled snails, served up with oil and pepper, or fried in oil, and the hinder parts of frogs, are reckoned dainty dishes. They frequently eat kites, hawks, magpies, jackdaws, and other lesser birds. The use of umbrellas is common everywhere, and it is customary even for men to wear fans in summer, in order to cool themselves during the scorching heats. There is hardly any such thing to be seen in Italy as a windmill, and they use no tin vessels, very probably because of the scarcity of that metal. Their vessels are all made of earth, leaded, or of earthenware, but they have none that resemble china so exactly as that of Delft.

The streets in the large towns and cities are regular and neat, the buildings strong and magnificent. Most of the considerable cities have peculiar epithets given to them upon some particular account, as Rome, the holy, because it is the papal see; Naples, the noble, because of the great number of nobility and gentry that live in it; Florence, the fair, because of the stateliness of the houses, broadness and cleanliness of its streets; Venice, the rich, by reason of its former opulence and power; Genoa, the stately, for its magnificent buildings; Milan, the great, by reason of its largeness and number of inhabitants; Ravenna, the ancient, for its great antiquity; Padua, the learned, because learning once flourished most in it; Bologna, the fat, by reason of the richness of the soil about it; Verona, the charming, on account of its situation and beauty; Leghorn, the mercantile, for its vast trade, &c.

LANGUAGE.

The Italian language is the old Latin, mixed with that of the Goths, Vandals, and other nations, the standard of which has been ascertained upwards of six hundred years. It is soft, harmonious, and pleasant, and therefore reckoned to be fitter for women than men, and to be particularly adapted for courtship. This language is branched out into a vast number of dialects, more than ever there was among the Greeks, though their country was indented and cut out into so many islands, which, as they differed in position of place, so there was some reason they should differ in propriety of speech. Almost every province has a particular dialect, such as

the Tuscan, the Roman, the Venetian, the Neapolitan, the Calabrese, the Genoese, the Milanese, the Parmesan, the Piedmontese, the Bergamasco, with several others. The reason of this is, as I apprehend, the multiplicity of states and governments in that country, whose law being different, a diversity also arises in their language. But the principal Italian dialect is the Tuscan for elegance and purity, and the Roman for accent and pronunciation, pursuant to the old Italian proverb, *Lingua Toscana in bocca Romana*:—The Tuscan language in a Roman mouth. Those who design to make some stay in Italy, in order to learn the language, should choose Sienna for their place of residence, because the Florentine pronunciation is accompanied with a harshness that offends the ear, and is troublesome to the throat; and at Rome they are confounded by the multitude of strangers, with whom they are daily obliged to converse. But at Sienna one may find retirement, together with the Tuscan language and Roman mouth.

RELIGION.

Regarding religion in Italy, everybody knows that Rome is the centre of the Roman Catholic worship. Foreigners in general are under no great restraint in point of religion, but are allowed a good deal of freedom, and nowhere more than at Rome.

TRADE.

Italy was about four or five centuries ago the most flourishing country in the world in respect to commerce. The cities of Genoa and Venice, but especially the latter, had engrossed all the rich trade of the East Indies, with which there was no other communication at that time but by Egypt and the Red Sea. The discovery of a passage to the East Indies by the Cape of Good Hope, towards the close of the fifteenth century, gave a fatal stroke to the Italian commerce, by opening a direct communication between the eastern parts of Asia, and the other provinces of Europe. From that period the trade of Italy began to decline, and the frequent wars with which that country was infested in the two last centuries contributed not a little to increase this declension. Another cause of the decay of commerce was the contempt which the nobility in most provinces showed for the trading part of the commonwealth, by excluding them from public honours, and reckoning it ignominious to trade themselves, or even to marry a merchant's daughter. 'Tis true this prejudice began to be removed first in the duchy of Tuscany, where the princes of the house of Medicis gave the greatest encouragement imaginable to trade, from a conviction of its being the surest way to increase their power and revenue by augmenting the property of the subject. This is what induced them to make Leghorn a free port, and to set an example of trade to their subjects of all degrees, by engaging as principals themselves in several lucra-

tive branches of commerce. The same example has been followed lately by some other states and princes, as the King of Naples, the King of Sardinia, nay, even the Pope, who has made a free port of Civita Vecchia; but the frequent wars in Italy have hitherto prevented their endeavours from being so successful as they desired. At present their foreign trade is carried on chiefly in foreign bottoms, by which they export their own manufactures, and import the commodities sent them by other nations. The chief commodities of Italy are sarsenets, velvets, taffetas, cloths of gold and silver, wine, currants, rice, raw silk, alum, vitriol, fine glass, grograms, thrown silks, satin, corn, oil, &c.

NICK-NACKS PECULIAR TO ITALY.

Rome is celebrated for all sorts of engravings and prints, antiques, cameos, pearls, bas-reliefs, ornaments of architecture, pictures of popes, cardinals, illustrious men, works of the most celebrated painters, perfumes, admirable bergamot, limetta, imperial oil and of Millefiori, and all sorts of quintessences, balsams, pomatums, &c. The Roman perfumers have a particular way or secret to perfume skins, of which they make gloves, purses, fans, &c.

At Naples they are famous for stockings, gloves, waistcoats, caps, and other works of silk, perfumed shaving soap, snuff-boxes of shell inlaid with silver, bracelets and armlets of lava, and drawings in water-colours.

At Venice, for points; all sorts of works of glass and crystal; snuff-boxes; silk stuffs; fine gold chains, head parasols.

At Florence, for essences, balsams, pomatums, and other perfumes, at the monastery of St Mark, and of St Mary Novella. The Cedrato, the Mella Rosa, the Scorza di Limoni, and the Vette di Cedro, are very fine scents. Ambra, Muschio, Arance, Myrrho, Fior di spigo, are much commended, though not quite so pleasant as the preceding. The rose is good in its kind, and pleases the nose at first, but it disturbs the head, and the frequent use of it is dangerous. Stones called Dendrites, and others called Ruins of Florence, which come from Monte Limagio; as also inlaid works with these stones, figures and vases of alabaster.

At Genoa, for points, velvets, and other silk stuffs; dry sweetmeats, and straw hats.

At Bologna, for several sorts of snuff, washballs, stones, or phosphoruses, and sausages.

At Tortona they make and sell very curious works of straw; such as boxes, flowers, birds, small caskets for toilets, &c.

At Turin, for milled gloves, Rosa solis, and the sweet snuff of Millefiori.

At Leghorn also for straw hats, cashmeres, &c.

At Modena, for masks, and at Reggio for its spurs and fine toys.

TRAVELLING IN ITALY.

THERE is no country in Europe where travelling is attended with so much pleasure and improvement as Italy. We need not here enlarge on the fruitfulness and various productions of this happy region, it being well known, as a modern writer* elegantly expresses himself, that whatever desirable things nature has dropt frugally here and there in other countries, are found in Italy as in their original seminary: whence some call it the parent of plenty; others, the fountain of earthly bliss, the incomparable region of this globe, the garden of Europe, the epitome of the world, or rather a little world itself. The inhabitants of this country were once the triumphant lords and conquerors of the world; but at present the softer arts prevail; and in these they are generally thought to be as much superior to the modern as their ancestors were to the ancient nations in war and military exploits.

As for the route to be taken by those who intend to visit that country, 'tis impossible to fix it, since the choice depends on the place where they intend to enter, and the time they have to spend in it; one should see the last days of the carnival at Venice, the holy week at Rome, and the octave of the sacrament at Bologna; to avoid being at Rome, or the adjacent country, during the great heats; to traverse the country, so as to see as much of it as they can, and to endeavour not to pass twice the same way. If you cannot be at Venice during the carnival, you ought at least to be there on Ascension-day. Company is generally agreeable in travelling, for fellowship makes people pass their hours more cheerfully. Except in large towns or cities the inns in general are very miserable, bad beds, scarcity, and bad provisions. To prevent, therefore, the inconveniences of a bad lodging, those that do not carry a complete bed with them, ought at least to make a provision of a light quilt, a pillow, and a pair of fine sheets, they will make but a small bundle. However, if this should appear troublesome, 'tis advisable at least to travel with sheets, and upon coming to an indifferent inn, where the bed may happen to look suspicious, you may at least lie between clean sheets.

A traveller should always be furnished with an iron wedge to fasten his door on the inside, for it frequently happens that the doors of the lodging-rooms have neither locks nor bolts, and opportunity, according to the old proverb, makes the thief; and a lucifer-box, in order to strike a light in case of any accident in the night.

* Not my friend Murray.

SEASON FOR TRAVELLING.

People are apt to imagine there is little winter in Italy ; but they are much mistaken, for the cold is as severe there in that season as in many places on this side of the Alps. Gentlemen, therefore, that are excursionists should never travel in winter, the roads are bad and dangerous, especially in the mountains, because of the snow and ice : the days are short, which renders it necessary to rise before day. Besides, the country looks dismal, nature is in a manner half dead, and there are neither fruits nor flowers to be seen. On the contrary, in summer a traveller meets with none of those inconveniences, and though the weather is sometimes hot, he has only to repose himself during the heat of the day.

CONVEYANCES.

In the Italian states there are three modes of conveyance : posting, by diligence, and by vetturini ; travellers by the first mode should always provide a *bolletone* at the police-office, without which no post-horses can be obtained.

In Italy, as in France, the number of horses put to a carriage is regulated by the number of persons ; thus, a post-chaise with two persons requires two horses, three persons three horses, and four persons four horses ; but in those parts of Northern Italy where the roads are level, a calash, or open carriage, with three persons and one trunk, is allowed to travel with two horses.

In Tuscany, an English post-chaise with a pole, conveying three persons, and without an imperial, if the road is not mountainous, is allowed to travel with two horses, but if there is an imperial it must have three horses ; and English carriages, with four persons, imperial, and trunks, must have four horses.

In the papal dominions a two-wheeled carriage, with three persons and one trunk, is allowed to travel with two horses, but with more than one trunk three horses are indispensable ; a four-wheeled carriage, with six persons and one trunk, is allowed to travel with four horses, but with six persons and two large trunks, or with seven persons, it must have six horses : a four-wheeled half-open carriage, much in use all over Italy, with two persons and one trunk, is allowed to travel with two horses.

In the Neapolitan territories, a two-wheeled carriage, with two persons and one large trunk, is allowed to travel with two horses, with three persons and a large trunk, three horses ; a four-wheeled carriage with three persons and two large trunks, three horses ; with four persons and two large trunks, four horses ; but with six persons and two large trunks, six horses are indispensable.

The above post regulations do not at all interfere with parties making arrangements to have their carriages horsed with vetturini horses, whatever the number of their family or the quantity of their luggage may be.

To the driver of every extra draught horse it is usual to give two

pauls, although he cannot demand any remuneration: it is the best plan to pay the post-master for his horses before they set out.

Shafts are not used, either in the Tuscan, Roman, or Neapolitan territories, poles being used the same as in England.

PRICE OF POST HORSES

IN LOMBARDY, PARMA, AND MODENA.

			a.	l.	frs.	c.
For two horses per post	-	-	6	32	5	50
Postilions	-	-	1	0	0	87
Stable boy	-	-	0	15	0	12
It is usual to pay the former	-	-	3	50	3	0
The latter	-	-	0	60	0	50

PIEDMONT.

					frs.	c.
For two horses, per post	-	-	-	-	3	0
Postilions	-	-	-	-	0	75
They, however, usually receive	-	-	-	-	2	0

TUSCANY AND LUCCA.

				pauls.	frs.	c.
For two horses, per post	-	-	-	10	5	55
Postilions	-	-	-	3	1	65
Stable boy	-	-	-	0½	0	30
It is usual to give the former	-	-	-	5	2	75
The latter	-	-	-	1	0	55

ROMAN STATES.

				baj.	frs.	c.
For two horses, per post	-	-	-	100	5	40
Postilions	-	-	-	35	1	90
Stable boy	-	-	-	5	0	27
It is usual to give the former	-	-	-	50	2	70
The latter	-	-	-	10	0	55

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

					gra.
Each horse, per post	-	-	-	-	65
Postilions	-	-	-	-	15
Stable boy	-	-	-	-	5

LENGTH OF ITALIAN POSTES.

The usual length of a poste in every part of Italy, except the Sardinian territories, is between six and eight miles, but the mile of Italy differs in extent; that of Piedmont and Genoa being con-

siderably more than one English mile ; of Lombardy about sixty yards less ; that of Tuscany a thousand geometrical paces ; that of the Ecclesiastical state the same length (which is about one hundred and fifty yards short of an English mile) ; and the mile in the kingdom of Naples is longer than the English mile. The postes of the Sardinian territories are usually of the same length with those of France, though somewhat shorter in the Alps.

THE VETTURINI

Is more economical than posting, although of course much slower, as the vetturini only goes at the rate of from forty to forty-five English miles per day, even with good horses. A vetturini generally expects for conveying travellers in their own carriage in Italy 12 francs a day per horse, 6 francs a day each passenger, 3 francs a day each child, and 4 francs a day each servant, for which he furnishes, besides the horses, two meals a day and beds, either breakfast and supper or dinner and supper. If travellers, to suit their pleasure or convenience, require the vetturini to stop one or more days on the road, or at any town, he expects 5 francs a night for each of his horses ; but if he conveys passengers in his own carriage the expense is from 10 to 12 francs a day each person, everything included, as he then counts upon making a considerable profit by passengers returning. The *buonamano* generally given to the driver is about two shillings English a day for four travellers.

Travellers finding themselves on the road should agree with the landlord for what they have, in order to avoid disputes. The general custom among the Italians used to be 4 pauls a head at night, including the bed ; and 3 pauls in the morning. For servants, 2 in the morning and 3 in the evening.

The luggage should be fastened to the carriage with an iron chain and a padlock, as is frequently done in Germany.

The great expense of posting, and the inconvenient and lumbering public conveyances which travel on the great roads through Italy, has rendered the vetturini a very popular mode of land travelling, and, generally speaking, from what I have seen of them, they are a trustworthy, civil, and intelligent class ; but they, as well as many other descriptions of persons, will take an innocent advantage of the green and inexperienced whenever they get a chance ; but, to prevent as far as in them lies, the police authorities throughout Italy have sanctioned, and fixed unalterably, a certain number of printed clauses, which are furnished by the vetturini when about to engage for a journey.

It is not, however, generally known, that in all the large towns throughout Italy the vetturini have a duly acknowledged agent or broker, generally a respectable-looking, intelligent, oily, smooth-tongued, lying humbug, who has more brothers and cousins than any one man ever had north of the Alps ; his business is to palaver

you into an engagement (as you think) with himself ; as soon as it is concluded he retires with directions to bring *his* coach at five the next morning ; the young ladies clap their hands in ecstasy ;—oh, dear, what a very nice, well-behaved, good-looking man, how very agreeable to be cared for by such a thoughtful coachman, mamma declares it has relieved her mind from a great anxiety, as the dread of falling into the hands of some rough, uncouth creature of a driver quite disturbed her rest for the last two nights ; the sister (a widow) declares that although a shilling is an object she would rather pay something more to travel with such a pleasant man ! Why, Lord love you, at the very time the whole party are discussing the satisfaction they feel at being so fortunate, the gay deceiver is engaging himself to start at four o'clock the following morning, in quite an opposite direction—but this is his business, and a good one it is ; for by using his oil the screw works more freely, so that he gets something out of you in addition to his per centage. The morning arrives, a coach is at the door, punctual to a minute ; the decoy duck is also there, bustling, smiling, aiding, till all is ready ; if he should happen to have another lot to dispatch immediately he introduces his brother, a fat, ugly, ill-tempered looking fellow, the very sight of whom causes an uninterrupted silence between the ladies for the first sixteen miles, when the cheering words “ *Cameriere portate subito la Colazione.* ” induces the party to look at their provider, when it is at once decided that, although he is not quite the thing, yet they might have had worse. It may be needless to say that, as soon as the bargain was struck a letter was dispatched to Florence, Rome, Milan, or wherever the party may be going to, stating the day of arrival, and by the time the vett arrives, he is already under engagement to return, or proceed in another direction.

N.B. It is important to insert in the agreement that the same coachman, carriage, and an equal number of horses, be continued to the end of the journey, and that if satisfactory reasons be given for changing, that one equally large and convenient should be supplied. Never give intimation to your present coachman where you next intend to proceed to, after his agreement expires ; if you do, intimation is given at the rendezvous, and the price that he asked to convey you there (generally higher than it ought) is kept up to in the market.

COPY OF ORIGINAL AGREEMENT.

4 Nbre

1844.

Colla presente privata Scritta stipulata in duplicato Originale da valere, e tenere dalle infrascritte parti Contraenti nel più efficace modo di ragione, è stato fissato e convenuto quanto appresso.

1. Il Proprietario di Vettura domiciliato a
in Via al N promette, e si obbliga di
servire nel Viaggio che vuole intraprendere da
a con mettere a sua disposizione durante il detto
Viaggio

condott da buono Vetturino pel prezzo
convenuto di

mediante qual pagamento, che sarà eseguito

restano gli obblighi al detto proprietario di Vettura o suo
garzon e qui appresso dichiarati.
2. Ogni giorno, durante il detto Viaggio, dovrà fornire a numero
Padroni
3. Tutte le spese d'ajuti nel passaggio di Fiumi, Monti, e Mon-
tagne, come quelle di Barriere, saranno a carico del Vetturino
Conduttore.
4. La Buonamano a Vetturin Conduttur sarà
5. Che il prescritto Viaggio sarà eseguito nel Corso di Giorni
o siano Notti a contare dal Giorno in
cui è stata fissata la partenza.
6. La Partenza da è fissata per la mattina del di
alle ore
7. Nel caso che la partenza venisse ritardata sarà pagato per
ciaschedun giorno pel mantenimento delle Bestie.
8. Per tutti quei giorno di più che al predetto Signor gli piacesse
di restar fermo in qualche Città, o che fosse costretto per casi
fortuiti, è restato convenuto, che
9. Che il Vetturino Conduttore dovrà andar sempre in buoni
Alberghi partendo ogni mattina di buon ora per arrivare ogni
giorno prima di Notte all'Albergo ove dovraasi pernottare.
10. E per l'osservanza di ciò si sono volontariamente sottoscritte
ambo le parti, come appresso.

TRANSLATION.

The parts in *Italic* were filled up in writing, which may be altered according to circumstances.

Florence, 4th of November, 1844.

By the present private writing, stipulated in double original to be in force, and to be kept by the undersigned parties in the most efficacious mode, it has been fixed as follows:—

1. The proprietor of the coach, *Giacomo Gulinelli*, lives at —, in — street, at No —, promises and will bind himself to serve *four persons* in the journey they are going to take from *Florence to Padua*, by putting at their disposal during said voyage *four places in the inside of a coach*, to be driven by a good vetturino (coachman), for the stipulated price of $2\frac{1}{2}$ *naps. in gold for each place or person*, which payment is to be paid by instalments while on the way; and the proprietor of the coach (or his coachman) is bound to the following—
2. Every day, during the above-said journey, he must supply to the above *four passengers in the morning before starting, coffee, milk, bread and butter; at twelve o'clock, dejeuner à la fourchette; and in the evening, dinner, consisting of four dishes; or tea and one dish, according to their desire; lights, fire, and beds.*
3. All the expenses during the journey, such as crossing of the rivers, mountains, hills, and toll bars, must be at the expense of the coachman.
4. The buona mano (present) to the vetturino, or conductor, will be *5 pauls for each person.*
5. The above said journey to be performed in *five days*, to begin from the morning of the starting day.
6. The starting day from *Florence* is fixed on the morning of the *5th of the present month*, at 6 a.m.
7. In case the day for starting is postponed, the passengers will have to pay daily, for the keeping of the horses, *5 francs for each horse.*
8. If the passengers wish to stay any length of time in any town they pass through on the journey, or, if prevented from proceeding by any other fortuitous circumstances, they will have to pay *5 francs daily for each horse, and their own expenses of beds, living, &c.*
9. The coachman must always take the passengers to good hotels, starting every day early in the morning, so as to arrive at the resting places before dusk.
10. For the full observance of this contract we have voluntary put our signatures.

(Signed)

COGHLAN, HOPKINS, JONES, & Co.
GIACOMO GULINELLI.

INNS.

The Inns particularly recommended have been visited by myself, and in every case I have endeavoured to do justice to the hotel-keeper as well as a service to the traveller, as nothing can be so annoying to travellers as to find, after a long and fatiguing journey, themselves set down at a pot-house instead of a hotel, or to find the once Grande Albergo Bretagne converted into a butcher's shop. On the roads between Florence and Naples I have seldom mentioned the inns, for really they are scarcely deserving the name; besides, each vetturini has his own favourite house to stop at, and it is always better to let him go there.

ITALIAN BEDS

Will astonish, and no doubt please, married people who have been screwed up in small German and Swiss beds; the first sample, after passing the Alps by the Simplon, is seen at the ancient poste, Domo d'Ossola; and generally throughout Italy they are large enough for a man and his wife and four juveniles—but, notwithstanding their convenient size, they are not particularly soft; one thin mattress of wool is generally placed on the top of a palliase, composed of the dried leaves of Indian corn; a really comfortable bed should have two wool mattresses at least; this, by giving a little notice to the chambermaid (*i. e.* man) will be readily effected. Madame Starke recommended travellers to carry their own sheets: had she also advised people to carry their own pillows, it would have been a wise suggestion; they are even now precious hard and flat, they must have been bullets in her time. Iron bedsteads are now pretty general throughout Italy. Mosquito curtains are made of a fine muslin, which should be drawn tightly down; curtains with openings at the sides are literally of no use, the insinuating tormentors would creep through the eye of a needle.

PASSPORTS IN ITALY.

In every part of Italy, except the Austrian states, the visé to a traveller's passport must be paid for, varying from 1 to 12 pauls, to the police, then to the English consul, and lastly by the consul of the state you are about entering. It should, however, be always borne in mind that the visé of a minister, on proceeding from France, Germany, or Switzerland, authorizes your entering that country for once only, and having left it, to return, it must again receive a similar visé either from a minister or a consul. It is also important to know that the number in each family should be particularly specified, and whenever a separation takes place previous to embarking, particular notice should be given to the police to that effect, as the number of persons registered as having embarked (copied from the passports) must be forthcoming when the vessel arrives; in some cases the passengers are called one by one by

name, but in all they are passed from one part of the vessel to the other, and counted by the police. A traveller, who had left his wife in Switzerland while he made a hasty tour through Italy, whose name he allowed to remain on the passport, was detained some time at Leghorn till he satisfied the police that he had not ‘done for her;’ but the most ample local particulars will be found under the above head at all large towns and cities.

ITALIAN MONEY.

The moneys most current in Italy, and upon which there is the least loss, are napoleons and Spanish dollars; the last are current for $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 pauls. On the whole napoleons are the best, but for families posting on the road Spanish dollars, or the largest silver coins of the country through which they happen to be passing at the time, are most convenient. All over Italy the money is reckoned by livres and hundredths, or centimes, exactly corresponding to the French francs. The accounts are generally in pauls, particularly in the Papal and Tuscan states.

PIEDMONTESE.

The actual coinage is the same as the French. The old coins in circulation are the double d’or Savoyard, worth 28 frs. 45 c.; the demi-double, 14 frs. 22 c.; and the quadruple of Genoa, 79 fr.

GENOA.

The doppia of gold is worth	-	-	79	frs.
The ruspone of gold	-	-	60	pauls.
The sequin of Florence	-	-	20	ditto.
The sequin of Rome	-	-	$19\frac{1}{2}$	ditto.
The francescone	-	-	10	ditto.
The crown of St John the Baptist	-	-	5	livres.

THE KINGDOM OF LOMBARDO-VENETO.

French money is current.

The Italian lira is the same as the franc.

The Austrian zwanziger is worth 87 cents.

The lira Milanese, 76 cents.

The tallero, 5 frs. 22 cents.

The fiorino or mezzo tallero, 2 frs. 61 cents.

There being three currencies, the lira Italiana, the lira Milanese, and the lira Austriaca, or zwanziger, it causes considerable confusion to strangers. In shopping always inquire which is meant.

TUSCANY.

	£.	s.	d.	
8 crazie 1 paul or paola	-	0	0	5 English
1 lira	-	0	0	9 „
5 pauls, 1 mezzo scudo	-	0	2	3 „
10 pauls, 1 Francescone or scudi	0	4	6	„
Sequin, or zecchino (gold)	-	0	10	0 „
Ruspone (gold)	-	1	10	6 „

The smaller coins are the half paul, pieces of 2 crazie, 1 crazia, quattrini, 5 of which make 1 crazia, soldo, 1 of which makes 3 quattrini.

The exchange being usually in favour of England, a paul costs 5d., and owing to the agio on gold 21 pauls are given for a sequin, the actual value being 20 pauls, and 63 instead of 60 are given for a ruspone; on this account many travellers prefer receiving their money in scudi, or Spanish dollars, which on a large sum makes a considerable difference.

ROME.

	s.	d.	
10 bajocchi 1 paul	-	0	5
5 pauls 1 mezzo scudo	-	2	1½
10 pauls 1 scudo	-	4	3
20 pauls 1 sequin (gold)	-	8	6
New piece of 2½ scudi (gold)	-	10	8
32 pauls 1 doppia (gold)	-	13	8½
50 pauls 1 new piece of 5 scudi (gold)	-	21	4

Other coins are the 3 and 2 paul pieces, the half-paul, and the bajocchi. The Spanish dollar passes here for 10 pauls. Accounts are kept in pauls and bajocchi.

NAPLES.

	s.	d.	
10 grains 1 carlin	-	0	4 English.
12 carlins 1 piastre	-	4	4 „
30 carlins 1 onza	-	10	6 „

In addition it may be useful to know that the English sovereign is worth between 46 and 47 pauls; a Napoleon about 37 pauls, or 3 piasters 10 carlini 5 grana; a Spanish dollar 10 pauls.

ENGLISH MONEY REDUCED TO THE VALUE OF THE
MONEY IN THE ITALIAN STATES.

English Money.			Milan Lira Nova or Franc.	Austrian Lira and cents.	Tuscan Scudi, Pauls, and Grazie.	Naples Ducates, Carlins, Gran.	Rome Francesconi, Pauls, Bajocchi.
£.	s.	d.	Lira. cent.	Lira. cent.	Sc. Pl. Gr.	D. C. G.	F. P. B.
0	0	1	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2
0	0	2	0 21	0 24	0 0 3	0 0 5	0 0 4
0	0	4	0 42	0 48	0 0 6	0 0 10	0 0 8
0	0	6	0 63	0 72	0 1 1	0 1 5	0 1 2
0	1	0	1 26	1 44	0 2 2	0 3 0	0 2 4
0	2	0	2 52	2 89	0 4 4	0 6 0	0 4 8
0	3	0	3 78	4 33	0 6 6	0 9 0	0 7 2
0	4	0	5 04	5 80	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 9 6
0	5	0	6 30	8 25	1 1 2	0 15 0	1 1 8
0	10	0	12 60	14 50	2 2 4	0 30 0	2 3 6
0	15	0	18 90	21 75	3 3 6	0 45 0	3 5 4
1	0	0	25 21	29 00	4 5 0	0 60 0	4 7 2
2	0	0	50 42	58 00	9 0 0	0 120 0	9 4 4
3	0	0	75 63	87 00	13 5 0	0 180 0	14 1 6
4	0	0	100 84	116 00	18 0 0	0 240 0	18 8 8
5	0	0	126 05	145 00	22 5 0	0 300 0	23 6 2
6	0	0	151 26	174 00	27 0 0	0 360 0	28 3 4
7	0	0	176 47	203 00	31 5 0	0 420 0	33 0 6
8	0	0	201 68	232 00	36 0 0	0 480 0	37 7 8
9	0	0	226 89	261 00	40 5 0	0 540 0	42 0 0
10	0	0	252 10	290 00	45 0 0	60 0 0	45 5 0
20	0	0	504 20	580 00	90 0 0	120 0 0	85 0 0
30	0	0	756 30	870 00	135 0 0	180 0 0	127 5 0
40	0	0	1008 40	1160 00	180 0 0	240 0 0	170 0 0
50	0	0	1260 50	1455 00	225 0 0	300 0 0	212 5 0
60	0	0	1512 60	1740 00	270 0 0	360 0 0	255 0 0
70	0	0	1764 70	2030 00	315 0 0	420 0 0	297 5 0
80	0	0	2016 80	2320 00	360 0 0	480 0 0	340 0 0
90	0	0	2268 90	2610 00	405 0 0	540 0 0	382 5 0
100	0	0	2521 00	2900 00	450 0 0	600 0 0	435 0 0

The above table is given, not as the accurate exchange at par, but merely to show the amount in English money of any expenses incurred in Italy; but except in shops, and when taking excursions among the natives, there is little difficulty in the money. All through Sardinia, and at Milan and Venice, the hotel bills are made out in French francs; at Florence, Rome, Leghorn, in pauls; at Naples, in carlins. There is, however, some slight difference between the Tuscan and Roman pauls, the latter being worth $7\frac{3}{4}$ grazie, and the former 8 grazie.

CAMERIERE—FACCHINO—POSTILIONS.

The waiters throughout Italy are called by the first name, and are in general civil and attentive; the porters by the second, who appear to enjoy, in Tuscany and the Papal States, a government privilege to annoy and perplex the wearied traveller. There is, however, a distinction in favour of those travelling post in their own carriages; but the vetturini, on entering a town, are surrounded and followed to the inn by several of these gentry, who unload the carriage and carry the luggage up to the apartments, the porters of the hotel standing by, while the exorbitant charges for doing that which in other countries is readily done by the servants of the house causes a continued squabbling respecting these charges, which can only be terminated by at once yielding, with the best possible grace, to their demands, as the innkeepers, if they would, evidently dare not interfere.

The postilion (postiglione) is another source of annoyance; and when travelling post are never satisfied; travelling too in the public conveyances, as having no right whatever, on the termination of each stage, going regularly round to the travellers and begging from all; but the begging system in Italy appears to be studied as a profession; the lower classes are beggars from the cradle—old men beg, old women beg, little boys beg, and young children beg; in short, if the true begging system ever existed to perfection in any country, that country is Italy, where all travellers, but English travellers in particular, are considered legitimate game for the lame and the lazy.

The *buona-mano* to the cameriere is also a source of constant trouble and anxiety to English travellers. About a zwanziger per diem in Lombardy and Venice, a paul in Tuscany and the Papal States, one and a half to two carlins in Naples, for the heads of the party, excluding children and servants, given to the cameriere for the indoor servants will be sufficient if staying some time. It is also usual to give a trifle to the gate porter when leaving.

LIST OF STEAM PACKETS TO THE CONTINENT.

DESTINATION.	FROM	FARES.		LENGTH OF VOYAGE.	PERIODS OF DEPARTURE.
		First Cabin.	Second Cabin.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Antwerp	-	2 2 0	1 15 0	HOURS. 22	TIME. Twice a week, Sunday and Thursday
Boulogne	-	1 0 0	0 15 0	14	Once a week, every Thursday
Boulogne	-	0 8 0	0 6 0	2	Twice a day
Boulogne	-	0 8 0	0 6 0	3	Daily
Calais	-	1 0 0	0 15 0	12	Twice a week, Sunday and Thursday
Calais	-	0 10 6	0 5 0	2½	Daily
Dieppe	-	1 10 0	0 15 0	7 to 8	Twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday
Hamburg	-	4 0 0	2 0 0	48	Twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday
Hamburg	-	1 1 0	0 12 6	48	Once a week
Hamburg	-	3 3 0	1 15 0	56	Once a week
Havre	-	1 1 0	0 14 0	12	Four times a week, Tu., Wed., Fri., and Sat.
Havre	-	1 10 0	1 0 0	24	Twice a week, Sunday and Thursday
Havre	-	1 0 0	0 15 0	12	Twice a week, Monday and Thursday
Havre	-	1 5 0	0 18 0	14	Three times a week, Tues., Thurs., and Sat.
Jersey & Guernsey	-	1 15 0	1 5 0	18	Once a week
St. Malo	-	1 10 0	1 5 0	15	Twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday
Ostend	-	0 15 0	0 10 0	5	Daily
Ostend	-	0 15 0	0 10 0	5	Daily
Ostend	-	1 10 0	1 0 0	24	Three times a week, Sun., Wed., and Sat.
Rotterdam	-	1 12 6	0 15 0	24	Once a week, every Wednesday.
Rotterdam	-				

TIME AND EXPENCES REQUIRED FOR A TOUR

From London through Belgium up the Rhine through Switzerland, back by France and Paris; in francs and sous.

	£	s.	d.
Chief cabin fare to Ostend -	1	10	0
On board Steam-Packet:—Breakfast, 2s.; dinner, 3s. -	0	5	0
Tea or supper -	0	1	6
Steward -	0	2	0
At Ostend:—Porterage of Luggage -	0	10	
Dinner at table d'hôte -	3	0	
Tea or supper -	1	10	
Servants and Porterage to Railway -	2	0	
Railway to Cologne -	27	0	
<i>First day.</i>			
Breakfast, 1 fr. 10 s.; dinner, 3 fr. -	4	10	
Cologne:—Supper, 2 fr.; bed, 2 fr. -	4	0	
Servants -	0	10	
Cologne to Mannheim -	22	0	
<i>Second day.</i>			
On the Rhine:—Breakfast, 1 fr.; dinner, 2 fr. -	3	0	
<i>Third day.</i>			
On the Rhine:—Breakfast -	1	0	
Dinner at table d'hôte -	2	10	
Coblentz:—Tea or supper, 2 fr.; bed, 2 fr. -	4	0	
Servants & Porterage from packet -	1	10	
<i>Fourth day.</i>			
On the Rhine:—Breakfast, 1 fr.; dinner, 3 frs. -	4	0	
Mannheim:—Tea or supper -	1	10	
Bed -	2	0	
Fare to Baden by Railway -	10	0	
<i>Fifth day.</i>			
Breakfast, 1 fr. 10 s.; dinner, 3 fr. -	4	10	
Baden:—Tea or supper -	1	10	
Bed -	2	0	
<i>Sixth day.</i>			
Baden:—Breakfast, 1 fr. 10 s.; dinner, 3 fr. -	4	10	
Tea or supper -	1	10	
Bed -	2	0	
<i>Seventh day.</i>			
Breakfast -	1	10	
Dinner and bed -	5	0	
<i>Eighth day.</i>			
Railroad from Baden to Offenburg -	4	0	
Offenburg:—dinner -	3	0	
Dillingen:—Tea and bed -	3	0	
<i>Ninth day.</i>			
Breakfast -	1	10	
Friburg:—Dinner, 3 fr. bed, 2 fr. -	5	0	
<i>Tenth day.</i>			
Breakfast -	2	0	
One-fourth of the hire of a carriage to Schaffhausen, one day and a half -	15	0	
Expenses on the road -	3	10	
The expenses by Strasbourg would be out the same.			
<i>Eleventh day.</i>			
Camera Obscura, boatage, and viewing the Falls of the Rhine -	3	0	
Shaffehausen;—Dinner, bed -	5	0	

<i>Twelfth day.</i>		fr.	s.
Breakfast -	2	0	
One-third hire of a return to Constance -	3	0	
Constance:—Dinner, bed -	5	0	
<i>Thirteenth day.</i>			
Breakfast and dinner, one o'clock -	5	0	
Steam-packet to Rorschach -	3	0	
Rorschach:—Supper and bed -	4	10	
<i>Fourteenth day.</i>			
St Gall:—Breakfast -	2	10	
Weisbad:—Dinner -	2	0	
Farm house: Coffee, brandy for feet, bed, and breakfast -	2	10	
<i>Fifteenth day.</i>			
Half the expense of a guide to cross the Kamor mountain -	3	0	
Sennewald:—Dinner -	2	10	
Werdenberg:—Supper, 1 fr. 10 s.; and bed, 1 fr. 10 s. -	3	0	
<i>Sixteenth day.</i>			
Breakfast -	1	0	
Half the expenses of a car to Ragatz -	3	0	
Baths of Pfeffers:—Dinner, 2 frs.; guide, 10 s. -	2	10	
Diligence from Ragatz to Wallenstadt -	3	0	
Wallenstadt:—Supper, 2 frs.; bed, 1 fr. 10 s. -	3	10	
<i>Seventeenth day.</i>			
Breakfast -	1	0	
Boat from Wallenstadt to Wesen -	2	0	
Wesen:—Dinner -	2	10	
Half the expenses of a car from Schmerikon to Rapperschwyl -	2	0	
Rapperschwyl:—Supper, 4 frs.; bed, 2 frs. -	6	0	
<i>Eighteenth day.</i>			
Steam-packet to Zurich -	3	10	
Breakfast on board -	1	0	
Zurich:—Dinner, 4 frs.; tea, 1 fr. 10 s.; and bed, 2 frs. -	7	10	
<i>Nineteenth day.</i>			
Breakfast, 1 fr. 10 s.; dinner, 4 frs.; bed, 2 frs. -	7	10	
<i>Twentieth day.</i>			
Zurich:—Breakfast -	1	10	
Diligence to Zug -	3	0	
Zug:—Dinner, bed -	5	0	
<i>Twenty-first day.</i>			
Breakfast, luncheon, and brandy, for mounting -	3	10	
Mountain staff -	1	0	
Goulda:—Refreshment -	1	0	
Righi:—Supper and wine -	4	0	
Bed -	0	0	
<i>Twenty-second day.</i>			
Breakfast -	1	10	
One-third of the expense of a boat from Weggis to Lucerne -	2	0	
Lucerne:—Dinner, 4 frs.; bed, 1 fr. 10 s. -	5	10	

	fr. s.		fr. s.
<i>Twenty-third day.</i>		<i>Forty-fourth day.</i>	
Lucerne:—Breakfast, 1 fr. 10 s.;		Breakfast - - -	2 10
dinner, 4 frs.; bed, 1 fr. 10 s.	7 0	Luggage to Ouchi - - -	1 0
<i>Twenty-fourth day.</i>		Lake of Geneva:—Steam-packet to	
Lucerne:—Breakfast - - -	1 10	Vevey - - -	3 0
Steamer to Fleulen - - -	5 0	Vevey;—Dinner, 3 frs.; bed, 1 fr. 10 s.	4 10
Fleulen:—Dinner and wine - - -	2 10	<i>Forty-fifth day.</i>	
Tea, 1 fr. 5 s.; bed, 1 fr.		Breakfast - - -	1 10
10 s. - - -	2 15	Omnibus to Bex - - -	2 10
<i>Twenty-fifth day.</i>		Bex:—Dinner - - -	2 10
Breakfast - - -	1 5	Martigny:—Tea, 1 fr. 10 s.; bed,	
One-fourth of a carriage to Ander-		1 fr. 10 s. - - -	3 0
matt - - -	5 0	<i>Forty-sixth day.</i>	
Turnpike - - -	1 5	Breakfast - - -	1 10
St Gothard (<i>Lying d'Or</i>):—Dinner,		Orsières:—Refreshment - - -	0 10
3 frs.; bed, 1 fr. 10 s. - - -	4 10	Liddes:—Dinner, 1 fr. 10 s.; bed, 1 fr.	2 10
Breakfast, share of cold fowl,		Bottle of wine - - -	1 0
salt, &c. - - -	2 10	<i>Forty-seventh day.</i>	
Horse-hire to Furca, 9 frs.; ditto		Hire of a mule from Liddes to St	
to Grimsel, 9 frs. - - -	18 0	Bernard and back same day - - -	6 0
Drink-geld - - -	3 0	Breakfast - - -	1 0
(<i>Pig and Whistle</i> .) Black looks,—		St Bernard:—Dinner, six; put into	
use of glass and water - - -	0 10	the box - - -	5 0
Grimsel:—Supper, 2 frs. 10 s.; bed,		Half the expense of a car from	
1 fr. - - -	3 10	Orsières to Martigny - - -	3 0
<i>Twenty-sixth day.</i>		Martigny:—Tea, 1 fr. 10 s.; bed,	
Grimsel:—Breakfast - - -	1 10	1 fr. 10 s. - - -	3 0
Handeck:—Refreshment - - -	0 10	<i>Forty-eighth day.</i>	
Meyringen:—Dinner, 4 frs.: bed,		Breakfast - - -	1 10
2 frs. - - -	6 0	Half the expense of a guide to	
<i>Twenty-seventh day.</i>		Chamounix - - -	6 0
Breakfast - - -	2 0	Trient:—Dinner and wine - - -	4 0
One-half the expense of a guide to		Chamounix:—Tea, 1 fr. 10 s.; bed,	
Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen,		2 frs. - - -	3 10
and Interlaken - - -	9 0	<i>Forty-ninth day.</i>	
Drink-geld - - -	1 0	Breakfast - - -	2 0
Grindelwald:—Dinner and bed	4 0	One cutlet - - -	0 10
<i>Twenty-eighth day.</i>		Montanvert:—Refreshment - - -	1 10
Breakfast - - -	1 10	Chamounix:—Dinner, 3 frs.; bed,	
Lauterbrunnen:—Dinner - - -	3 0	2 frs. - - -	5 0
Interlaken:—Supper and bed	5 0	<i>Fiftieth day.</i>	
<i>Twenty-ninth day.</i>		Breakfast - - -	2 0
Breakfast, dinner, and tea - - -	5 0	One cutlet - - -	0 10
Wine - - -	1 10	St Gervais:—Dinner - - -	3 0
<i>Thirtieth day.</i>		St Martin's:—Tea, 1 fr. 10 s.: bed,	
Breakfast - - -	1 10	1 fr. 10 s. - - -	3 0
Diligence to Newhouse - - -	1 0	<i>Fifty-first day.</i>	
Lake of Thun:—Steam-packet to		Breakfast - - -	2 0
Thun - - -	3 0	Diligence to Geneva - - -	6 0
Dinner, 4 frs.; bed, 2 frs. - - -	6 0	<i>Fifty-seventh to the Sixtieth day.</i>	
<i>Thirty-first day.</i>		Geneva:—Three days, at 8 frs. a day	24 0
Thun:—Breakfast - - -	1 10	Diligence to Lyons - - -	22 10
Diligence to Berne - - -	3 10	Expenses on the road - - -	6 0
Berne:—Dinner, 4 frs.; bed, 2 frs. - - -	6 0	<i>Sixty-first day.</i>	
<i>Thirty-second day.</i>		Lyons:—Breakfast, 1 fr. 10 s.; din-	
Breakfast, 2 frs.; dinner, 4 frs.;		ner, 3 frs.; bed, 2 frs. - - -	6 10
bed, 2 frs. - - -	8 0	<i>Sixty-second day.</i>	
<i>Thirty third to the Forty-second day.</i>		Breakfast, 1 fr. 10 s.; dinner, 3 frs.	4 10
Excursions to Solothurn, Weissen-		Diligence to Paris - - -	50 0
stein, Bienne, Neufchatel, Mo-		Expenses on the road - - -	20 0
rat, Avenetium, and Fribourg	50 0	<i>Sixty-third to Sixty-sixth day.</i>	
<i>Forty-third day.</i>		Paris to London - - -	50 0
Fribourg to Lausanne - - -	10 0	Expenses on the road - - -	10 0
Lausanne:—Dinner, 4 frs.; bed,			
3 frs. - - -	7 0	Total 1 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> and frs. 737	5

A similar table is given for Italy in the Hand-Book for that Country.

TABLE OF EXPENSES OF A TOUR THROUGH ITALY,

Occupying from about Ten to Twelve Weeks.

	FRANCS.	CENTS.			
Geneva to Baveno, by diligence	-	-	50	0	
<i>First day.</i>					
At Lausanne:—Dinner, 3 frs.; tea, 1 fr. 50 c.	-	-	4	50	
<i>Second day.</i>					
Meurice:—Breakfast	-	-	1	50	
Sion:—Dinner	-	-	3	0	
Brigg:—Supper	-	-	3	0	
<i>Third day.</i>					
Simplon:—Dinner	-	-	3	0	
Domo d'Ossolo:—Supper, 3 frs.; bed, 2 frs.	-	-	5	0	
Fare from Domo to Baveno	-	-	7	0	
<i>Fourth day.</i>					
Baveno:—Breakfast	-	-	1	50	
One-fourth expense to visit the Borromean Islands, and bouno mano to gardeners	-	-	2	0	
Dinner, 3 frs.; bed, 2 frs.; breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.	-	-	6	50	
One-fourth the expense of an excursion from Lago Maggiore to Lago Como would be 12 frs.	-	-			
<i>Fifth day.</i>					
Steamer to Sesto Calende	-	-	3	0	
Sesto Calende, dinner	-	-	3	0	
Diligence to Milan	-	-	6	50	
<i>Sixth to the Ninth day.</i>					
Milan:—Three beds, 6 frs.; three breakfasts, 4 frs. 50 c.; three dinners, 12 frs.; three teas, 4 frs. 50 c.; servants of the hotel, 3 frs.	-	-	30	0	
Passport	-	-	-	-	5 0
<i>Tenth day.</i>					
Malle-poste to Genoa	-	-	-	-	36 0
Dinner, en route	-	-	-	-	3 0
<i>Eleventh day.</i>					
Genoa:—Porterage to hotel, 1 fr.; breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; dinner at table-d'hôte, 3 frs.; tea, 1 fr. 50 c.; bed, 2 frs.	-	-	-	-	9 0
<i>Twelfth day.</i>					
Genoa:—Breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; dinner, 3 frs.; tea, 1 fr. 50 c.; bed, 2 frs.; servants, 2 frs.	-	-	-	-	10 0
<i>Thirteenth day.</i>					
Genoa:—Breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; dinner, 3 frs.	-	-	-	-	4 50
Signing passport for Leghorn	-	-	-	-	12 50
Fare by steamer to Leghorn	-	-	-	-	45 0
Porterage and boatage	-	-	-	-	2 0
<i>Fourteenth day.</i>					
Leghorn:—Boatage, 1 fr.; porterage to hotel, 1 fr.	-	-	-	-	2 0
Dinner	-	-	-	-	4 0
Excursion to Pisa, and return by railway, 10 frs.	-	-	-	-	
Excursion to Pisa, Lucca, and baths of Lucca, six days, would be 100 frs.	-	-	-	-	
Fare by steamer to Naples	-	-	-	-	100 0
					Francs 372 50
					PAULS.
Leghorn:—Passport signing	-	-	-	-	12
Boatage	-	-	-	-	2

<i>Fifteenth day.</i>			
Civita Vecchia:—Landing and			
returning	-	-	3
			<hr/>
			Pauls 17

<i>Sixteenth day.</i>			
			CARLINS.
Naples:—Landing, 2 carlins;			
dogana, 1 carlin; hackney			
carriage, 2 carlins	-	-	5
Six dinners at 12 carlins, 72; six			
teas, 4 carlins, 24; bed, 6 car-			
lins, 36	-	-	132
Servants, six days	-	-	36
Excursions to Pompeii, Vesu-			
vius, Caserta, Pozzuoli, &c.,			
six days, at 48 carlins per day			288

<i>Twenty-ninth day.</i>			
Signing passport for Rome:—			14
Steamer to Civita Vecchia	-		132
Hackney carriage to boat, 3 car-			
lins; boat, 3 carlins	-	-	6
			<hr/>

49 piasters, 11 carlins. 613

<i>Thirtieth day.</i>			
			PAULS.
Civita Vecchia:—Expenses for			
landing, &c.	-	-	5
Diligence to Rome	-	-	20
Passport signing	-	-	6
Expenses on the road	-	-	4

<i>Thirty-first to Forty-third day.</i>			
Rome:—Twelve dinners with			
wine, at 6 pauls	-	-	72
Twelve teas, at 3 pauls	-	-	36
Twelve beds, at 5 pauls	-	-	60
Twelve breakfasts at 4 pauls	-	-	48
Signing passport	-	-	11

<i>Forty-third to Forty-eighth day.</i>			
One-fourth of a carriage from			
Rome to Florence, five days	-		110

Making altogether			
597 francs, equal to about	-	-	-
570 pauls	-	-	-
50 piasters	-	-	-

Forty-eighth to Fifty-fourth day.

Florence:—Six breakfasts, 3 pls.	18
Six dinners, 5 pauls	30
Six teas, 3 pauls	18
Six beds, 5 pauls	30
Signing passports for Venice	5
One-fourth of a carriage from	
Florence to Padua	90

Pauls 570

Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth day.

Including one day at Bologna.

Sixtieth day.

FRANCS. CENTS.			
Padua:—Bed, 2 frs.; break-			
fast, 1 fr. 50 c.	-	-	3 50
Railroad to Mestre, and boat			
to Venice	-	-	5 0
Venice:—Dinner, table d'hôte			3 0

Sixty-first to Sixty-fourth day.

Venice:—Four days' break-			
fasts	-	-	6 0
Four dinners	-	-	12 0
Four teas	-	-	6 0
Four beds	-	-	8 0
Four days' gondolas	-	-	10 0

Sixty-fifth day.

Diligence from Venice to Mi-			
lan	-	-	50 0
Expenses on the road	-	-	6 0

Sixty-sixth to Sixty-ninth day.

Milan to Basle, by St Gothard	85	0
Three days' expenses	-	30 0

Francs 224 50

£. s. d.			
23	17	6	
12	12	0	
11	5	0	

£47 14 6

The above expenses do not include fees to valets-de-place, theatres, washing, carriages in towns, fees to custodes, &c. &c., which may be calculated at 250 frs. more; and adding 10*l.* each way from England to Switzerland, will make the expense 70*l.* or the entire trip through Belgium up the Rhine, Switzerland, Italy, returning through France, stopping fourteen days in Paris, liberally for 100*l.*, or upon the screw for about 80*l.*

P R E F A C E.

A VOLUME similar to the present has been promised since the year 1836, when my 'Guide through Switzerland' was first published; but the 'Hand-Book for Northern Germany,' published by Mr Murray early in 1837 with considerable success—announced as *nearly ready* similar works for every corner of Europe (though 'Southern Italy' has not yet appeared). It was therefore thought useless to enter into competition with one commanding such great advantages. The facilities which existed to compile a good and useful Guide for Belgium, Holland, and the Rhine, did not extend to Italy: and without wishing to depreciate the only English Guide Book for travellers that existed for that country, it must have been evident that a want of system in the arrangement, and the very incorrect details, in Madame Starke's work, offered a fair opening for a useful Guide Book for Italy; but Schrieber and myself had confined our topographical routes north of the Alps, giving the plan of which the writer availed himself.* 'Northern Italy,' written by Sir Francis Plaggrave, assisted by Mrs Col. S——d, is now before the public; and whatever may be its merits as an historical compilation from the works of our best authors, as a *Guide Book* for strangers in a foreign land, it is either faulty or deficient. Captain Marryat, as editor of the 'Metropolitan Magazine,' when reviewing the Second Edition of my 'Guide up the Rhine,' in the April number of 1836, says,—“Sights, antiquities, and other avowed purposes of travellers, will be found naturally enough, and give much pleasure in the pursuit; but we want a friend like Mr Coghlan, or Mr Coghlan's book, to prevent us being over-reached by a post-master, or overcharged by an hotel-keeper. Now, 'Northern Italy' is not only generally deficient in this pounds-shillings-and-pence information, but when the writer condescends to mention such trifles, they are erroneous. The characters given in several towns respecting the inns are also incorrect; some closed for several years have been strongly recommended, and third-class houses have been reported as first-rate. I particularly instance those of Genoa, Florence, Lucca, and Leghorn. Canova's Venus in the Pitti Palace in Florence is described as in “an apartment of her own,

* I take credit to myself for originating and carrying out in the first edition of my 'Guide up the Rhine,' published in 1835, the plan of describing that river from the sea to its source. Mr Murray adopted it without acknowledgment.

richly fitted up with drapery and mirrors." This celebrated statue is in the Saloon Flora, and it is a great fact that she has been in her present position *nine years*! The Ducal Crown and Cushion, represented as being in the Medicean Chapel, have never been seen by the present custode during the twelve years he has filled the situation. To prove that the errors are not confined to 'Northern Italy' alone, at page 70 of 'Central Italy' the Tuscan frontier Custom house where luggage is examined and where passports are visé, is represented at Petramala, when every person who has travelled that road since 1835 has found it in a large building at Filigare! These little blunders may or may not be of importance to the curious traveller, but it is a certain disappointment to a dying man when sending for the "strongly recommended" physician, to learn that the doctor has been dead these five years! This was the case with respect to Drs Lee and Evanson at Rome in 1844. Were it necessary to continue in this fault-finding strain, I could increase the size of the preface to that of the text: but it is not; as the Italian *scarlet fever* has nearly subsided, and although this BLUE PILL cannot be expected to effect a radical cure, compounded (I mean *compiled*) and printed in the short space of one month, yet it is hoped that the traveller in Italy will find by taking even the first dose (*i. e.* edition) considerable relief will follow.

The intention of the above observations is not of course to depreciate the value of the Red Hand-Books, but to convince the traveller that, with the extensive resources possessed by Mr Murray, the payment of the liberal sum of one thousand pounds for the compilation of a Hand-Book—and the space of between three and four years being devoted to that purpose, could not produce a perfect Guide Book—it will be unreasonable to expect that the present volume, got up by the most hasty and economical means, unassisted by the "cream of literature," could possibly be free from errors; but stimulated by the hope of a continuation of that patronage which has hitherto, for nearly twenty years, been extended to my former works, I have laboured incessantly both in Italy and since this work has been in the press, to produce a simple, unassuming, but I hope useful, Guide Book. As such I trust it will be received; and any communication or suggestion from those who may use it in their journeyings through that delightful country will be thankfully and readily attended to.

HAND-BOOK FOR CENTRAL EUROPE,

OR

GUIDE-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS.

PART I. HOLLAND.

ROUTE I.

LONDON TO ROTTERDAM.

Steam Packets leave London regularly for Rotterdam twice a week during the summer months. These boats belong to the General Steam Navigation Company, which convey the mails every Wednesday and Saturday throughout the year. The vessels on this station are fast, commodious, and conveniently fitted up, possessing state cabins, well adapted for private families, spacious dining rooms, unconnected with the sleeping berths; and last, though not least, well and plentifully supplied tables. It is recommended that berths be secured some days previous to the vessel's leaving London, as there is great difference in their construction. This may be done at any of the offices in the City or West-end. Travellers can also book themselves from London to all places on the Rhine, and may stop at whatever place they choose.

The *Steam Packet Companies* print monthly lists stating the exact time of their boats leaving for Rotterdam, Antwerp, and Ostend, which may be had by application at the General Steam Navigation Company's Offices, 69, Lombard-street, or 37, Regent-circus. The passage is usually made in from twenty-two to twenty-four hours.

Price of Refreshments on board the Steam Packets from London.

	s.	d.
Dinner for private party, each	5	0
Breakfast do.	2	6
Tea	1	6
Dinner, table d'hôte	3	0
Breakfast, with meat and eggs	2	0
Luncheon, cold meat	1	0
Sandwiches	0	6
Steward's fee	2	0

Reduced Fares from London to Rotterdam.

	£.	s.	d.
Chief cabin	1	10	0
Fore cabin	1	0	0
Carriages, four wheels	3	0	0
Chariots	2	10	0
Gig	2	0	0
Horses	2	10	0
Dogs	0	2	6

Watermen's Fares.

	s.	d.
To or from steam or other vessels, for one person	0	4
Exceeding one person, each	0	3
This fare includes 56 lbs. of luggage each person.		
If exceeding 56 lbs. the cwt.	1	0

Description of the Banks of the Thames.

London Bridge, the *Custom House*, and the *Tower* are the first objects which attract the attention of strangers, then the labyrinth of ships from all parts of the world, not to be equalled in any other part of the globe, continuing through the upper and lower Pool, the elegant steeple

of Limehouse church on the left attracts our notice, passing Cuckold's Point on the right, where a large pair of horns used formerly to be suspended, we reach

Deptford. The vessel belonging to the Marine Society is used as a refuge for poor boys found wandering about the streets of London, destitute of clothes and friends, and placed in order to their being made fit for her Majesty's naval service. Also two vessels as chapels for seamen.

Greenwich Hospital was built in the reign of King Charles the Second. It consists of four distinct piles of building, with a grand square between, in the centre of which is a statue of George II. Beyond the square are the hall and chapel, with their noble domes and two colonnades, which form an avenue, terminated by the Ranger's lodge; and in the park, on an eminence, amidst a grove of elm and chestnut trees, is the Royal Observatory, or Flamsteed House, which is completely furnished with mathematical and optical instruments, for the use of the Astronomer Royal.

The *Isle of Dogs* is so called from its being reported that a waterman, having murdered a man who had a dog with him, the animal would not leave its dead master till hunger constrained him to swim over to Greenwich, which being frequently repeated, was observed by the watermen plying there, who following the dog, by that means discovered the body of the murdered man. Soon after, the dog, returning on his usual errand to Greenwich, snarled at a waterman who sat there, and would not be beaten off, which caused the bystanders, who knew of the murder, to apprehend him, who afterwards confessed the fact, and was hanged on the spot.

At *Blackwall* is a singular high wooden building painted red, be-

longing to Mr. Parry, ship-builder, for placing and replacing the mast of ships, which attracts much notice. The new building on the left is the terminus of the Blackwall railway.

Woolwich was formerly a small fishing place, thinly inhabited, but is now, owing to its Dockyard, of much importance; the church is one of the fifty built by Queen Anne.

Barking Reach is noted for the number of small fishing boats lying there belonging to the fishermen of the town of Barking, situated three miles distant, which are chiefly employed in the cod and haddock fishery.

The *Village of Erith* presents a fine landscape. This place was formerly famous for smuggling. A short distance from the town is its neat church, partly covered with ivy, above which is a tower, or pleasure-house in a park, belonging to Lord Saye and Sele.

Purfleet, formerly Pourtefleet, anciently belonging to the prior of St. John of Jerusalem. The Board of Ordnance have here erected some well-contrived magazines for gunpowder, strongly arched, and every way well secured from fire and lightning. This place, though small, is populous, and the workmen employed in the chalk, lime, and sand works, so often find themselves thirsty, that it is no wonder we see here such a large public house.

The village and church of *Stone* next presents itself, interspersed within an orchard, and affords both in spring and autumn one of the most luxurious views imaginable.

Greenhithe also has a neat appearance from the river. Ingress Park, the Seat of James Harmer, Esq., adjoining, presents a most beautiful landscape.

We next arrive at a part of the Thames called *Fidler's Reach*, so called from the circumstance of

three fiddlers having been drowned there. On an eminence near Grays is the seat of Zachariah Button, Esq. On a small arm of the south side of the river is *Northfleet*. From this place the stately mansion called Orms, or the Orm, is seen to great advantage. Immense quantities of chalk are here taken from the pits and sent to distant places.

Gravesend, a populous town, and thoroughfare, is situated on a declivity leading to the Thames, and partly in the parish of Milton, which adjoins to that of Gravesend on the east side.

Within the last 10 years the town has experienced an immense increase in its traffic, and in the number of its buildings, from the numerous elegant steam-packets which ply between this place and London, affording a cheap and comfortable communication between Chatham, Maidstone, Canterbury, &c. There are three piers, the Rosherville, the Town, and Terrace. The Railway from Gravesend to Chatham was opened on the 10th of February, 1845.

Tilbury Fort, on the opposite shore, was erected in the time of Henry VIII, and afterwards regularly fortified by Sir Martin Beckmann, chief engineer to Charles II, after the Dutch had been up to Chatham and burnt our ships. The esplanade is very extensive, and the bastions considerably the largest in England; the chief strength of the place consists in its being possible to flood the whole level, by means of the water-gate in the centre of the great curtain next the river; about two miles from the Fort there are still many traces of the Roman highways, and also of the encampment of Queen Elizabeth this being the grand rendezvous; of the army, as Purfleet was of the navy, during Philip's threatened invasion.

At Denton Mills, the next object on the Kentish shore below Gravesend, coals are landed free from the London duty, not being within the jurisdiction of that port.

Gad's Hill.—Being still in Gravesend Reach, the counties on both sides exhibit a most interesting appearance. On the Essex side, the church of East Tilbury is seen; and next to this, the church of Mucking, with a shingled spire on a tower steeple.

The Lower Hope.—Entering that part of the river so called, the southern side of which is formed by Gravesend and Milton marshes, those of Higham and Cliff, the Hundred of Hoe, and the Island of Grain, we soon discover that this is a peninsula, formed by the Thames and the Medway; and that the Essex shore is a succession of low unhealthy grounds, till the river separates Canvey Island from it. Stanford le Hope church, with its tower, Corningham church, with a shingled spire, Fobbin church, with a lofty embattled tower steeple, and Pittsea church, are all objects seen in succession.

Hole Haven, six miles from East Tilbury, next presents itself on our left. Sea-Reach begins here, where a natural commodious harbour is formed. Approaching Canvey Islands, on our left, it is found to be five miles in length, and two in breadth, a marshy tract, containing about 3,500 acres. It is remarkable for the empty cockleshells that cover the strand: the extreme parts are bounded by a branch of the Thames, called Leigh Road.

Leigh, on the same side, is a port much frequented by hoys and small craft, and affords a road for shipping between this place and Southend.

Southend lies to our left, and first attracted notice as a watering place about thirty years ago: it is beautifully situated on a well-

cultivated and well-wooded hill, little more than forty miles from London. The beautiful terrace is commonly called New Southend, and being built on a considerable eminence, gives the whole range an elegant appearance, especially from the Thames. Not far from Southend, a stone marks the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor of London.

The woody character of the adjacent country, the vast breadth of the river, and the mouth of the Medway, forming a luminous break on the coast of Kent, compose a scene which at once charms and interests the beholder.

Shoeberry Ness, beyond Southend, is the next prominent object on this side.

On the further side of the river, and about three miles from its entrance, is *Stangate Creek*. Here ships coming from the Levant, or places where any suspicion of contagion is entertained, are obliged to perform quarantine, before they proceed further up the river; they are always distinguished by a yellow flag at the mast-head.

Sheerness.—The Island of Sheppy, next approached, is separated from the rest of Kent by an arm of the sea communicating with the Medway. It is eight miles from Hole Haven. This island is rapidly encroached on by the sea: whole acres, with houses upon them, have been carried away in a single storm. It is about thirteen miles in length, and six in breadth; and the water flowing between this and the main land is called the *Swale*, and on the two extremities of it, *East* and *West Swale*. On the east point of the island, the Columbine and Spaniard buoys are placed.

The royal dock was made adjoining to it, principally for repairing ships that are but partially damaged, and for building frigates and smaller vessels, from forty guns downwards.

The *Nore* is an estuary, and is properly the water which runs between the Isles of Grain and Sheppy: here it is that the rivers Thames and Medway lose their names, and are called the Nore. The current is described as making a swifter course than at any other place on the coast.

The Nore Light, moored near the sand, is erected nightly for the advantage of mariners, and is about four miles from the shore; having passed which, the next object to our right is Queenborough.

Whitstable is on the east of Sheppy, an improving town, and the nearest port to Canterbury.

Here is a considerable fishery for oysters, which are of the most delicious flavour, and in great demand in London, where they are in greater perfection than at any other place. Off the bay is the Paddington Rock, so dangerous to coasting vessels.

Herne Bay has, for many years past, been a select retreat for sea-bathing; the line of shore possessing peculiar advantages as a watering-place, standing on an easy elevation, commanding a most delightful view of the ocean, without any accumulation of mud from the flow of the tide.

The salubrity of the air of Herne Bay has been long noted in history, from its gentle elevation, clear of those stagnant pools and marshes and low woodlands which prevent a free circulation of the air in many other parts of the coast.

The stoppage of the vessel in the morning announces the arrival at the Brill, where the Dutch Custom-house officers examine the papers, &c.; it is fortified, and contains a population chiefly consisting of pilots and fishermen, exceeding three thousand. It was taken from the Spaniards by the Dutch, in 1572, and the foundation of the Batavian republic was then laid here: the cele-

brated Admiral Tromp was born at Brill.

Maaslandshuys is chiefly supported by the cod and herring fisheries. Further on the left, inland, is Schiedam, celebrated for its geneva; nearer Rotterdam, and on the left, is Delfshaven; it contains a commodious port, and extensive docks and warehouses.

ROTTERDAM.

Hotels. Hôtel des Pays Bas.—

This is a well-conducted house, conveniently situated on the Boompjes. The apartments are numerous and handsomely fitted up, commanding a fine view of the river and shipping; the proprietor (Mr. Walter) is remarkable for his civility and attention.

To this hotel baths and excellent coach-houses and stabling are attached, and table-d'hôte at four o'clock. The charges are rather extravagant; in the summer of 1846 a young lady, only 10 years of age, was charged every meal the full price of a grown person.

New Bath Hotel also on the Boompjes, very good and reasonable, with great civility and attention.

Rotterdam is situated in the centre of South Holland, on the north side of the Maze, twelve miles north-west from Dordrecht, twelve miles south-west from Gouda, thirteen miles south-east from the Hague, eight miles from Delft, and three miles from Schiedam. Population. 75,000.

The city, which in size, beauty of its buildings, trade, and opulence, is, next to Amsterdam, the most considerable place of all the northern Netherlands, was but the seventh in rank as a city at the assembly of the Provincial States of Holland

under the Confederation; Dordrecht, Haarlem, Delft, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Gouda, preceding according to the dates of the grants by which their municipal rights had successively been conferred.

Its primitive existence as a small hamlet, however, may be traced to a period nearly as early as the year 900, when first a dam or dyke was raised to defend the banks of the small stream, the Rotte, from being submerged by the impulse of the waters of the Maze. This dyke was since called the Oude Dyke, a second or New Dyke (the present High Street) having been raised about a hundred years later.

The ground plan of the city is that of a triangle, the base being the quay we have mentioned, stretching along the river, and a perpendicular, drawn from it to the opposite extremity, may be somewhat less than a mile. Through the middle of most of the streets runs a straight canal, where the largest ships may conveniently load and unload at the doors of the warehouses, bordered by large, lofty, and healthy trees. They are crossed by numerous drawbridges, which, mixed with the shipping, the trees, and the houses, have a very picturesque effect. Between the trees and each of the canals is the quay, which is of a width sufficient for shipping, landing, and receiving all articles of merchandize; and within the row of trees is the paved streets for carts, carriages, and horses; and between this again, and extending close to the fronts of the houses, is a paved footpath. In these canal streets there is an incessant and interesting bustle.

The houses are generally spacious and lofty, some built in the modern, and others in the old Spanish style; in many of the streets they are really elegant; but belonging, as they do, chiefly to merchants and tradesmen, their magazines are

mostly on the ground floor, and extend far behind, while the family inhabit the upper stories. Nothing can exceed the cleanliness observed in every part of their houses.

To almost every house in Rotterdam, and sometimes to every window of a house on the first floor, there is fixed a single or double looking glass or reflector, by means of which a person in the room, sitting before the window, can see by reflection the whole length of the street, the passengers, the trees, the canal, and the shipping. When two of these reflectors are placed at right angles, and the right angle pointed towards the window, a person within, directing the eye to that angle, will see the whole street both to the right and left. They are adopted for the amusement of the ladies!!!

The stranger who has never seen a Dutch town must be much amused; the combination of water, bridges, trees, and shipping, in the heart of a city, presents a novel and picturesque sight; the quaint and very singular buildings, the horses' shoes, which resemble pattens, the wooden shoes (or sabots) of the peasants, are all novelties to the visitor. The principal objects that merit notice are—The Cathedral or *Great Church* of *St. Lawrence*, which contains the monuments of the Admirals de Witt, van Brakel, and Cortenaer, and a very fine organ.

The bronze *Statue* of *Erasmus*, who was born at Rotterdam, the house is still to be seen in Breede Kerk Straat n. 1467.

The *Exchange*. The *Stadt Huis*, from the dome of which commands a most extensive prospect of the town and country, the Dockyard, all are novel and pleasing to the visitor. The philanthropist will derive much satisfaction also by visiting the Infant and *Armenian* (poor) schools. At Rotterdam there is an English Episcopalian, as well

as a Presbyterian and French Protestant church. There are also several clubs here, where English, and other newspapers are taken in; strangers can be introduced by a member. Rotterdam, like all Dutch towns, is remarkable for its cleanliness.

Steam Packets to Hull from Rotterdam every Saturday morning, fare £1 12s. 6d. chief cabin, and 15s. fore cabin; carriages £4 4s.; horses £3 3s.

Steam Packets from Rotterdam to Antwerp four times a week—on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays; fare in the pavilion 8 florins (about 17 francs); saloon 6 florins. The distance is 50 leagues, occupying about twelve hours. Monthly bills are published, both at Rotterdam and Antwerp, stating the hours of departure from each place. Refreshments may be had on board; dinner 1 guilder, breakfast 75 cents.

English Divine Service every Sunday, at half-past 10 in the morning and 6 in the evening.

Scotch Church Service every Sunday at 10 and 2.

Steamers ascend the Rhine every morning; those belonging to the Dusseldorf Company, which leave four times a week are the best. (See page 22).

Passports are granted by the British Consul, Sir James Henry Turing, Bart., every day during the usual office hours. On Sundays only between one and two, and four and five; but travellers should, if possible, obtain a passport before leaving England, as the English Consuls abroad do not grant passports, unless to persons under very peculiar circumstances.

The Prussian Consul grants a visé in the event of the Prussian signature having been neglected in London.

Post Office in Wien Straat. The regular mail days from Rotterdam

are Saturdays and Wednesdays; but letters are forwarded both to London and Hull on other days, when opportunities offer. Letters are received on all occasions, up to within half an hour of the sailing of the vessel.

The Railroad between Rotterdam and the Hague is opened as far as Kete (1847), and diligences, in correspondence with the railway from the Hague to Amsterdam, leave Rotterdam several times a day.

ROUTE 2.

ROTTERDAM TO AMSTERDAM.

	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Rotterdam to the Hague	2½	13½
The Hague to Leyden . . .	2¼	12½
Leyden to Haarlem	2	11
Haarlem to Amsterdam . .	2	11
	8½	48½

Conveyances to the Hague and Amsterdam.

There are three methods of travelling in Holland, by road, by steam,* and by water. The latter is the cheapest. The *trekschuit* (passage boat) travels at the rate of about four miles an hour. The distance, in most cases, is nearly the same, as the straight line of road generally accompanies, in a parallel direction, the straight canal, and in most parts of it has a row of trees on each side. The whole length of the barge, which is usually thirty feet, is divided into two apartments or cabins, each about six feet wide and seven high. The larger room towards the prow of the boat, called the *ruim*, is for common passengers and for the luggage, and will contain thirty or forty persons. The smaller cabin, towards the stern, called the *roef*, is engaged

at a rather higher rate, and holds but eight; and it may be secured at half price, or by paying the fare of four passengers. At every change of horses the driver (*het jaggertie*) expects a trifle; a stiver will abundantly satisfy him.

The traveller should take as little luggage as possible with him on board the *trekschuit*, so as to be easily conveyed from one boat to another when they are changed.

Boats from Rotterdam leave for Delft from the 1st of April to the 30th of September, at every hour from six in the morning till eight at night; to Amsterdam every day at twelve; to the Hague every day at one o'clock; to Leyden every day at ten; to Haarlem, Wednesdays and Saturdays at nine; to Gouda every day at half-past eleven.

The usual fare by the canal-boat from Rotterdam to the Hague is seventy cents, or about fourteenpence.

Diligences leave Rotterdam for Utrecht and Nimegen every morning at half-past seven, and in the afternoon at four o'clock; to the Hague at seven, eight, nine, and ten in the morning; and in the afternoon at two, four, five, and six o'clock; to Leyden at five and eleven in the morning, and at half-past two in the afternoon, and they leave at the same hours for Haarlem, from Rotterdam to Amsterdam at five, eleven, and twelve in the morning, and in the afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

Fare to Amsterdam 7 and 8 florins.

Fare to the Hague 1 f. 20 c. and 1 f. 50 c.

Diligence Offices are at the *Hôtel Lucas* and *Hôtel d'Angleterre*; the latter in the Market place, the former in the Fish-market street.

* The latest information respecting the railroads in every part of the continent will be found in Coghlan's Foreign Railway Guide, price Sixpence.

Leaving Rotterdam, the first village on the left is *Overschie*, two miles farther is *Kette*, also on the left, then *Keneberg*, both at a little distance from the canal; on each side presenting a continual succession of neat but fantastic country seats, and the water being literally crowded with boats of every appearance and description. Nine miles from Rotterdam is

DELFT.

(*In Gouden Moulen.*) *Delft*, an ancient town, containing 15,000 inhabitants. The streets have a neat but sombre appearance, and are divided by narrow stagnant canals, which are, however, frequently cleaned out by means of numerous sluices. In the centre of the town are two spacious streets, with broad canals bordered with trees.

Delft was once celebrated for its potteries, the china from which was in great request throughout Europe; but from the great improvement in the manufacture of china in England and Germany, the trade of this city has been almost annihilated.

Delft gave birth to the learned Grotius, whose remains are deposited in the New Church. His monument is simple and elegant. The view from the steeple of this church is esteemed the finest in Holland. This building likewise contains a superb monument to the memory of William I. prince of Orange, not to be exceeded by any piece of sepulchral magnificence of that age in Europe. On a beautiful sarcophagus is the recumbent figure of the prince, with his favourite dog reposing at his feet. At the four corners are bronze statues of Liberty, Fortitude, Justice, and Religion. Under an arch at the head of the tomb, the prince is again represented sitting, in full armour;

while at the other extremity, Fame, with expanded wings, is preparing to proclaim the triumphs of the deliverer of Holland. Above is a noble canopy of exquisite workmanship, supported by four buttresses of white marble and numerous pillars of black and gold. Waving over these are the various trophies and escutcheons of the house of Orange-Nassau.

Near the *Old Church* is the *Prinsenhof*, the identical house in which William I. was assassinated. The staircase on which he fell, and the holes made in the wall by the bullets, are yet shown. The remains of the philosopher Leuwenhock, and the renowned Tromp, are interred in the Old Church; and here also are the monuments of Admiral Piet Hein; of Elizabeth de Marnix, daughter of Count Marnix, one of the most active members of the federation of the nobles; and of John Poot, the poet.

The front of the *Stadthouse* is extensive and curious, and the apartments contain some valuable paintings, particularly by Miereveld and Van Heemskerk. The principal arsenal of Holland is here; it forms an island, having a canal on each side. Delft also possesses a *Latin school and several hospitals*.

Besides Grotius, Delft gave birth to Admiral Piet Hein and Leuwenhock already noticed, as well as to Van Adrichem, the antiquary; Pontus Heuterus, the historian; and Gerard Van Loon, the author of the *Metallography of Holland*.

Boats set out for the Hague every half-hour; for Rotterdam every hour; for Leyden every two hours; for Amsterdam every day.

At *Ryswyk*, three miles from Delft, the prince of Orange had a palace, in which was signed the treaty of 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain. A pyramid commemorative of this event was erected in 1792, by order

of William V. stadtholder, on the ruins of the palace.

Leaving *Voorburg* on the right, four and a half miles from Delft, the traveller arrives at

THE HAGUE.

Hotel Belle-vue, Mr. R. Maitland, proprietor. This hotel is pleasantly situate opposite the Park, in the most beautiful part of the Hague, near the promenades and public buildings, and conducted by the proprietor in a style suitable to the reception of families of the first distinction. The house is elegantly furnished, and contains thirteen saloons and fifty-four bed rooms; an excellent table d'hôte at half-past four daily, four francs. Bed room three francs, breakfast one and a half franc.

Oude Doelen. Nieuwe Doelen.

Though denominated a village, the Hague yields to few of the noblest cities in Europe in the beauty of its streets, the magnificence of its palaces, and the pleasantness of its situation. The principal street is called the Voorhout, but it is rather a series of palaces than a street. Several rows of trees are in the centre, with gravel walks beneath them, and a carriage-way on each side. These trees are preserved with as much religious care as those of the Royal Wood.

The most beautiful part of the Hague is the Vyverberg, a vast oblong square, with a noble walk and an avenue of trees on one side, and on the other the palace and a large basin of water. The beautiful broad street which joins the Vyverberg is called the Plaats. Near the trees, and towards the centre of the street, is a triangle paved with whiter stones than the other parts of the street, which denotes the spot where Adelaide de Poelgeest, the mistress of Count Albert, was massacred, September 22nd, 1392, during a popular insurrection.

The *Binnenhof*, or Inner Court, is surrounded by an enormous pile

of houses of different architecture, principally occupied as government offices. The Great Hall, which not long ago was used for the meetings of the deputies of the provinces, and was adorned with military trophies, is now occupied as the *Lottery Office*. It is a noble room, one hundred and twenty-five feet long; sixty broad, and sixty-six high. On a scaffold opposite the door of this apartment the venerable Barneveldt was decapitated, May 13, 1619.

The *Royal Museum* occupies the house called Hotel Maurice, which was built in 1640, by a prince of this name, who was a governor of Brazil. It contains a choice collection of pictures, particularly of the Flemish school. Amongst them is the celebrated Bull, by Paul Potter. This picture gallery is open to the public every day, from 11 to 3.

The ground floor consists of five rooms, and is occupied by the Chinese Cabinet, which consists of a very curious and choice collection of articles manufactured in China, and brought here at a great expense. Amongst them is a beautiful model of the interior of a Dutch town. One of the rooms of the cabinet contains the complete armour of Admiral Ruiter (No. in the catalogue, 726); the clothes worn by William I., the founder of Batavian liberty, at the time when he was assassinated by Geraerts at Delft, July 10, 1584 (No. 755). Here also is preserved the ball which killed him. In another room is an ingenious plan of the Isle of Désima, where the Dutch land for the purpose of facilitating their trade with the Japanese. In one of the rooms there is a model of the interior of a house completely furnished, made by order of Peter the Great; it cost 30,000 francs, and took twenty-five years to complete (No. 756). The museum is open to the public every day from eleven to one, except Sundays and Thursdays; a catalogue costs tenpence.

The *Royal Library* contains no less than 100,000 volumes, which are kept with the greatest care. They occupy three floors, divided into 18 rooms. Amongst the MSS. is the original of the Union of Utrecht, signed January 23rd, 1579. The library is open to the public on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, except on holidays, from ten till two; but strangers may see it every day.

In the same house as the library is the *Cabinet of Medals*, which is one of the richest collections of the kind. It consists of 36,000 pieces, 32,675 of which are medals, and 1325 intaglios. Open on Mondays, Wednesd. and Frids. from 10 to 2.

The valuable *Museum of Natural History*, which was removed to Paris during the revolution, has been restored, or rather, by an amicable arrangement, a far richer collection than the original has been formed from the duplicates of the grand museum at Paris.

The *Royal Palace* is an ancient building; the front is very plain, but the side towards the garden is more ornamented. The apartments may be seen when their Majesties are not residing at the Hague.

Opposite to the entrance to the palace is a beautiful bronze equestrian statue of William the First, by Count Niewkirk, erected in the autumn of 1845.

The *New Picture Gallery* belonging to the present King of Holland, is a new building, the chief apartment of which is an elegant Gothic Hall, splendidly furnished. A great many of the gems are found here which formerly enriched the Orange Palace in Brussels; indeed, it has been remarked by good judges that there is not a bad picture in the entire collection. May be seen daily from nine till twelve. A fee of one guilder is expected by the custode, which is sufficient for a party.

The *Theatre* is a neat but small building, with commodious entrances, the interior is tastefully fitted up

with the royal box in the centre. The performances are occasionally in the French language.

Carriages—First hour, 1½ guilder; to the House in the Wood, 2 guilders; by the day, 10 guilders.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the trains; each passenger, 4 stivers, to Schevelingen 3 stivers, to the baths 4 stivers.

At the distance of half a league north-east from the Hague, is the

Palace in the Wood, formerly the summer residence of the Princes of Orange, and erected by Amelia of Solms, widow of Prince Frederick Henry of Orange-Nassau. The painted saloon and the Chinese tapestry are truly magnificent. The former, called Oranje-zaal, is an octagon, covered by a cupola sixty feet in height. The centre of the ceiling is adorned with a portrait of the princess who erected the building. The great masters of the Flemish and Dutch schools vied in their efforts to decorate the walls of this immense apartment. On one side may be seen a large and beautiful picture by Jordaens; and on the right of the entrance, nearly opposite to this superb composition, is a painting by Rubens, representing the Cyclops. The other apartments of the palace contain pictures by Ter Burg, Zeegers, Hondhorst, &c. In the dining room are two excellent imitations of basso-relievo.

The Hague was the birthplace of William III. king of England; Huygens, the mathematician; and Ruysch, the anatomist. It contains 65,000 inhabitants.

The *Post Office* is open from seven in the morning till eight in the evening.

A Railway is now open from the Hague to Amsterdam, Utrecht, and Arnheim, four and five times a day.

Price of Places.

	Amsterdam.	Utrecht.
Diligence . . .	f. 3. 65.	— 5. 45.
Char a bancs . .	2. 45.	— 3. 85.
Waggons . . .	1. 45.	— 2. 35.

Boats leave every hour for Delft;

every two hours for Leyden ; once a day for Amsterdam and Rotterdam ; and twice a week for Arnheim and Zwoll.

SCHEVELING

Is three miles distant from the Hague. An avenue perfectly straight, thickly planted with oaks and limes, leads to it. The houses are chiefly inhabited by fishermen, yet presenting an appearance of neatness nowhere to be seen except in Holland. The beach is firm, and constantly crowded by pedestrians. The church is situated at the extremity of the village, and contains the skull of a whale fifty-six feet in length, which was thrown on shore in 1617. Scheveling is remarkable as the spot near which his Majesty William I, after an absence of twenty years, landed on his native soil, November 30, 1813. The sand-hills hinder the sight of the sea until the traveller is almost upon it, but he is then amply repaid by the suddenness and boldness of the scene which opens upon his view.

At Scheveling there is very good sea-bathing and commodious baths, and a spacious hotel ; during the summer this place is much frequented by Dutch and German families of the first distinction. Conveyances may be hired for about three florins, to go and return with a party. There are also vehicles capable of holding ten persons, which take passengers to Scheveling for fourpence each. They are to be met with at the gate of the town leading to this village.

Ten miles from the Hague is

LEYDEN,

A fine town, four miles and a half in circumference, and situated on that branch of the Rhine which alone carries with it its name to the

sea, and which surrounds the town, supplying its numerous canals with water. Population 35,000.

Leyden made a glorious stand in opposing the Spaniards in 1574, on which occasion six thousand of its inhabitants are said to have perished by famine, disease, and the sword. The devotion of the citizens on the above occasion procured from Prince William of Holland, who relieved the place, the highest praise, and, what was of more importance, funds for the establishment of a university, which is deservedly esteemed among the best disciplined and the best regulated schools for the classics, law, medicine, and divinity, on the whole continent.

The *University of Leyden* contains about six hundred students. Attached to the university is a *Museum of Natural History and Comparative Anatomy*, beautifully and scientifically arranged, and a *Library* of fifty thousand volumes. To the museum has recently been added the splendid collection of birds belonging to Mr Temmink of Amsterdam, the produce chiefly of Java and the other oriental possessions of the Dutch.

The *Botanical Garden* is kept in the highest possible order. The walks are beautiful, and without a pebble, covering an extent of seven acres, four of which have been added only a few years ago, laid out in good taste as a garden for the reception of medicinal plants, and for the use of the medical students. Among the hot-house plants there is a date palm with fruit upon it, which the gardener said had been there two hundred years.

Near the university is a large open space, now planted with trees, which was once covered with houses, which were destroyed in 1807 by the explosion of a vessel laden with gunpowder, when more than one hundred and fifty persons,

and, among others, the two professors, Luzac and Kluit, perished under their ruins.

Nothing can exceed the cleanliness of Leyden in all its streets, whether those with or those without canals. The former, with their quays, are particularly neat; the bridges are mostly of stone, of which there are not fewer than one hundred and forty-five.

The *Church of St Peter* is the largest in the town. The ornamental sculptures that formerly belonged to it have been replaced by a few monuments, several of which are by distinguished professors of the university, but none that are calculated to attract much attention. The choir is screened off by a railing of bronze, but stripped of its former decorations.

The *Environs of Leyden* are extremely beautiful, the whole country around being studded with villas, gardens, and pleasure-houses. The most frequented and most delightful promenade is without the walls, and close by the side of that branch of the Rhine which waters and surrounds the town.

Passage-boats go every two hours to Haarlem and Amsterdam; the distance is ten miles.

HAARLEM.

Inns, Lion d'or, Zyle-Straat. Haarlem, containing a population of 25,000, has little to boast of, with the exception of its celebrated organ, said to be one of the largest in Europe, consisting of eight thousand pipes and sixty-eight stops; the largest pipe is thirty-two feet in length and sixteen inches in diameter. To hear it played twelve florins must be given to the organist, and two to the bellows-blower.

Not far from the church of *St Bavon*, and in the Great Market place, is the house in which lived Lawrence Coster, the inventor of

printing. The first books which he printed are preserved in the Town-house; they consist of two thin quartos in black letter, on stout coarse paper. One of them contains a portion of the Revelations, and is interspersed with hieroglyphics.

In front of Coster's house stands his statue. He is represented in a consular robe, and his head crowned with laurel. In his left hand is a piece of wood on which is the alphabet, and in his right is a book. The statue, which is said to be a good likeness, is nine feet high, and the pedestal is six feet high. Several inscriptions record the origin and removal of the statue; and there are some Latin verses by Van Zanten, the physician. On the east side Coster is represented walking in a wood and engraving characters on the bark of trees, and on the west side working in a printing-office.

Haarlem is much celebrated for the beautiful flowers which it produces. The tulips of this city are known in every part of Europe; fifty, or even a hundred florins, is no uncommon price for a single bulb of some rare variety. In former times one root was sold for more than ten thousand florins, and the aggregate sum produced by the sale of a hundred and twenty tulips was ninety thousand florins, or £6,750.

An exhibition of plants is made here early in June.

The *Wood* and ancient ramparts around Haarlem afford pleasing walks; the former contains a superb pavilion built by Mr Hope, of Amsterdam, and afterwards the residence of Louis Buonaparte, now converted into a picture gallery.

Boats leave every hour for Amsterdam, and the *Railroad* (Iszeren spoorweg) 4 times a day in half an hour.

Between Haarlem and Amster-

dam the face of the country becomes wholly changed : nothing meets the eye but one continued meadow, intersected by ditches to drain off the water, without a tree, or scarcely a bush in any direction, and terminated, after a few miles' travelling, by the Haarlem Meer on the south, and the Lake or great water Ai on the north ; for five miles the road is laid out in a mathematical straight line, and is bordered by a noble canal parallel to it. The other side of the road is bordered by a ditch and a row of willows.

At the end of the first five miles, the waters of the Haarlem Meer and the Ai communicate beneath a narrow artificial isthmus. At this spot the relative heights of the two waters of the Ai and the Meer are nicely regulated, by means of sluices and gauge posts, marked into very nice and minute divisions ; and the greatest attention is paid to the state of the waters at this particular spot, the safety of Amsterdam and the adjacent country from inundations depending much on the management of these two inland seas.

Having crossed the narrow neck, the canal and the road recommence with an angle, inclining more to an easterly direction, and continue for another five miles, close up to the gate of Amsterdam. The canal is supplied by the Ai, through several inlets. In fact it forms in many places a part of the Ai, and is only separated from it, and the navigation protected, by rows of strong posts, called a boom, which, by breaking the waves, preserve the opposite bank of the canal or the causeway, which would otherwise be constantly exposed to the danger of being washed away.

AMSTERDAM.

Hotels. Pays-Bas. Situated near the Theatres, Exchange, and other

public buildings, contains a great number of apartments newly furnished and fitted up with great comfort, an excellent table d'hôte at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 4 ; price 2 florins, including $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle of wine. Breakfast 70 cents. Apartments from 1 to 3 florins ; this is an excellent house.

Vieux Doelen. Doelen Straat. This is a comfortable and good house, situated in the centre of Amsterdam ; the charges are, bedrooms from 1 to 3 florins, breakfast 70 cents, dinner at table d'hôte including $\frac{1}{2}$ bottle of Bordeaux wine 2 florins. The proprietor (Mr Brack) has carriages for hire by the hour or by the day ; coach-house and stabling on the premises.

Amsterdam is of a semicircular form, nine miles in circumference, surrounded by a fosse eighty feet wide. Its walls have been pulled down, but it has twenty-six bastions converted into corn mills : it is entered by eight gates. It contains 26,400 houses, and 202,000 inhabitants, about 17,000 of whom are Jews.

It cannot boast of high antiquity, as in 1272 it was a deep and pestilential morass at the mouth of the Amstel, covered with a few fishermen's huts. The ingenuity and perseverance of the Dutch alone could have raised it to its present splendour. The whole town stands on enormous piles driven into the mud. Under the Stadt-house alone are 13,695.

As soon as the Amstel enters the city it is divided into two streams, from each of which innumerable canals branch off, communicating with each other, and with the Y, and intersecting almost every street. The canals form ninety little islands, which are connected together by three hundred bridges.

The *Royal Palace*, formerly the Town-hall or Stadt-house, built by James Van Campen about the middle of the seventeenth century,

is one of the noblest structures in Europe. It is situated in the centre of the Dam, and presents a square of nearly two hundred and eighty-two feet long and two hundred and twenty-two feet deep. Its height is a hundred and sixteen feet, exclusive of the tower, which is sixty-seven feet; each front has a projection two hundred feet in length and seventeen in breadth, and at the four angles of the building are pavilions forty feet long and four broad, surmounted by eagles of gilt bronze and imperial crowns, presented to the city by the Emperor Maximilian.

The principal hall in the palace is a hundred and fifty-two feet in length, sixty in breadth, and a hundred in height; it contains two statues of Peace and Atlas, round which are hung the standards and other trophies taken by the Dutch, and at the corners of the room are statues of Justice, Truth, Prudence, and Vigilance. The grand saloon, formerly the burgomaster's apartment, and the grand cabinet, are remarkable for their paintings and beautiful sculptured chimney-pieces. The hall of the throne is a magnificent room, on the ceiling of which are painted the arms of the different departments of Holland.

Most of the ornaments throughout the palace are peculiarly appropriate. Over the door of what was the secretary's apartment is the representation of a dog nearly famished, watching the body of his murdered master; and by his side is the figure of Silence with her finger on her lips. Over the hall formerly devoted to commissions of bankruptcy is a group representing Dædalus and Icarus, alluding to the speculations which are the ruin of thousands.

On the ground-floor are the strong apartments which formerly inclosed the vast treasures of the bank. Before the war it was sup-

posed to contain a greater quantity of bullion than any other bank in the world. The pile of precious metals was once valued at forty millions sterling. The present bank, which was established March 25th, 1814, is situated on the quay called the Oude Turf-market.

The palace is open every day to strangers, who have to write down their names on entering, and pay the attendants.

The *Royal Museum*, belonging to the Institute, formerly in the royal palace, is now placed in the house called the Trippenhuys, at the quay Kloeveniersburgwal. It consists of a collection of pictures, antiquities, and curiosities, which was first formed in 1798, but has been gradually increasing to the present time, and is distributed in six rooms, two of which are very large. It is a remarkable fact, that this is almost the only fine collection of pictures in Europe which was not removed to the Louvre during the reign of Napoleon.

Amongst the curiosities deposited here is a wooden ball, into which each of the confederate nobles drove a nail, as a token of fidelity to the league formed against the Duke of Alva; two canes used by Admirals Ruyter and Tromp; the chair occupied by Barneveldt when in prison, &c. One of the apartments of the museum is occupied by a collection of medals, consisting of about one thousand one hundred in gold, one thousand five hundred in silver, and two thousand in bronze.

The museum is open to the public every Thursday and Friday, from twelve till three. It is also open to foreigners every day, from ten to two. A catalogue may be procured at the door.

The present *Hotel de Ville*, or Town-hall, was formerly called the *Prinsenhof*, and is situated at the Fluweelen Burgwal. The municipi-

pality of Amsterdam occupied it when Louis, the brother of Napoleon, fixed his residence at the palace.

The *Post-office* is in the *Voorburgwal*, behind the palace. It occupies three sides of a court; the office for the interior faces the entrance: that for Germany, the Baltic, Italy, &c., is on the right; and that for France, Spain, &c., is on the left. The front is adorned with the royal arms. Letters are daily sent to, and received from, most of the provinces.

The *Barrack of St Charles*, near the gate of Muiden, is an immense building, erected in 1800, and capable of accommodating about two thousand seven hundred men. It is perfectly isolated, and is about nine hundred feet long and one hundred and forty broad. The front is adorned with sculpture, representing the attributes of war.

The foundation of the Old Exchange, which formerly stood on arches across the Amstel, having given way, the entire building, which was erected in 1613, has been completely demolished, the space filled up, and formed into a "place," in the centre of which a statue of Rembrandt the painter is to be erected. A splendid building is now (June, 1844) being built for the *New Exchange*, near the palace. The merchants attend about three o'clock.

The *Church*, adjoining the palace, contains two interesting monuments, one to the memory of Admiral de Ruiter, the other to the memory of Van Speyk, who blew up his vessel, containing himself and crew, sooner than yield to his captors the Belgians. This church also contains a handsome new organ, and a splendidly-carved pulpit.

Amsterdam is well supplied with fish; a pair of large soles may be had commonly for six stivers—about sixpence English.

The *Corn Exchange* at the Dam-

rak is a handsome edifice, open for business on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The *East India Warehouses*, now occupied as granaries, are situated near the dockyard.

They present a curious appearance, about one-half of the building having sunk into the earth in 1822, in consequence of the piles on which it was erected suddenly giving way.

Dockyard. Separated from the Y by the eastern dam, there are always several vessels on the stocks. To visit it admission is readily granted.

In Amsterdam there are ten reformed Dutch churches, one French reformed church, one English Presbyterian, twenty-two Catholic churches, one Wallon church, three Lutheran churches, one Russian church, and seven synagogues.

Charitable Institutions. In Amsterdam there are numerous institutions for the alleviation of human misery and distress, in all their various shapes. The several hospitals, generally kept distinct for the reception of the aged, the infirm, and the desolate; the blind, the lame, the widows, and orphans; for foundlings, and for those deprived of reason: of which, taken together, there appears to be not fewer than forty, most of them large and convenient buildings; besides the various prisons, and houses of correction and of industry.

The *Naval School* enjoys considerable funds, by means of which the children of common sailors, properly recommended, are gratuitously educated; while the sons of naval officers of every rank are admitted on the payment of twelve florins per month. All are fed and clothed and instructed alike, and from this school has issued almost every officer that has done honour to the Dutch flag. In the yard is a vessel completely rigged, on which the boys are exercised.

The *Royal Institute* of Sciences, Letters, and the Fine Arts, holds the first rank amongst the scientific societies of Amsterdam.

The *Athenæum*, in the ci-devant convent of St Agnes, at the Fluweelenburgwal, contains a good public library, and an apartment ornamented with portraits of celebrated men.

The *Anatomical Theatre*, in the New Market, is furnished with a museum, containing anatomical preparations. Here also are preserved the skeletons of felons sent for dissection. They are dressed up in the clothes they wore when living, and are labelled with an account of their crimes.

The *Lees Museum*, on the Rokin, is an excellent literary institution. It contains most of the native and foreign journals, and the newest and best publications in every living language. It is composed of three hundred members; and a stranger, introduced by a member, may frequent the rooms as long as he pleases, without expense.

Botanical Gardens.—These Gardens belong to a club composed of the principal inhabitants of Amsterdam—the space it occupies is not very extensive, but the exquisite taste displayed in the arrangement and *laying-out* renders it one of the prettiest spots in Holland. Attached to the establishment is an extensive menagerie, with well-arranged dens, containing a choice and rare collection of wild animals, from all parts of the world. There is also a well-selected cabinet of natural history. On fine evenings the gardens are crowded by the members of the society, and are frequently accompanied by their families, who resort here for social enjoyment. Tea, coffee, wine, and other refreshments are supplied, at fixed prices. Strangers are not admitted unless introduced by a member.

Cafés. The best and most fre-

quented is Allebrandi's, close to the Exchange, where English, French, American, German, and Italian newspapers may be read. The *Café Français* is also very good.

The *Dutch Theatre* is situated in the Leidscheplein. It is a small neatly fitted up house, open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The *French Theatre*, on the quai Erwttenmarkt. The interior is elegant, but it is not so large as the other theatre. It is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Places may be secured by giving two sous to the box-keeper.

The *German Theatre* is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Amsterdam theatres do not admit persons at half-price, but a crowd of boys surround the avenues, who purchase the re-admission tickets, and sell them again.

The *Rondeel* consists of one large room well lighted, and a diminutive square court planted with trees, from the branches of which lamps are suspended. The principal amusement of the place is dancing; the price of admission is one shilling; it is most crowded on Sunday evenings.

In most of the Dutch cities it is usual in the evening, and especially after the play, which closes about eleven o'clock, for the idle and dissolute to go to the *Musico Spielhouse*, or licensed brothel. The unfortunate girls are seated on both sides, or parading and dancing in the middle of a long room, at the entrance of which is a bar for the sale of refreshments, and at the bottom are some musicians in a gallery. Rotterdam as well as Amsterdam contains a great many such places.

The annual *Kirmes* or Dutch Carnival takes place in the early part of September.

Railroad Trains four times a day, to the Hague, Leyden, Utrecht, and

Arnheim; trekschuits several times a day in every direction.

N.B. Second-class carriages very good.

Steamers to Bremen and Hamburg on the 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, and 30th of every month, from April to November—fare in the chief cabin, £4 4s.; carriage, £6.

Steam Boats to Saardam several times a day during the summer; fare 13 stivers.

Before the traveller leaves this part of the country, a visit to Saardam and Broek is particularly recommended.

ROUTE 3.

SAARDAM AND BROEK.

(*Inn, The Otter.*)

Saardam has a population of 9,000. The houses are principally built of wood, and are painted with various colours. Here were formerly vast magazines of timber, but no ships are now built at Saardam, the harbour having been long choked up with mud. The shed in which Peter the Great worked as a common shipwright is still shown.

In 1696 that singular personage presented himself at Saardam in the dress of a sailor, and hired himself as a shipwright to one of the builders. He ate, drank, and worked with the other carpenters; and by his jocularly, and a certain superiority which he could not quite conceal, acquired the name of Master Peter. Several weeks elapsed ere it was suspected that Master Peter was anything more than a journeyman shipwright: but when it was at length discovered that the Czar of all the Russians was concealed under this mean appearance, his companions began to treat him with the respect due to his rank. Master Peter, however, insisted that all their former familiarity should be resumed, and continued to associate with them, and to work like

them, until he had become a good pilot, an excellent shipwright, and had thoroughly acquainted himself with the construction of every part of a ship of war. The reader well knows what use he afterwards made of the knowledge which he had thus acquired, during a residence of two years in Holland.

The hut in which Peter resided is situate at the end of the village, by the side of a canal, and is covered by a brick building, erected in 1823, by order of the Princess of Orange, the sister of the Emperor Alexander. The hut consists of two rooms on the ground floor, over which is a loft where Peter kept various specimens of ship and boat building. The first room, on entering, is that which he used as a sitting-room, and it still contains his oak table and three chairs, as well as a recess with two folding-doors, which served him as a bedstead. Over the chimney-piece is the following inscription in gilt letters: *Petro Magno, Alexander*. Which was placed here by the Emperor Alexander, when he visited this spot in 1814; and near it is another inscription in Dutch, put up by the government of Holland.

Opposite the door, on an oval tablet, is a third inscription, also put up by desire of the Emperor of Russia, in Dutch and Russian, which may be thus translated: "Nothing is too little for a great man." On the right of this room is a ladder ascending to the loft, and on the left is the entrance to the apartment which Peter occupied as a workshop at the close of his regular daily labour. The hut is now shown by a person appointed by the King of the Netherlands, and in the first room on the table, are kept albums for visitors to inscribe their names.

The wealth of Saardam arises from its numerous tobacco, paper, corn, and sawing-mills. They are

worked by the wind, and exceed 400 in number, each of which is neatly, though often grotesquely, painted. Some of them will cut forty planks at once.

If the traveller wishes to visit Saardam and Broek on the same day, he must take a boat at the Stadsterberg, and cross the Y to the Toll-house, near which boats are generally in waiting to convey passengers to Bucksloot. Here carriages may be hired to go either to Saardam or Broek, but to whichever place the traveller goes first, he must return to Bucksloot, as there is no other road from one place to the other. If, however, he only wishes to go to Saardam, he may hire a boat at Amsterdam, for the whole of the distance, which will cost eight or nine florins. If the wind is fair, the voyage may be performed in about two hours. The passengers in the common boats, which go several times a day, are not always the most select, nor the watermen very civil. The view of Amsterdam, when about half a mile from land, is extremely beautiful. It will be necessary for the traveller to agree positively with the boatman at what hour he will return from Saardam, and that he shall be taken back again to his very inn; otherwise the owner of the boat will not want pretexts for returning much too early for the traveller's pleasure, and for leaving him at a considerable distance from his hotel. They dress excellent fish at the *Otter*, but a previous agreement should be made for the price.

The singular and beautiful village of *Broek*, or *Brock*, should not be forgotten. The streets are divided by little rivulets, paved with variegated bricks, pebbles, and shells, and kept in such exquisite order, that a dog or cat are seldom seen to trespass upon them. Carriages are not permitted to enter the village, and it is said that a

law formerly existed, which obliged passengers to take off their shoes in summer as soon as they entered it. The houses are generally painted green and white, and are most whimsical in their shape and appearance. Each stands in the centre of a small garden, curiously laid out. The walks are bordered with shells, and bits of glass of different colours grotesquely, yet prettily arranged. The shutters of the front windows are generally closed, and the principal entrance is seldom opened but on the marriage or death of one of the family. The inhabitants scarcely ever admit a stranger within their doors, and hold but little intercourse with each other. The inn is at the entrance of the village, and it is the only house the interior of which a stranger has the least chance of seeing.

ROUTE 4.

FROM AMSTERDAM TO NYMEGEN.

	Posts	E.	Miles.
Utrecht	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	25
Amerongen	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	20
Nymegen	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	20
	<hr/>		
	12	—	65

A Railroad is now open to Utrecht, trains four times a day. The boats from Amsterdam pass through the villages of 'Ouwkerk, Abcou, Baambrugge, Loenersloet, Loenem, Nieuwersluis (a small fortified town), Breuketen, Maarson, and Zullen.

Near to Utrecht the houses encroach so much on the canal, that it is impossible for a horse to pass along the narrow paved footway; he is, therefore, unyoked from the trekschuit, and his place is generally supplied by what the traveller would deem a very unsuitable substitute—an old woman. She, however, tows the boat along with much cheerfulness, without any great apparent effort, and at a tolerable brisk rate.

UTRECHT.

Inns. Hotel Pays-Bas. Pleasantly situated, good, clean, and moderate. Table d'hôte at 4 o'clock, 1½ florin. Breakfast 70 cents. Beds 1 to 2 florins.

Castle Van Antwerpen. Belle-Vue.

Utrecht is built on a rising ground on the banks of the Rhine, and is one of the most beautiful cities in Holland next to the Hague. It boasts of very great antiquity, and was known to the Romans by the name of Trajectum Ulpium, so called from Ulpian Trajan. It was one of the principal fords of the Rhine.

The banks of the canals are steep and high, and the water is twenty feet below the street. The access to them for the servants of the adjoining houses is by a subterranean passage. The Mall is a pleasing walk, more than a mile in length, and bordered with several rows of noble trees, with a carriage-road on each side. The ruins of the cathedral afford a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. One aisle remains, scarcely injured by time. In this divine service is regularly performed. The tower is 464 feet high, and from its top several walled cities and towns may be seen. The view is said to be the most extensive in Holland.

Besides the Cathedral there are twenty-four churches belonging to the Calvinists, Catholics, Lutherans, Anabaptists, Mennonites, and Moravians. Here also is a Jewish synagogue.

Utrecht was once a rich and powerful see, the bishops of which were sovereign princes. Too often they laid the crosser aside, and assuming the sword, waged bloody warfare with their rivals, the prince-bishops of Liege.

The university of Utrecht was formerly highly celebrated, but the number of students is now much diminished. There is as little ap-

pearance of a university here as at Leyden. The students have no academical dress, and their halls, which are used only for lectures and examinations, are formed of the cloisters of the ancient cathedral. The famous peace of Utrecht in 1713 was signed in one of the halls of the university.

The town-house is a noble structure, and the botanic garden is well worthy of notice. The number of inhabitants is 44,000. The principal manufactures are woollen cloths, bleaching, bricks, silk, and fire-arms. The environs are full of gardens and pleasant walks, which, added to the purity of the air, make Utrecht a very agreeable place of residence.

Pope Adrian VI, the tutor of Charles V, was born here. Groenovius the critic, and Graevius his pupil, resided at Utrecht.

There is in Utrecht a very large collection of wax figures and anatomical preparations well worthy inspection.

Diligences every day to Arnheim, Amersfoort, Bois-le-Duc, Breda, Deventer, Gorcum, Leerdam, Nimeguen, Rhenen, Thiel, and Zutphen. Vessels sail three times a day for Amsterdam, Leyden, and Gouda, and twice a week for Bois-le-Duc, Dort, the Hague, Haarlem, Middelbourg, Rotterdam, Schiedam, and Schoonhoven. Travellers should be careful to enter Utrecht before nine o'clock in the evening. The gates are then shut, but a silver key will always succeed in opening them again.

A Railroad to Arnheim is expected to open in this spring.

The neighbourhood of *Ziist* is remarkable for a vast pyramid erected in thirty days by the French troops under General Marmont, on the occasion of Napoleon being made Emperor, its height is 110 feet, and each side of its base 148 feet long; it commands an extensive

view. The town of Ziest is also remarkable for its society of Heren-huthers, or Moravians; the establishment, which is distinguished for the order and cleanliness observed therein, deserves a visit.

Rhemen, a small but ancient town mentioned by Tacitus, under the name of Grinnes, and containing 1,600 inhabitants. It is surrounded by beautiful walks, and from the hill of Hememberg is a noble prospect. Inn, the King of Bohemia (*Koning van Boheme*). Diligences leave every day for Utrecht.

The last town is *Wageningen*, about ten miles from Nymegen, on the right bank of the river. Its chief trade is in beer, cattle, and tobacco, and it has 3,000 inhabitants. The garden of Roozendaal is one of the finest in the province.

ARNHEIM.

Inns. *The Boar's Head* and *Bath Hotel*, and General Coach-office, situated in the centre of the town, is a very excellent house, civil host, and good accommodation. The rooms are well furnished and clean, good table d'hôte at 2 and 4 o'clock every day. The bath house is well supplied with Russian, medical, and common baths. Mr Jaeger, the proprietor, has had twice the honour to receive the King of Prussia in his house.

Arnheim is beautifully situated at the foot of the hills of Veluwe, and contains 17,000 inhabitants. The entrances, called St Jan's Poort and Sabel's Poort, are very picturesque, and the ramparts form a delightful promenade.

The church of St Eusebius contains numerous tombs of the Counts of Guelderland, some of which are interesting from their antiquity and their pleasing execution.

The neighbourhood abounds with gentlemen's seats, the principal is that of Baron van Heeckerens, called *Sonsbeck*, situated about a mile

outside the town. The Park is several miles in circumference, well stocked with deer, and in the immediate vicinity of the house; the grounds are laid out in beautiful walks, and ornamented with a belvedere commanding most extensive views, numerous fountains, waterfalls, &c. &c.

This town gave birth to the celebrated painter, David Beck. The following singular event is recorded of him. He was taken violently ill, and in a few minutes apparently expired. As his valets watched his corpse during the night, lamenting the loss of so good a master, they sought consolation in the bottle; and having succeeded in drowning their grief and their senses, one of them exclaimed: "Our poor master used to be fond of his glass when alive, suppose we give him a bumper now he is dead." No sooner said than done. The head of the corpse was raised, and some of the wine poured down the dead man's throat. Beck slowly opened his eyes; but the intoxication of the servants was so complete that this did not surprise them. They persisted in compelling him to swallow the whole bumper according to the rules of good drinking: but ere they had accomplished it he burst from their hold, and was restored to perfect health. The unfortunate painter, however, escaped death in this horrible shape, to meet it in another more dreadful. He was soon afterwards poisoned at the instigation of Queen Christina, whose court he had determined to quit.

ROUTE 5.

FROM ROTTERDAM UP THE RHINE.

The Rhine steam-boats generally leave very early in the morning, mostly about six o'clock, sometimes sooner, but seldom after seven. Give yourself no trouble about

breakfast, but select books or any other source of amusement, and put them where they may easily be obtained, for little indeed will present itself on either bank worthy notice between Rotterdam and Cologne. The boats reach Nymegen in about ten hours. Both Company's boats proceed to Emmerich, where they arrive in 16 hours, Dusseldorf the second day; sometimes they even reach Cologne the second night, or in time the third morning to proceed on to Mayence by the early boats, and by taking the Railway at Mannheim reach Basle in *four days* from Rotterdam.

Fares from Rotterdam to Cologne.

		Or out and home.
State cabin . . .	£1 3 0	1 14 6
First do.	0 17 3	1 5 11
Second do.	0 11 6	0 11 6

Charge for Carriages.

ROTTERDAM TO

4 Wheels. 2 Wheels.

Cologne, without passengers . . .	£3 6 8	1 13 4
Do. one passenger . . .	2 13 4	1 6 8
Do. two do.	2 0 0	1 0 0
Do. three or more . . .	1 6 8	0 13 4

Horses.

Rotterdam to Cologne . . .	£1 16 8
With a carriage without passengers	0 19 2
With a carriage and passengers	0 10 0

The pavillon, or state cabin, is sometimes let to a private party. A company of five persons or under, for the exclusive use of the pavillon, must pay six pavillon fares: for every person above five, a second cabin fare to be paid besides. At Cologne and Mayence only, the agents can positively let the whole pavillon; at Coblenz and Bonn, it can only be let conditionally upon its not being previously engaged at the two other places.

Children not above ten years pay half-price.

Refreshments of every kind may be obtained on board at the following prices:—

Breakfast, tea or coffee, and bread and butter . . .	£0 0 10
Breakfast, with one egg or meat . . .	0 1 0
Dinner at table d'hôte . . .	0 1 8
Tea or coffee	0 0 6
Cup of tea or coffee	0 0 2½

Mem.—What they bring you in the *first instance* is to the amount of the sums above-mentioned, every thing you may call for afterwards is *extra*. This applies to breakfast and tea only.

THE RHINE.

In describing this river I have adhered to my original plan of disregarding the geographical terms of right and left *bank*: therefore, that which is described as being on the right, is, scientifically speaking, on the left.

The *Rhine* has its source in Switzerland, in the country of the Grisons, from a glacier upon the summit of mount Badur, at the head of a valley called the Rhine-wald. This valley is little visited even by the natives, and presents frightful deserts of ice and snow through which the stream descends, sometimes visible, and sometimes working its hidden track beneath the frozen mass. Hence it pervades or borders Switzerland for the space of 200 miles to the lake of Constance, where it bends west to Basle, and commences its long northern course. But it does not begin to assume the romantic grandeur of which tourists have given such seducing accounts, until it arrives at Mentz, within 260 miles from the frontiers of the Netherlands. From that town, as far as Coblenz, Bonn, and Cologne, its shores abound with beautiful and striking objects, and every wind-

ing of the river presents some new prospect, rich, variegated, and grand.

It enters the Netherlands a little beyond Cleves, where it divides, and that branch which contains the greater proportion of water and commerce, assumes the name of the Waal. It now loses nearly all its peculiar and interesting scenery. Before it arrives at Arnheim, it again divides; and a part, called the Yssel, takes a northern direction, by Zutphen, Deventer, and Zwooll, and falls into the Zuyder Zee. The Rhine thence proceeds east to Wyk, where it once more forms two streams. The larger taking the name of the Leck, continues its progress to the E., joins the Waal and the Meuse, and laves the walls of Rotterdam; while the Rhine, dwindled into a comparatively insignificant stream, proceeds by Utrecht and Leyden to the sea.

The Rhine below Cologne is not interesting to the traveller for any very beautiful and commanding scenery, but it is important as the source of that internal commerce which has survived the desolations of war, and contributed to the ease and comfort that are so observable among the greater part of the Dutch people.

The Meuse rises in France between Void and Toul, and passing by Verdun, Sedan, and Mezieres, enters the Netherlands near Fumay. It then waters Charlemont, Namur, Huy, Liege, Maestricht, and Ruremonde; joins the Waal near Worcum, and proceeds to the sea, by Gorcum, Dortrecht, Rotterdam, Maashuis, and the Brill.

It should be particularly noticed by travellers up the Rhine, via Rotterdam, that the boats in correspondence with the General Steam Navigation Company, are far superior in every way to those belonging to the Netherland Steam-

Navigation Company, 'tis true the former leave Rotterdam but four times a week; but few persons who have ascended the Rhine, by the boats of both companies, would not wait one or even more days to proceed by the former.—They are fast, very clean, beautifully fitted up with berths and private cabins for ladies. The living (which is another important consideration) is also very much better, and therefore strongly recommended to those who wish to be comfortable. These boats proceed up the Leck river by Arnheim twice a week when there is sufficient water.

Rotterdam to Nymegen by water.

	Miles.
From Rotterdam to Dort . . .	18
„ Dort to Gorcum . . .	16½
„ Gorcum to Nymegen . . .	55½
	<hr/> 90

On an island formed by the Meuse, eighteen miles south-east of Rotterdam, is

DORT, OR DORDRECHT.

(*Inn, Belle-Vue.*) This island was torn from the opposite shore in 1421, by an irruption of the rivers, which broke down the dykes, and destroyed seventy-two villages and 100,000 persons. Dort is one of the most ancient cities in Holland, and was formerly the capital of the province, and contains 20,000 inhabitants. It is said to have been founded by Merovius. The famous Protestant synod was held here in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius.

The natural situation of Dort is so strong, that although frequently besieged, it has never been taken. The harbour is excellent. The principal trade is in corn, Rhenish wine, and wood.

Vast floats or rafts of timber arrive here from various places on the Rhine. The sale of one raft

frequently produces more than £30,000.

The learned Vossius and the celebrated De Witt were natives of this town.

Gorcum, at the junction of the *Linghe* with the *Waal*, eighteen miles east of *Dort*. It has considerable trade in butter, cheese, corn, and fish, and contains 6,000 inhabitants. The horses bred in this neighbourhood are much esteemed. From the top of the principal church no less than twenty-two walled towns may be seen, besides numerous villages. *Erpenies*, the celebrated orientalist, was born at *Gorcum*.

Opposite to *Gorcum* is *Worcum*, containing only 670 inhabitants. The neighbouring country was laid waste by an inundation in 1740.

A little above *Gorcum*, the *Waal* separates into two branches, which inclose the island of *Commel* or *Commelwaert*, fifteen miles long, and varying from one to four miles in breadth. At the west end of the island is the castle of *Lovestein*. The patriotic chiefs were imprisoned in this castle by Prince *Maurice*, whence that party has since been called the *Lovestein* faction. *Grotius*, after three years' imprisonment here, was conveyed away by a stratagem of his wife, in a box used for carrying books.

Bommel is the principal town of the island. It is nearly impregnable, and contains 3,000 inhabitants. The chief support of the place is agriculture. The neighbouring country is much exposed to inundations.

Thiel is a pleasant town, with 3,500 inhabitants, and is surrounded by a most beautiful and luxuriant country, which produces abundance of fruit. It was unsuccessfully besieged by the Emperor *Charles V* in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

NYMEGEN.

Hotels. *The Place Royale, Stadt Frankfort, Rotterdam Wagen, and Pays-Bas.*

By the time the boat reaches *Nymegen*, the traveller for the first time up the *Rhine* will have become acquainted with the tinkling of the bell which announces the arrival at, and departure from, each little village or fortified town. For some time before the boat touches the quay at *Nymegen*, the tinkling commences, which will announce the necessity of looking up what things may be required for the night. Get your passport at hand, for it will be demanded at the side of the vessel.

Nymegen is an ancient town, containing 18,000 inhabitants, and a garrison strongly fortified on the land side, and built on the side of a hill. The ramparts, which form a pretty promenade, surround the town; the view from which, particularly from the Prospect-house or *Belvedere*, built by the Duke of *Alva*, is very pretty, and much prized, as I believe it is the only view (except from a church steeple) to be met with in *Holland*. From this spot may be seen the rivers *Meuse*, the *Waal*, the *Rhine*, and the *Yssel*. Near the *Belvedere* is a neat plantation tastefully laid out in walks, shrubberies, &c., in which are placed seats, so arranged as to command varied and interesting prospects. The site was formerly occupied by the castle of *Valkenhof*, built in the time of *Julius Cæsar*; of which, however, nothing now remains but the ruins of a temple, composed of Roman bricks, in which are still preserved many relics of antiquity; such as Roman pots carefully suspended by their respective necks. The head (a stone one) of *Julius Cæsar*; a brick stuck against the wall, made in the time of *Charlemagne*. The rib of a whale brought ashore in 1618,

and the veritable anchor (rather rusty, of course) by which the act was accomplished.

The church contains a handsome monument to the memory of Catherine de Bourbon.

The town-hall is rather an unassuming looking place.

It is an old Gothic building, and to the lovers of relics of antiquity will afford a rich treat.

The celebrated treaty of peace in 1678 was concluded here, and the portraits of the respective ambassadors are shown in the town-hall. The swords with which Counts Egmont and Hoorn were beheaded are likewise preserved here.

A diligence starts for Amsterdam twice every day ; Utrecht four times in the week ; for Cleves three times a week ; Cologne twice a week ; and Breda, Bois-le-Duc, and Venlo, twice a week.

The *Environs of Nymegen* are pleasant, and the promenade to the Kalverbosch is much frequented. On the other bank of the Waal is the village of Lent, where may be seen the ruins of the Fort of Koodzenbourg.

At Nymegen there is a *flying bridge*: it is considered the best and most convenient where it can be adopted, which is only where the river has a considerable current. An anchor is fixed at a certain distance up the stream, always greater than the breadth of the river, from which a cable of rope or chain passes to the platform of the ferry-boat, which is here supported on a couple of large barges. This cable is buoyed up by passing over such a number of boats as may be found necessary. If the rudder of the large platform be moved so as to turn the heads of the supporting barges about a point of the compass towards the stream, so as to let it act against the sides of their bows, they will, of course, sheer across, or oscillate like a pendulum, with a

slow and uniform motion, to the opposite side, the cable and its supporting boats edging over in the direction of the platform. By having the height of the platform the same as those of the two piers or landing-places on the sides of the river, carriages of any size, carts or waggons, without unyoking the horses, may drive upon it and pass over without disturbing passengers or baggage.

Continuation of the Rhine from Nymegen, see Route 7.

ROUTE 6.

NYMEGEN TO COLOGNE BY CLEVES, GELDERS, &c.

	Posts.	E.	Miles.
Nymegen to Cleves	3	—	16½
Cleves to Gelders	4	—	22
Gelders to Creveld	3	—	16½
Creveld to Neuss	2	—	11
Neuss to Dormagen	2	—	11
Dormagen to Cologne	2	—	11
	16	—	88

A short way beyond Nymegen the boundary between Holland and Prussia is passed; at *Kranenburg* the officers examine the luggage of travellers. Passing through the park called Thiergarten, enter the ancient town of

CLEVES.

Hotels. *H. de Stirum*, Werner Arntz, proprietor. Is a clean and very comfortable house situated in a beautiful garden opposite the Park of Thiergarten, and the Baths of Mineral Waters, discovered in the year 1734; it is surrounded by a variety of beautiful walks and rides. The hotel contains numerous elegantly furnished suites of apartments, the beds are exceedingly good, and the dinners and other meals, are liberally provided, well cooked, and served in a superior style. There is an excellent table d'hôte at half-past two o'clock every

day; price 1 florin; breakfast, 50 cents; single bed, 1 florin.

Cleves is capital of the Duchy of that name, an ancient possession of the house of Prussia. It contains 15,000 inhabitants, and is built upon three gentle hills (whence its name from the Latin *clivum*) in the midst of a beautiful and fertile country, which, with its well wooded hills and vallies, cannot fail to charm the stranger.

The chief objects of interest are: the *Old Castle* called the *Schwanenberg*, formerly the ducal residence, and in which *Anne of Cleves* was born. The *Tower*; *Prinzenhof*; the Catholic church, which contains the monuments of several dukes; the *Cabinet of Curiosities* of M. Lehman; the *Thiergarten*; a charming promenade, varied and beautiful, with mineral springs, and at a short distance from the town; and the *Berg* and *Thal*, where is the Iron Tomb of Prince Maurice of Nassau.

There are also some interesting drives to the Roman remains in the neighbourhood. *Cleves* is annually resorted to by an immense number of the best Dutch and German families, and were the English generally aware of its manifold beauties, they would not fail to visit it; those that have done so have expressed themselves as being surprised and delighted with the surrounding scenery, which is really enchanting, so much so that either going up or down the Rhine lovers of the picturesque should not neglect making a halt here. *Cleves* is three posts from *Nymegen*; the hire of a carriage with two horses is about 7 florins. The best way is to proceed by the *Dusseldorf* Company's boats to *Emmerich*, cross the Rhine by the flying bridge, take a carriage on the opposite bank to *Cleves*, which will cost 3 florins, and occupy but one hour.

CREVELD.

A well-built handsome town, containing 17,000 inhabitants, a great portion of whom are employed in the manufacture of silk and velvet, which are considered equal to French, and often sold as such, particularly in England, where great quantities are sent.

Neuss on the Rhine is described in Route 7, page 29.

ROUTE 7.

NYMEGEN TO COLOGNE BY THE RHINE.

	E. Miles.
Nymegen to Wesel	50
Wesel to Dusseldorf	44
Dusseldorf to Cologne	31½
	<hr/> 125½

Leaving Nymegen.—When going on board in the morning the passport will be again demanded, inspected, and if found to be properly indorsed, returned. The *tinkling* again commences—all aboard—and the boat instantly commences winding its way towards Cologne. In two hours after leaving *Nymegen* the boat enters the Rhine. The arm called *Old Rhine* separates from the principal river, and proceeds towards the right, making an immense bend; whilst the other arm, which is much larger, continues its original direction, and takes the name of the *Waal*. Look towards the stern.

The separation of the waters is well worthy of observation, and the hydraulic-works, to regulate their course, are of great importance, since the very existence of Holland depends on them. If these works had not been finished, the whole country would have been swallowed up by the waves in the inundation of 1784.

At *Lobith* the boat stops for a short time, the captain making a manifesto of merchandise; *Lobith* being the boundary of Holland.

EMMERICK.

(*Inn, Pays-Bas.*)

Here the Prussian Custom-house officers search the packet, and the police examine and sign the passports. The officers generally conduct themselves in the most polite manner; merely lifting the lids of the larger trunks appeared to satisfy them. Fruit and pastry (such as it is) is brought to the side of the vessel here, and indeed at most of the towns and villages where the packet may have occasion to land or embark its passengers. The manner in which this affair is done is admirable: a few minutes is sufficient to unship half its freight.

Before you reach Wesel, on the right, and at some distance from the river, is the neat little town of *Xanten* or *Santen*, which contains 250 houses, and 3,000 inhabitants. The latter are principally employed in the cultivation of land, but they likewise manufacture ribbons, pins, and neck and pocket-handkerchiefs. In the environs are a great number of gardens.

At Wesel the *Lippe* falls into the Rhine; there is also a bridge of boats here. This small river, which comes from Westphalia, and is navigable for a considerable distance from its mouth, brings to the Rhine a large quantity of wood and salt, and the boats which ascend are generally laden with wines.

WESEL,

Which is, perhaps, the ancient *Aliso*, is situated on the left of the Rhine, opposite an artificial island, formed in 1785, by making a cut through the bend above-mentioned. This island has taken the name of *Büderich*, from the market-town of that name, which formerly stood near it, and the cut is called the canal of *Büderich*. This probably may be the site of the *Aliso* of the ancients, which was situated lower than *Asciburgum*. Wesel was formerly one of the imperial and Han-

seatic towns. It was indebted for its flourishing condition to the refugees from Holland, Brabant, and France, who were afterwards driven from it. Its present importance arises from its fortifications, which render it an excellent situation in time of war. It has, however, several manufactories of linen and woollen stuffs. Wesel contains about 1,500 houses and 13,000 inhabitants. It has a theatre, two private societies, and several other places of amusement, amongst which are the *Issel* and the *Bromherhof*. Near Wesel, the current runs at the rate of seven miles an hour. Depth of the Rhine from eleven to fourteen Rhenish feet; breadth about 1,800 feet.

Opposite Wesel is Fort *Blücher*, formerly Fort Napoleon.

Near *Ruhrort* the *Ruhr* flows into the Rhine. The name of a small river which rises in the mountains of the *Sauerland*, in Westphalia, and is rendered navigable for a distance of twelve or fourteen leagues from its mouth, by means of sixteen locks. These locks were constructed by the Abbot of *Werden*, and some private gentlemen, between 1770 and 1780, previous to which time the *Ruhr* was not navigable. It runs from *Witten* as far as *Mühlheim*, three leagues from *Ruhrort*, for the space of ten leagues, along the bottom of a very narrow valley. On the side of the chain of mountains that forms this valley are several other mountains, which, without communicating with the first, extend a considerable distance into the interior of the country. These mountains contain the pit-coal which is so much used in the Lower Rhine and Holland, and constitutes one of the principal articles in the commerce of the Rhine.

At *Ruhrort* are the docks, in which the greater part of the boats for Holland and the Rhine are constructed. This small town is very

much exposed by its situation, and would long ago have perished by ice or inundations, if it had not been defended by means of very strong dykes.

UERDINGEN,

In the midst of a fertile plain. It is supposed that this small town derived its name from the Roman general, *Hordronius Flaccus*, who occupied the Upper Rhine in the insurrection under *Claudius Civilis*. The traces of his camp are still visible. In 1330, Henry of Virneburg, archbishop of Cologne, erected a wall round the town. Uerdingen contains 250 houses and 1,600 inhabitants, most of whom subsist by navigation, commerce, and the produce of the cattle which they bring up. In their manners and customs they resemble the Dutch, with whom they have a constant intercourse. In 1602, the Rhine having quitted its ancient course near Rhineberg, and taken a new direction, the custom house (formerly situated at Rhineberg, was removed to Uerdingen.

GELB.

A place of great historical interest. Tacitus and Florus mention it under the name of Gelduba, and Drusus established a bridge there. It was the last town of the Ubians, on the banks of the Rhine. The town of *Zülpich* (Tolbiacum), which is situated some distance in the interior of the country, likewise belonged to them, and was the place where, in 496, Clovis, King of the Franks, obtained a signal victory over the Germans.

KAISERWORTH

Was formerly very strong, and enjoyed the privileges of an imperial town, till the Emperor Charles IV. gave it as a pledge to the Duke of Cleves, and afterwards to the Elector of Treves, from whom it passed, in 1768, to the Electors of the Palatinate, after the possession of it had been disputed for four centuries.

In the seventh century, St. Schwiibert founded a convent on the island of Werda. A monument, commemorating the thousandth anniversary of his death, was erected by the Protestants in 1817, on the Diemel Hill. Near this spot the French army crossed the Rhine in 1795.

DUSSELDORF.

Inns. The *Brietenbacher*, an excellent house, pleasantly situated in the Allee Strasse; there is an excellent table d'hôte, good apartments, and moderate charges; an omnibus attends the arrival of the steamers.

Three Imperial Crowns-Royal, Cologne, &c.

Dusseldorf is the capital of the Grand Duchy of Berg, the seat of the Parliament of the Rhenish provinces, containing 25,000 inhabitants and about 2,000 military. It extends along the Rhine in a charming plain, and is watered on the south by the Dussel, whence it derives its name. Below the castle its rivulet falls into the Rhine. Dusseldorf was a strongly fortified place till the peace of Luneville, in 1801. The castle and some of the principal buildings were reduced to ashes by the last bombardment of the French.

This town is one of the most beautiful on the Rhine; the streets are most of them regular.

In the market-square is the monument of the Elector John William, an admirer of the fine arts, to whom Dusseldorf is indebted for its prosperity. The statue, which is of bronze, is larger than life. The elector is on horseback, clothed in a cuirass, and holding a general's bâton in his hand. The pedestal is a kind of grey marble, from a quarry in the environs. The statue was executed by Chevalier Creppello.

Dusseldorf is divided into three different towns, called the Old Town, the New Town, and the

Carlstadt (Charles-Town). The new town is situated before the gate of Bergerthor, extending along the banks of the Rhine. It was built by the Elector John William. The Carlstadt joins the old town on the south side. It owes its origin to Elector Charles Theodore, from whom it takes its name.

The castle of Dusseldorf was burnt during the bombardment, and only the ruins of it are now visible. In the middle of the court of this castle is a second statue of the Elector John William, in white marble, which was likewise executed by Creppello.

The great building, not far from the castle, formerly contained a superb gallery of pictures, in which were a great number of paintings by Rubens, and other celebrated artists of the Dutch and Flemish schools. These curiosities were all conveyed to Munich, with the exception of a very large picture, painted on wood, representing the ascension of the Virgin. There still exists a valuable collection of drawings and engravings, and figures cast from excellent models.

English Church.—Divine worship is performed every Sunday morning at twelve o'clock in the Lutheran church.

Many English families take up their residence here, in consequence of the moderate rent for houses and apartments, and the cheapness of provisions.

Dusseldorf being a garrison town, an immense number of soldiers are constantly quartered there. The bands of the respective regiments alternately play in the gardens during the summer twice a week, on Wednesdays and Thursdays from 5 till 10. A grand parade, with music, of all the officers in garrison takes place every Sunday morning at 11, opposite the Brietenbacker Hotel.

The *Theatre* is open only in the winter.

The *Public Gardens* offer most extensive and delightful walks, independent of the promenades on the banks of the Rhine. Indeed, altogether, Dusseldorf is a cheap and pleasant residence for families desirous of educating their children.

Excellent trout fishing in the Dussel river, where the writer has caught fish of three and four lbs. weight.

Dusseldorf has several establishments for spinning silk and cotton, some manufactories of mirrors, pens, vinegar, soap, and a few sugar-refineries of considerable importance. In the hospital of the poor, stockings, carpets, and other woollen articles are manufactured.

Dusseldorf carries on a considerable trade on the Rhine, and its port is one of the most frequented on this river. The merchandize brought from the manufactories of the country of Berg to Dusseldorf, and thence to the Rhine, consists principally of the following goods: from the manufactories of Elberfeld, Barmen, and the district called Gemark, coarse cotton cloths, plain and coloured cottons, ribbons, ferret, &c.; from Langenberg, Remscheid, Kroneberg, and Schlingen, various iron and steel articles. A great quantity of lime is brought from the environs of Ratingen.

The navigation of the Rhine from Dusseldorf to Holland, and to the country of Cleves, is managed exclusively by nine boatmen, five of whom convey merchandize to Amsterdam, and the other four attend to the transport of merchandize going to Dort and returning to Dusseldorf. Dusseldorf is ninety-four miles from Nymegen, and thirty-one and a half from Cologne. Depth of the Rhine from twenty to fifty-one feet, breadth about 1,200 feet.

A *Railroad* is open from Dusseldorf to Elberfeld, Duisburg and Cologne.

A *New Steam Packet Company* has been established at Dusseldorf, whose boats from Rotterdam reach this place the second evening.

On the right, about a quarter of a league from the Rhine, is the small town of

NEUSS.

Inn, Rheinischer Hof.

Neuss, called *Novesium*, or *Novæ Castra*, by the Romans, and probably built by Drusus, who made a bridge over the Rhine. Tacitus mentions this place, which was then situated (as well as in 1254) close to the bank of the Rhine, which is now half a league from it. The upper gate, by which the traveller enters the town from Cologne, is still called the Gate of Drusus.

The town is situated between two small rivers, which bear the names of *Erft* and *Kruse*, so that it is in the middle of an island. *Neuss* contains 7,000 inhabitants.

The change which took place in the course of the river has done much injury to the commerce of *Neuss*; the river *Erft*, however, furnishes some communication between the Rhine and the town, and the inhabitants send on it to the county of *Berg* large quantities of wood, coals, mill-stones, and slates. They likewise trade in corn with *Dusseldorf* and *Holland*. The town possesses some breweries, brandy distilleries, and manufactories of vinegar, soap, cloth, flannel, cotton cloths, ribbons, and lace.

About a league before you reach *Cologne*, and three quarters of a league from *Deutz*, on the left opposite *Riehl*, is the small town of *Mühlheim*, in the grand duchy of *Berg*. This town was almost entirely destroyed by the frosts in the terrible winter of 1784, but has been

since rebuilt more pleasant than before. There is a flying bridge over the Rhine at this place. It contains about 3,000 inhabitants, and has some large breweries, brandy distilleries, and manufactories of silk and velvet. Large quantities of merchandise, consisting partly of the productions of the grand duchy of *Berg* (particularly of iron) and partly of foreign goods, are exported from this place to a considerable distance by means of light boats. This town is much indebted for its increase to the Protestant manufacturers and merchants who came here from *Cologne*, where they were denied liberty of conscience.

At this place formerly stood the capital of the *Ubians*, which was in a flourishing state when *Cologne* only bore the name of *Oppidum Ubiorum*; and here also, it is said, Cæsar threw a wooden bridge over the Rhine, in the year 3896 A.M. Near *Mühlheim* the Rhine receives the rivulet of *Strunderbach*, which in the course of a few leagues puts in motion more than forty mills, employed in the manufacture of paper, oil, colours, and corn.

From this spot nothing can be conceived more striking and magnificent than the appearance of the city of *Cologne*, at the distance of three or four miles, situated at the head of a noble expanse of water, bordered by a rich and beautiful country on both of its margins. The ancient town of *Deutz*, with its old Benedictine Abbey, is immediately opposite to *Cologne*; and farther inland, on the slope of the hills, is beautifully situated the once splendid *château* of *Bensberg*; now stripped of all its magnificence, and converted into a hospital for the reception of lunatics.

Cologne is described in *Route 14*.

HAND-BOOK FOR CENTRAL EUROPE,

OR

GUIDE-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS.

PART II. BELGIUM.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF BELGIUM.

Belgium, after being conquered by Julius Cæsar, 57 years before Jesus Christ, remained under the Roman yoke until about the year 420 of our era. The *Franks*, who left their name to the kingdom of France, invaded it at that period.

Having in the ninth century become a part of the empire of Charlemain, it was, under his successors, divided into small sovereignties, which bore the titles of duchies, marquisates, counties, and lordships; it was then that the principality of Liege, the marquisate of Antwerp, the duchies of Brabant, Limburg, and Luxemburg, the counties of Flanders, Namur, and Hainault, and the lordship of Mechlin, were formed, which were successively united to the duchy of Burgundy; and passed, in 1477, under the dominion of the house of Austria, by the marriage of Mary, the daughter of Charles the Bold, the last duke of Burgundy, with Maximilian, the son of Frederick III, the emperor of Germany. When Charles the Fifth (the grandson of Maximilian), king of Spain and emperor of Germany, inherited those different provinces, they became subject to Spain. They were given, in 1714, to Isabella, the daughter of Philip III, at the time of her marriage with the archduke Albert, and took

the name of Austrian Netherlands, which they retained until 1795, a period at which they were reunited to France with the country of Liege, governed by a bishop prince, and which had always formed part of the Holy empire. France divided Belgium into nine departments, and retained possession of it until 1814. The treaty of London of July 28 in the same year, and the decisions of the congress of Vienna of 1815, united Belgium to Holland to form the kingdom of the Netherlands under the government of William of Orange Nassau. The revolution of September, 1830, having violently separated Holland from Belgium, a national congress, June 4, 1831, proclaimed Leopold of Saxe Coburg king of the Belgians, upon the refusal of the Duke of Nemours, the son of the King of the French.*

The treaty of London of Nov. 15, 1831, not ratified before 1839, by Holland and Belgium, by securing to the latter a certain rank among the powers of Europe, has settled the limits of the two states, which, before 1830, formed the kingdom of the Netherlands.

At present Belgium is bounded

* The national colours are now red, yellow, and black. The Belgian flag bears these three colours placed vertically. The national arms are the Belgian Lion, with the motto: 'Union is strength.'

on the N. by Holland, E. by Dutch Limburg, Rhenane Prussia, and Dutch Luxemburg; S. and W. by France. Its greatest extent from N.W. to S.E. is 50 leagues, and 35 leagues from N. to S.

It is divided into nine provinces, 1. Antwerp; 2. East Flanders; 3. West Flanders; 4. Hainault; 5. Brabant; 6. Limburg; 7. Liege; 8. Namur; 9. Luxemburg; which are themselves subdivided into judicial and administrative districts; the population of the kingdom, which, before the ratification of the treaties, consisted of 4,232,600 inhabitants, is reduced to 3,990,839, by the reduction of part of Limburg, and Luxemburg. Almost all the population profess the Roman Catholic Religion. The present superficial contents of the territory are about 2,943,570 hectares. It contains 97 towns, several of which are very considerable, and 2,478 rural districts.*

Belgium is a level country in the northern provinces, but the soil is uneven and mountainous in the provinces of the east and south. The land is everywhere fertile and well cultivated, but agriculture is carried to the highest perfection in E. and W. Flanders, Brabant, and the province of Antwerp.

The kingdom is watered by two large streams, the Scheldt and the Maese, and by many second-rate rivers; the principal are the Senne, the Dyle, the Lys, the Ourte, the Dendre, the Vesdre, the Demer,

&c.; several of the provinces are intersected in every direction by numerous canals. Belgium has two ports, Ostend on the North Sea and Antwerp on the Scheldt. Its fortified towns are: *Mons, Tournay, Ath, Menin, Ostend, Antwerp, Den-dermond, and Namur.*

Belgium produces wheat, spelt, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, forage, flax, hemp, hops, beetroot, tobacco, colza, madder, fruit-trees, and timber. Some parts of the Southern provinces produce light but pleasant wines. The cultivation of the mulberry-tree and the breeding of silk-worms, introduced in 1826, is daily gaining ground.

The coal-mines of the provinces of Liege and Hainault are a source of great wealth. These provinces, as well as those of Namur and Luxemburg, possess mines of iron and other metals; they also contain marble and stone quarries.

The Belgian commerce has within a few years increased to a great extent; there are iron, steel, tin, copper, and zinc foundries; manufactures of arms, steam-engines, ironmongery, cutlery, jewellery, and carriages; cloth, woollen, cotton, linen, velvet, carpet, lace, and net factories.

There is a large number of distilleries and breweries; the latter are particularly numerous.

The air of Belgium is wholesome and pure; the climate temperate, but subject to frequent variations.

According to an historian, "the Belgian, who is naturally generous, meets misfortune with fortitude, and despises death; if attempts be made to level him with the vile condition of a slave, he is prompt in resenting it, he rises and avenges himself; but if he be governed according to the laws of his country, with gentleness and moderation, as becomes the dignity of man, there is no subject more faithful to his sovereign." Let us add, that the

* Belgium is considerably populated in comparison to other countries; it contains about 127 habitans per 100 hectares.

East Flanders has a greater population than any other country in Europe, with an equal surface. (255 habitans per 100 hectares.)

The execution of the treaty of the 24 articles has caused Belgium to lose in extent of territory about 477,000 hectares; in population 242,901 inhabitants; and 162 districts.

manners of the Belgians are plain; they are honest in their dealings; they are persevering and industrious; they excel in the arts, particularly in painting and music.

In Belgium there exists no privilege nor monopoly. — Political opinion, commerce, and all associations enjoy the same freedom.

There are two universities in the kingdom, which are provided for at the expense of the State; one at Ghent, the other at Liege; philosophy and literature, mathematics, natural philosophy, law and medicine, are taught at both.

There is, moreover, a Catholic university at Louvaine, which professes the faculties of theology, law, medicine, philosophy, and literature. There is also a free university at Brussels, the course of instruction of which embraces the same branches as the preceding, except theology.

Belgium possesses six first-rate academies of painting at Antwerp, Brussels, Bruges, Ghent, Liege, and Louvaine, and several second-rate academies in different towns. The academy of painting at Antwerp embraces every branch connected with the fine arts.

A triennial exhibition of the fine arts takes place alternately at Antwerp, Brussels, and Ghent. There is one at Liege and Mechlin every two years.

Belgium also possesses three conservatories of music; those of Brussels and Liege are called royal, and are supported at the expense of the State.

The French language is spoken all over the kingdom; but Flemish predominates in East and West Flanders, in the province of Antwerp, in part of Brabant, and in Limburg.

Belgium has retained the French system of coinage; the *franc* is the unit. The silver coin consists of pieces of 5 fr., 2 fr., 1 fr., 50 cents.,

and 25 cents.; the copper of 2 cents., 5 cents., and 10 cents. There are also a few copper silvered pieces worth 21 cents. and 10 cents.

The coins of the kingdom of the Netherlands are still current in Belgium: the unit is the florin worth 2 fr. 11 cents. 64. 190.

The French copper and brass money is not current in Belgium.

The beauty of the country, its commerce, manufactures, and richness, the splendour of its principal towns, and the antiquity of its monuments, continually attract numerous travellers, whose number will every year be rendered more considerable by the railroads, of which Brussels is the centre.

ROUTE 8.

LONDON TO ANTWERP.

Steam-packets leave London for Antwerp twice a week during the summer, the boats belonging to the General steam Navigation Company from Blackwall, and the boats belonging to the Antwerp Company from St. Catherine's Wharf, near the Tower. The former on Thursdays, and the latter on Sundays. Passengers by the boats of the former company may proceed by omnibus from the West end, and to Blackwall by railway from Fenchurch-street.

The trains leave Fenchurch-street, every quarter of an hour in 10 minutes; fares, 1st class, 6*d.*; the sheep pens, or 2d class, uprights, 4*d.* No charge for luggage, except the porters, whose charges are fixed by a tariff, as follows: a large trunk, 2*d.*, small ditto, or carpet bag, 1*d.*, from cab or omnibus to train, or from train to vessel.

For description of the Thames, and price of provisions on board the boats, see Route 1. Page 1.

SCHELDT,

163 miles from London.

Entering the West Scheldt, the island of Walcheren, the largest of nine, occupies the left. That side which faces the sea is defended against the encroachments of that element by one continued wall or ridge of high sandhills, interrupted only at West Capel, where an artificial dyke has been raised to the height, it is said, of thirty feet, and defended in a very ingenious and extraordinary manner. This artificial barrier is of so much importance, that on its stability the safety of the whole island may be said to depend.

At the point of the island where Flushing is situated, a strong wall of masonry protects the town against the sea; and the side facing the Scheldt is embanked with great care, and its repair evidently kept up at an enormous expense. Embankments or dykes of the same kind are carried along both banks of the river; and at the base of each is thrown out a barrier of stones and stakes to protect the higher ramparts of earth; and these again are covered with great care and ingenuity with a kind of thatch, consisting of bean-stubble or straw. The stones at the base are sometimes thrown into a kind of wicker or basket-work of withy twigs, and the whole kept together by ropes made of the same material, and interwoven with rushes; and where the current or the tide sets strongest, rows of stakes or poles are driven into the sand, to act as breakwaters for the protection of the base of the sloping bank, which receives a further consistence by being grown over with grass, on the gently sloping sides of which very fine cattle may be seen grazing, many of which are handsomely spotted.

In various parts of the shores of the river, in addition to the regular embankments, are small breakwaters of stonework, thrown out

at right angles into the stream, intended to guard the dykes against the shock of floating timber or vessels, but more particularly against the masses of ice which float down in the winter season.

These dykes are of various height and thickness, according to their situation and the urgency of the case. They are formed sloping on each side, the breadth of the base being very considerable, and many of them sufficiently wide on the top for two carriages to go abreast. Although the sea has still continued to rise upon their coast, and some of their land is 40 feet below the high-water mark, they consider themselves in perfect security. The traveller experiences a sensation of mingled pleasure, astonishment, and apprehension when he walks at the foot of some of the dykes, and hears the surges dash far above his head.

In the same manner they have built numerous dykes on the banks of their rivers, and seem to have brought into complete subjection the vast body of water which runs through or surrounds their country. These dykes are properly considered to be national works, and are maintained at incredible labour and expense.

On the muddy shores of the Scheldt whole shoals of seals may generally be seen in different attitudes, some playing about and wallowing in the mud. They are possessed of a high degree of cunning, and not easily caught; the usual mode of taking them is by setting a long range of nets below the surface of the high-water line, so as to admit them into it at that time of tide; over which nets, as the water falls, they are unable to repass. Also large quantities of *smelt* are caught on the shores, a name given them by the Dutch, on account of their seeming to melt

away when disturbed by the fishermen in quest of them.

Flushing contains 7,000 inhabitants, with a dockyard and arsenal, and is the birth-place of the celebrated Admiral de Ruiter; it was taken by Lord Chatham in 1809. At this place the Scheldt is nearly three miles broad.

Middleburg, the capital of Zeeland, is five miles inland, and celebrated as the residence of Hippersey, the inventor of the telescope, in 1608. Antwerp is sixty miles from Flushing, and frequently reached in five hours by the steam-packets, tide and weather permitting. On the right is

Biezoliet, an inhabitant of which, in the year 1386, invented the means of curing herrings, and so important was the discovery considered, that a monument was erected to his memory in the church.

To the east of Walcheren is *South Beveland*, twenty-four miles in length, and seven in breadth. The only place of consequence which it contains is Goes, or Ter-Goes. It has a considerable trade in salt, corn, and metheglin; and reckons 3,700 inhabitants. It is memorable for the extraordinary manner in which the Spaniards raised the siege of it by the Independents. They marched a body of troops seven miles through the water, from Bergen-op-Zoom across a ford that was never deemed practicable before, and that has never been attempted since.

At Fort Lillo the Scheldt assumes the appearance of a river, from whence a view of Antwerp is first obtained.

The Scheldt rises behind the gardens of the ancient abbey of Mont-Saint-Martin, near Catalet, about ten miles north of St Quentin. This majestic river, whose navigation has often embroiled the greater part of Europe, flows from an arch twelve feet deep, dug in the side

of a hill. On one of the stones of the arch is a latin inscription, translated as follows:—

Happy is thy fate, O Scheldt! beautiful river! who springing from sacred ground, waterest and enrichest the noble country of Belgium, and after having visited so many celebrated cities, rollest majestically into the ocean.

The Scheldt flows by Cambray, Bouchain, Valenciennes, and Condé; after which it enters the Netherlands, and proceeding by Tournay, Oudenarde, Ghent, Dendermont, and Antwerp, divides into two principal branches, called the eastern and western Scheldt, which form the islands of Zeeland.

The luggage of passengers is opened and examined on board of the vessel, immediately on her arrival; this plan is a great accommodation, and to persons anxious to proceed at once by the railway to Brussels or Liège, much time is saved. The passport is taken by the proper officer; when asked to what hotel you are going if you state your intention to proceed immediately it will be signed and delivered on applying at the Passport-office on the quay.

ANTWERP.

Hotel St Antoine, Place Vert, opposite the Cathedral. Proprietor, M. Schmitt, Spaenhoven. This is a first-rate large establishment, highly spoken of by travellers generally. An excellent table d'hôte twice a day during the summer, at two and four; private dinners at all hours. English newspapers. *Grand Labourer*; Place de Meir; good.

This ancient city, the capital of the province, stands on the Scheldt, and was once the chief mart of Flemish and European commerce. In 1586 it contained 200,000 inhabitants, but when the northern provinces threw off the Spanish yoke,

they obtained possession of the mouth of the Scheldt, blocked up the entrance to the harbour, fatally crippled the commerce of Antwerp, and transferred the greater part of it to Amsterdam. The city now contains 76,000 inhabitants.

The arms of Antwerp consist of a castle with two hands, and in several parts of the city are rude sculptures of a man grasping the hand of a giant. Some antiquaries explain this by a very curious legend. They tell us that on the spot on which Antwerp is built, once stood the castle of a giant, who held the neighbouring country in thralldom, and cutting off the right hand of all who fell into his power, threw it into the sea. At length a Roman, named Salvius Brabon (from whom it is said that Brabant derived its name), conquered this monster, inflicted on him the *lex talionis*, and threw his immense hand into the ocean. The castle of the giant was destroyed, and a town built on its site called *Hand-werpen*, or *Hand-thrown*. This in process of time was abbreviated to Antwerp.

The numerous stately buildings in the old Gothic style which the city yet contains, testify its former grandeur. The fortunes that were accumulated by many of the merchants of Antwerp exceed all credibility. Charles V condescended to dine with one of the principal magistrates. After the repast the citizen threw into the fire a bill of 2,000,000 ducats, which he had lent the monarch, exclaiming, that he was more than repaid by the honour that Charles had then done him.

Regnard, in his voyage to Flanders in 1681, says of Antwerp, "It surpasses every city which I have seen, with the exception of Naples, Rome, and Venice, in the magnificence of its houses, the grandeur of its churches, and the spaciousness

of its noble streets." The street called *Place de Meir* is truly unrivalled in its extraordinary breadth, its great length, the sumptuousness of its houses, and the splendour of everything in its neighbourhood.

The general appearance of the city is, however, much injured by the strange intermixture of magnificent palaces with the dwellings of the lowest classes of society. The nobleman and the mechanic not only inhabit the same street, but even the very adjoining houses. The traveller will likewise complain that even the noblest edifices are destitute of that sunken area, which, hindering the too near approach of the passenger, adds so much to the grandeur of the building; and that the want of a foot pavement not only exposes the pedestrian to continual inconvenience and danger, but encases the lower story of the most sumptuous palace with an unsightly covering of mud.

The city is in the form of a semicircle, and about seven miles in circumference. It has 212 streets, eight churches, five hospitals, two of which are military, five asylums for orphans, one of which is for foundlings, and another for strangers, a palace, a *mont de piété*, a custom house, four canals, three barracks, twenty-six asylums called *Maisons de Dieu*, and about 9,000 houses. The Scheldt is here about 1,400 feet broad and 20 feet deep, at low water, and vessels anchor close to the quays.

The tide rises to the unusual height of ten or twelve feet, and at new and full moon to nearly eighteen feet. At high water the river is navigable for ships of war many miles above the town.

The *Quays*, which were lately constructed, are planted with trees, and form a delightful promenade for the inhabitants.

The Docks were formed by Napoleon, and were the largest and most complete in Europe. One of the basins would contain forty sail of the line. They were nearly destroyed by the last expedition of the English.

The Harbour is sufficiently spacious to accommodate 2,000 ships, and is divided into four canals, lined with extensive quays, warehouses, and magazines. The commerce of Antwerp is said to have considerably decreased these few years; yet the harbour will at all times be found to contain numerous foreign vessels, and the canals that run from it are filled with smaller craft from the towns in the interior.

Near the principal basin is an immense warehouse, called the Oosterling or Hanseatic House, erected in 1829. It forms a square, each side of which is 230 feet. The middle story was designed for the residence of merchants, but it is not now used for that purpose.

The Citadel, constructed in 1568, by Paciotti, under the direction of the Duke of Alva, according to the old style of fortification, is extremely formidable. It is built in the form of a pentagon, with six bastions, which defend each other, and are surrounded by a deep and broad ditch. It contains a beautiful church, where the Protestant service is performed, and in which are interred several Spanish noblemen. The veteran Carnot was appointed Governor of Antwerp by Napoleon, and all the resources of art were exhausted by him in contributing to the strength of the place.

Numerous subterranean canals formerly passed under the streets. They were mostly excavated at the expense of individuals, and destined to convey to the magazines of the merchants, in small boats, the goods which had been brought into the city through the open canals in

larger vessels. They are now used for the purpose of sewers.

The Royal Palace, in the Place de Meir, bought by the French Government, as a residence for Buonaparte, contains several fine rooms, embellished with paintings.

The cathedral of Notre Dame is one of the noblest Gothic structures on the continent. It is 500 feet long, 230 wide, and 360 high. It was begun in 1422, under the superintendence of Amelius, one of the most celebrated architects of his time, and was completed in 1518, occupying a period of ninety-six years.

The large and magnificent nave is unequalled in the Low Countries. It is destitute of many of those glittering and false ornaments that crowd most other buildings, and exhibits a specimen of simple and awful grandeur.

The beautiful spire is 466 feet in height. It was intended that a similar one should have been built by its side, but this was soon discontinued, and leaves the first a much finer object than it would have appeared had the project been completed. The tower contains eighty-two bells, the largest of which being out of repair, is no longer used. It weighs 16,800 pounds, and required sixteen men to ring it.

The gallery of the tower, the ascent to which is formed by 622 steps, presents a pleasing and uninterrupted view of the town, its fortifications, the course of the Scheldt as far as the islands at its mouth, the surrounding country, and the sea. To ascend to the top of the tower seventy-five centimes is charged for one person, one franc for two persons, and a party pays in proportion.

This church contains the noblest works of the best Flemish masters, particularly the 'Elevation of the Cross,' and 'The Descent' from it,

by Rubens, in his very happiest style; and the 'Ascension of the Virgin,' by the same master. The figures are admirably grouped, and the expression of each cannot be too much admired. The 'Visitation' on the left, and the 'Purification,' on the right of the 'Descent,' and the wings of the 'Elevation of the Cross,' are likewise fine paintings by Rubens.

The dome, in the centre of the cathedral, was painted by Schultz, and represents the heavenly choir chanting the praises of the Holy Virgin.

Several of the smaller chapels surrounding the cathedral contain some admirable paintings. The altar-piece of the chapel of the Sacrament is a fine painting by Herreyns, representing the Disciples at Emmaus; and in the chapel, to the right of the choir, is a picture by Franck, the elder, of our Lord and the doctors, containing portraits of Luther, Calvin, Erasmus, John Huss, &c. The chapel, beyond the sacristy, is adorned with a Virgin and infant Jesus, sculptured by Le Quesnoy.

The other objects in this cathedral most deserving of attention are, the Mausoleum of Ambrose Capello, the seventh bishop of Antwerp, an exquisite specimen of sculpture by Verbruggen; the pulpit, which was sculptured by the same artist; the 'Marriage of Cana,' painted by Martin de Vos; the tomb of Moretus, a celebrated printer, adorned with paintings by Rubens; the tomb of Plantin, likewise a printer, ornamented with his portrait, painted by Herreyns, and and the 'Last Judgment' by De Backer; the altar, in the chapel behind the choir, remarkable as the only one out of thirty-two which escaped the Revolution; the 'Holy Family,' by Otto Van Veen, in the chapel of the Virgin; and the monument of Van Delft, with a beau-

tiful figure in white marble sculptured by Scheemakers.

On the outside of the cathedral, near the west door, is the tomb of the painter Matsys, and not far from it is a pump, formerly an open well, the iron work of which is said to have been executed by the hammer of that excellent artist, before love had raised him from his original humble occupation.

The *Church of St Jacques*, the interior of which is remarkably splendid, contains the sepulchre of Rubens. It is of black marble, and is situated in a chapel on the side of the choir, and it is appropriately accompanied by one of his own paintings, representing himself, his three wives, his children, and his parents.

The windows of this church are also much admired, besides many other objects worthy of observation.

In the *Church of St Paul*, formerly of the Dominicans, are some valuable works of Rubens and Vandyke, particularly the 'Scourging of Christ' by the former. In the yard of this church, to the right of the entrance, is a representation of 'Mount Calvary,' exhibiting, in a rude but spirited style, the wild and rocky grandeur of the place, and thronged with innumerable figures of patriarchs, prophets, and apostles. This church likewise contains the works of Mercy, painted by Teniers the elder; a portrait of St Dominic, copied from Carravaggio; and several other good paintings, including the 'Adoration of the Shepherds,' by Rubens; a copy of Rubens' Scourging, by a student of Antwerp; the grand altar-piece, representing the 'Descent from the Cross,' by Cels; the 'Assembly of a Council,' by Sallaerts, by some attributed to Rubens; the grand altar, a noble specimen of architecture, by Verbruggen; and the clock, which is of very curious

construction; it is in the form of a globe, surrounded by the hours, to which time points with an arrow.

In the *Church of St Augustine* are other works of Rubens and Vandyke. The carved work of the pulpit, by H. Verbruggen, is much admired, and the altar-piece, at the end of the nave, is painted by Jordans, and represents the 'Martyrdom of St Appollinus.' The grand altar is adorned with a beautiful picture by Rubens, and with sculpture by Verbruggen, from designs by the same distinguished master, who has introduced a portrait of himself as St George.

St Charles Borromeus, generally called the Church of the Jesuits, is distinguished by a very splendid front, the lower part of which was erected from designs by Rubens. The interior is also richly ornamented, though it still bears marks of the revolution. This church was occupied as an hospital for the British soldiers after the battle of Waterloo. It was originally built of marble, from designs by Rubens, but was destroyed by fire in 1718. The present edifice is an imitation in stone.

The *Church of St Andrew* contains a portrait of Mary Queen of Scots; and a beautiful carved pulpit.

The *Exchange*, from which Sir Thomas Gresham took the model of the old Exchange of London. It does not, however, possess the least attraction as a public building. It was erected in 1531, and is supported by forty-four stone pillars, which are differently sculptured. It is 180 feet in length and 140 in breadth, and contains numerous subterranean warehouses, over which are the halls occupied by the Tribunal and Chamber of Commerce, who hold their sittings here.

The *Town-house*, in the great Market place, is a noble edifice,

constructed of stone, having a marble front ornamented with statues. It was rebuilt in 1581, and is 250 feet in length. It is a singular coincidence, that the very period which witnessed the erection of this splendid building marked the rapid decay of the commerce and prosperity of Antwerp.

The *Public Library* in the Hotel de Ville contains 15,000 volumes, but it cannot boast any rare editions or valuable MSS. This building likewise contains a fine collection of ancient and modern paintings, amongst which are representations of all the battles that took place in the vicinity of the city during the time of the Spaniards. The ceiling in the hall of the Little College, painted by Pellegrini, exhibits Justice destroying the Vices, and in the Great Hall is a fine portrait of William I, by Van Brée.

Antwerp has no extensive squares, but the Market-place, thronged every Friday with the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, presents a busy and pleasing scene.

The *Place Verte* contains a beautiful statue of Rubens in bronze.

This city had the honour of producing two unrivalled painters, Rubens and Vandyke. Teniers, Snyders, and Jordans, were likewise natives of Antwerp. The house in which Rubens lived may still be seen in the street which bears his name, but the front has been rebuilt.

Antwerp boasts of its Academy of the Fine Arts supported at the public expense, and on which at least a thousand pupils annually attend. It is held at the Museum.

The *Museum*, which is situated at the ci-devant Convent des Recollets, consists of a fine collection of pictures, amongst which are the 'Burial of Christ,' the 'Martyrdom of St John,' and the 'Head of John the Baptist,' by Quintin Matsys; the 'Adoration of the Magi,' by Al-

bert Durer; the 'Resurrection of Christ,' by Martin de Vos; the 'Martyrdom of St Cosmo and St Damian,' by Franck the elder; 'Christ between the Thieves,' the 'Adoration of the Magi,' the 'Descent from the Cross,' the 'Trinity,' 'Christ showing his wounds to Thomas,' 'portraits of Nicolas Rockox and his wife,' 'St Theresa interceding for souls in purgatory,' the 'Communion of St Francis,' the 'Virgin and Infant Jesus,' and a copy of the celebrated 'Descent from the Cross' in-miniature, all by Rubens; 'Christ on the Cross,' 'St Dominick and St Catherine,' 'Christ reposing on the knees of the Virgin,' and portrait of Alexander Scaglia, by Vandyke; the Keeper of the Academy of Antwerp, by Cornelius de Vos; a Garland of flowers encircling Ignatius, by Seghers and Schut; the 'Adoration of the Shepherds,' by Jordaens; and 'Swans,' by Snyders.

Here also may be seen a strangely conceived, but well executed, painting by Flors, the father-in-law of Matsys. A curious anecdote is connected with it. Matsys exercised the laborious occupation of a smith. Chance presented to him the daughter of Flors. He became deeply enamoured of her; he dared to tell her his love, and succeeded in gaining her affections. In vain he entreated the father's consent to their union. The artist peremptorily refused; and added, that his daughter should marry no one but a painter at least equal to himself. Inspired by love, Matsys secretly and diligently applied himself to the study of painting. Day and night he laboured at his new profession, and the only hours of recreation in which he indulged were those that were spent in the society of his beloved. After many months' intense application, he saw in the study of Flors, this painting of the 'Fallen Angels,' in the execution of which, that great master

had exerted his utmost skill, and which he esteemed his chef-d'œuvre. After much hesitation, he resolved to make one daring effort to surprise and win the old man. He seized the pallet of Flors, and painted a large bee on the thigh of one of the angels. This was executed with so much spirit and delicacy, that Flors, on his return, frankly declared that so promising an artist was truly worthy of his daughter, and gave his immediate and cordial assent to their marriage.

In an apartment adjoining the principal gallery is a fine collection of casts, as well as the chair which Rubens occupied at the Hall of Painters. The Museum also contains an ancient stone found in the vicinity of Antwerp, numerous early specimens of painting, several sketches by Rubens, and a considerable number of pictures by living artists; the latter are for sale, and the price may be known on application to the person who attends. Opposite the door of the Museum is the Monument of Mary of Burgundy, ornamented with her statue in bronze, and the figure of her dog, in an attempt to save which she was drowned. On the exterior of the walls are numerous tablets in honour of eminent painters, and in one part of the garden is a handsome pedestal surmounted by a bust of Rubens.

A public annual exhibition of the productions of the students takes place alternately at Antwerp, Brussels, and Ghent; and the paintings or sculptures which gain the prizes, then distributed with much solemnity, are purchased by the city to which the successful candidate belongs, and added to the public collection, with his name emblazoned on the frame.

Antwerp possesses a beautiful Theatre, finished in 1834, where performances take place during the

winter ; a Botanical Garden, in the Rue des Predicateurs ; a Royal Athenæum in the same street.

The chief manufactures of Antwerp are lace, which is sold under the name of Mechlin lace ; a strong black silk, of which the *failles*, or covering for the head, worn by the inferior Flemish women, are made ; a fine black dye ; and the bleaching of cotton and thread.

In 1576, Antwerp was sacked by the Spaniards. For three days and nights, the ferocious soldiery were employed in plundering and butchering the defenceless inhabitants ; 7,000 burghers of Antwerp perished. The spoil of the conquerors amounted to more than 40,000,000 of guilders, and the most beautiful part of the city was burned to the ground.

Antwerp was taken by the Prince of Parma in 1585, after a memorable siege of more than a year, with an army of 120,000 men. During the Revolution Antwerp was taken by the French, who retained it till May, 1814, when it was successfully bombarded. In 1832 the citadel sustained a siege of two months under the brave Dutch Veteran Chassé.

Opposite to Antwerp, on the east of the Scheldt, where Napoleon intended to have built a new city, several forts have been erected. It was not far from this spot, that the English, under Lord Chatham, bombarded the city.

There are several good coffee-houses and restaurateurs in the Place de Meir, and Place Verte, and there are baths at the Hotel du Parc, in the Place Verte, and in the Rue de la Cuillière.

Two fairs for every kind of merchandise are held here annually. The principal, on the first Monday after 15th of August. The market days are Wednesday and Friday.

Steam-packets leave Antwerp twice a week for London. The Soho or

Wilberforce belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, on Sundays, and the Princess Victoria, belonging to the Antwerp Steam Packet Company, on Wednesdays. For further particulars see advertisement at the end.

Steam Packets to Rotterdam four times a week.

The *Post Office* in Place Verte, adjoining the Hotel du Parc, is open for the delivery and receipt of letters from eight in the morning till six in the evening ; letters are delivered at the window within the entrance ; *paid* letters are received at the lower end of the passage.

English Divine Worship takes place twice every Sunday in the church, Rue des Tanneurs.

Commissioners are in constant attendance at the hotels, ready to conduct travellers through the town.

Omnibusses call at the hotels previous to the starting of each train, and will set down travellers in any part of the town they wish, after the arrival of each train, fare each way half a franc, with a trifle for luggage if more than a carpet bag.

Hackney Coaches are plentiful in Antwerp ; the fares are moderate, a tariff of which will be found within each vehicle, so that strangers need have no fear of being imposed upon.

The *Railway terminus* is outside the Malines Gate, the trains start several times a day for Brussels, Liege, Cologne, Valenciennes, Ghent, Bruges, and Ostend ; the fares and regulations of departure will be found under the head of Railways in the Introduction.

On arrival at the station, see that your luggage be taken from the Omnibus into the baggage office ; see it weighed, numbered, pay for it and receive a receipt with a corresponding number. You then proceed to, and take your place in, the

waiting room till the bell announces the time for entering the carriages.

Travellers now are charged for *all* luggage, except what can be taken with them into the carriages, such as bags, baskets, &c.

Luggage that has not distinctly the proprietor's name upon it, and that of the station to which he is going, and that is not packed in such a manner as to preserve the contents, can be refused at the weighing office.

ROUTE 9. RAILROAD.

ANTWERP TO BRUSSELS, LIEGE, AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, AND COLOGNE.

1,600 metres to an English mile.

	Metres.	Miles.
Antwerp to Malines	23,500	— 14 $\frac{5}{8}$
Malines to Brussels	20,300	— 12 $\frac{5}{8}$
Do. to Louvain	23,760	— 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Louvain to Tirlemont	17,750	— 11
Tirlemont to Waremme	27,200	— 17
Waremme to Liege	25,827	— 16 $\frac{1}{8}$
Liege to Verviers	24,193	— 15
Verviers to the Prussian Frontier	15,000.	— 9 $\frac{5}{8}$
	177,520	— 111

For fares, &c. see Introduction.

In quitting the station through the Faubourg Borgenhous, containing 6,000 inhabitants, on the right is *Berchem*, where in 1832 the French army took up their quarters, and first broke ground.

Vieux-Dieu, the next hamlet with a station, derives its name from a heathen idol which remained on this spot after the final establishment of Christianity. A league to the left of the railroad is *Lierre*, a small town remarkable for its old buildings, the population amounts to 13,000. Crossing the Nethe opposite the Chateau de Ter-Elst, now the property of M. Herman, reach Malines; a pillar is placed here to commemorate the solemn inauguration of the railway, May 7th, 1837.

Malines station. At this station the travellers from Antwerp to Cologne have to wait the arrival of the

trains from Brussels, Ostend, &c.; the carriages are mostly changed, and a snug corner from Antwerp to Malines will sometimes be exchanged for an uncomfortable seat from Malines to Liege; luggage which has been weighed and placed in the van is properly taken care of, but the small parcels, which are often allowed to be carried in the hand of travellers, of course must be taken out with you. When the carriages are ready, a board is exhibited with the destination of that train painted on it. Great confusion and want of regularity seems to prevail here to an unlimited extent.

MALINES.

Hotels St Antoine, La Grue, St Jacques.

The name of Malines among the whole of the ancient authors signifies the reflux of the sea, as *Ledo* which is *Lierre*, signifies the flux. The city of Malines was, in the eighth century, nothing more than a collection of cottages and huts, in the centre of which stood a monastery of canons, where St Rombaud suffered martyrdom the 24th of June, 775. The 30th of May, 1342, a conflagration reduced a part of the town to ruins, and on the 7th of August, 1547, the lightning having struck a gate, called *Santpoorte*, which served as a powder magazine, the explosion was such that 300 houses and several churches were levelled with the ground and more than 800 persons killed or wounded. Malines was also ravaged by numerous overflowings of the Dyle, which even in the present day sometimes inundates its environs.

Malines was taken by the Duke of Marlborough in 1706, and by the French in 1746, who restored it in 1748 after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; they again took possession of it in 1792, lost it in 1793, and re-entered in 1794. In 1804 the French

government caused all the fortifications to be dismantled. Malines is surnamed *La Propre* on account of the great cleanliness of its streets. It bore the name of *Pucelle* (maiden) until the of Louis XIV, because until that time it had never been taken by assault. Malines was once renowned for its beautiful lace, but there are very few houses now in which this is made, in consequence of its being almost entirely superseded by the manufacture of tulles. There are still, however, fabricated at Mechlin laces as beautiful as they are durable, and remarkable as much for their good taste as the elegance of their designs; such, in short, as deservedly to sustain the ancient reputation of the place.

The felt hats of Malines are much sought after, particularly those which are made for ecclesiastics. Here are also to be found those cloth manufactories which in the fourteenth century gave occupation to 3,000 looms; manufactories of linen, blankets, and cotton counterpanes; the goldsmith's trade; dying, spinning fine thread for lace, pin and comb making, and the pressing of oil from the colza and linseed. There is here also an extensive manufactory of shawls in imitation of cashmere. The manufacture of gilt brass which was exported to every part of Europe was once to this city an extremely important article; the manufacture of chairs is also not inconsiderable. In 1830, twenty-three chair-makers occupied daily more than 450 workmen.

Metropolitan Church of St Rombaud.—This beautiful cathedral was commenced towards the end of the twelfth century and terminated towards the end of the fifteenth, from the produce of the offerings made by pilgrims who came to get indulgences for visiting the relics of St Rombaud. The tower, begun in 1452, is unfinished; it is 350 English feet high, or 97 metres 30

centimetres, and should have had 30 metres more, which would then have made it the highest church in the world. From this tower the eye wanders over a vast extent of country, and the towers may be clearly seen of St Gudule at Brussels and Notre-Dame of Antwerp. An inscription affirms that it was ascended by Louis XV. It contains a very fine carillon. The clock dial is 48 feet in diameter: its design is seen on the pavement of the *Grand Place*.

The principal picture in the cathedral is a 'Christ between the two Thieves with the Holy Virgin and St John at the foot of the Cross,' by A. Van Dyck.

Notre Dame. In the chapel situated behind the choir is a grand composition by Rubens representing the 'Miraculous Draught of St Peter,' with two wings; upon one, the 'History of Tobias' who, by the inspiration of his guardian angel, seizes, on the sea-shore, upon the gill of a fish in order to restore the eyes of his father; upon the other, the 'Catching of the Fish to pay the Tribute Money.' On the reverse of the wings, St Peter and St Andrew. These eight pictures were painted in ten days. Under the French government they were taken away for the purpose of being placed in the Museum of Paris, where they remained eighteen years.

St John. The Church of St John possesses one of the finest compositions of Rubens, it is in the choir above the grand altar; it represents the 'Adoration of the Magi.' The wings, which closed it, are now detached and placed at its sides; the one on the left represents the 'Beheading of St John the Baptiste.' Rubens valued the compositions in this church by far the most. It is well known that he often said to his friends when they were complimenting him. "You should go to

St John's at Malines if you wish to see my finest pictures." The pulpit and bas-reliefs are by Verhaegen.

St Catherine. This church was built towards the end of the 13th century.

For a continuation of the road to Liege, see Route 13.

Quitting the Malines station the next village on the road to Brussels is

Vilvorde, where the trains make a temporary stoppage; it is rather more than half way from Malines. This little town, one of the most ancient in Belgium, was known in the eighth century by the name of *Filfurdum*. On the site of an old castle, erected by Duke Wenceslas, Maria Theresa, in 1776, built the present celebrated prison; at Vilvorde, Tindal (who first translated the New Testament into English) suffered martyrdom. Nearing Brussels a pleasant hill, covered with delightful gentlemen's seats, occupy the left; opposite to which stands the Palace of Laeken, the residence of his Majesty the King of the Belgians.

Village of *Laeken* is situated at a short distance from the Allée Verte, and is said to have existed in the seventh century. The church in which is interred Madame Malibran, was built under Eugens, Duke of Lower Lorraine (of which kingdom Brabant then formed a part) for the purpose of depositing within its walls the remains of his brother, who fell in action, opposing the Normans on the banks of the Senne. The miraculous Virgin in this church has brought many votaries to it. The churchyard is considered as the "Père le Chaise" of Brussels. The Palace was built in 1782 by the Archduke Albert of Saxony, who, under the Austrian dynasty, governed the Low Countries. Its situation is very fine, and affords a splendid view of Brussels and the environs. Napoleon bought this

palace for the Empress Josephine. Within its walls the Emperor signed his declaration of war against Russia.

BRUSSELS.

Hotels. *Belle-vue*, in the Place Royale, conducted by Madame Proft.

Europe. This hotel, although most unaccountably omitted in the last edition of Murray's handbook, is decidedly one of the best and most comfortable in Brussels; good dinners, clean, well-furnished apartments, and reasonable charges. The house is pleasantly situated on the Place Royale, the most fashionable part of Brussels, and one of the best for English travellers.

Hotel de Flandre, Place Royal—*H. Brittanique*, Place Royal—*H. de France*, Rue Royal—*H. des Etrangers*, —*H. du Saxe*—*H. de Suede*, &c.

Brussels, the capital at once of the province and kingdom, is the seat of the Court and Government. It is built on the brow of a steep hill. The lower part of the city, which is quite distinct from the upper, stretches into the valley watered by the river Senne. The summit of the hill is crowned with spacious houses, public buildings, Boulevards and park. The population is estimated at 100,000 souls.

St Gudule.—This church (or cathedral) is a fine and imposing Gothic structure, erected on the Molenberg (or hill of mills).

The interior, though of a simple architecture, is striking in the extreme. The massive yet fine pillars which support the roof, are much admired; there is also a profusion of painted glass. On a large bracket attached to each of these pillars stands the figure of our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, or one of the Apostles. The pulpit is carved in black oak. It was the work of Henry Verbruggen. In 1766 Maria Theresa presented it to

the cathedral. The subject represented is the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise by an angel of the Lord; on the left Death pursues them, while on the extreme summit is seen the Virgin Mary bruising the head of the serpent with a cross which she holds. The tabernacle contains a curious piece of mechanism, by which the Holy Sacrament is made to mount or descend in the hands of the officiating priest at pleasure. On the left is a superb monument erected by the Archduke Albert to the memory of John the second Duke of Brabant, and his wife Margaret of England. The tomb itself is of black marble; on the top is placed a brass lion; opposite this is that of the Archduke Ernest, who died in Brussels in 1595; the figure of this Prince, in full armour, lies upon the top. His motto "*Soli Deo Gloria*" serves as his inscription. On certain holidays the church is decked with tapestry, representing the miraculous manner in which the Sacred Host was saved from the hands of the sacrilegious Jews.

The church of *La Chapelle*, formerly a monastery, was founded in 1140 by Godfrey le Barbu, and became a parish church in the year 1210. The high altar designed by Rubens is of coloured marble. This great master painted a sumptuous altar piece, representing the Assumption, for this church, which has been replaced by a copy. The pulpit represents the "Prophet Elias hid in a hollow under a rock, to avoid the pursuit of Jezabel, with an angel bringing him food."

The church of the *Sablon* (or our Lady of Victory) was built in 1288 by Duke John the First, in commemoration of the battle of Woeringen. Though not large, yet the interior of this building is much admired. The chapel of St Ursula is the burial place of the Princes of

Tour and Taxis; it is lined with black and white marble; the statue of Virtue, represented as a female unrolling a chain, is considered very fine; it is by Cosyns. There is also a figure of St Ursula. The poet Jean-Baptiste Rousseau, who died in 1741, lies buried here.

St James (de Caudenberg) is situated in the Place Royale facing the Montagne de la Cour.

The *Church of England* service is performed at nine o'clock in the morning, and at half-past two in the afternoon, in the Chapel Royal, Rue du Musée, by the Rev. E. Jenkins, M.A., chaplain to the King of the Belgians, and by the Rev. W. Drury, at a quarter to one and at half-past three in the afternoon, in the Chapel, Boulevard de l'Observatoire, Porte de Schaerbeeck.

In the numerous Catholic churches of the city mass is celebrated every day, from half-past three in the morning till noon, and at the cathedral as late as half-past twelve. The hour of the evening service varies according to the parish; at the cathedral vespers commence at five o'clock with solemn music.

There is an Evangelical chapel in the Rue Ducale, next door to the rooms of the *Concert Noble*. An infant school is attached to it.

German Protestant service is performed every Sunday morning, previous to the English service, in the chapel in the Rue de Musée.

There is also a chapel on the Boulevard de l'Observatoire, where French evangelical service is performed every Sunday morning and evening.

The King's Palace.—This edifice is remarkable for its simplicity. It consists of two handsome wings, between which a street formerly passed; they are now joined together by a fine central piece, with a principal portico for entrance supported by six Corinthian pillars,

of a single block of stone each. The length of the entire building is 120 metres (130 yards): a handsome balcony extends the whole length; at the back it possesses a well-laid out garden. The interior is more richly decorated and furnished than the plain exterior gives reason to expect. The articles are, generally speaking, all made in this country. Under the French rule the palace was the seat of Government for the department of the Dyle. It served as a residence for Napoleon and Josephine in 1803, and again for the Emperor and Maria Louisa in 1811.

The *National Palace*, or *Chamber of Representatives*, was built according to the designs of Guimard during the reign of Maria Theresa, for the purpose of holding the ancient Legislative body of Brabant. In 1815 it became the council chamber of the States General, and is now occupied by the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. A triangular tablet, supported by eight highly-finished pillars, displays some very fine bas-reliefs, executed by Godecharles. There is a lapse in the execution of some of the figures of sixty years, the original ones bearing date 1782, whereas some were destroyed by fire and only replaced in 1822. They represent Justice on her throne holding the scales, supported by Religion, Constancy, and Wisdom, while Force is seen driving away Discord and Fanaticism. The entrance hall is paved with marble, and the ceiling supported by pillars of the same. Marble stairs lead on either hand to the chambers. The senate hall is a plainly furnished room, boasting no ornaments save a large oval table, around which the senators sit and deliberate. The Chamber of Representatives is built in a semi-circular form, similar to the Chamber of Deputies in Paris, with seats

ranged like those of an amphitheatre; it is lighted from the top by a skylight, and surrounded by pillars, between which, at some feet above the members, are placed the galleries for the accommodation of reporters and strangers. The benches of the Representatives form a semicircle in front of the rostrum, and the seat of the President. In the same street with this building (the Rue de la Loi) may be found the residences of all the ministers.

The *Palace of the Prince of Orange* was formerly better worth seeing than any other edifice in Brussels. The objects of art it contained have been valued at nearly one million sterling; all the beautiful gems have been removed.

The *Palace of Fine Arts* was, under the Austrian government, the residence of the governor of the country. It was begun in 1346 and finished in 1502, by order of the Count of Nassau Englebert. Prince Charles of Lorraine purchased it and embellished it in 1744; the left wing and the side which looks on the gate were built in 1830; and are made use of as exhibiting halls for the public exposition of industry, which takes place every four years. The ancient part of the building contains the public Library, the Museum of Pictures, the Cabinet of Natural History, and one of Natural Philosophy. The Library is divided into two distinct classes; to the first, which contains 150,000 bound volumes, you ascend by a handsome staircase, at the foot of which is a gigantic figure of Hercules, considered to be the chef-d'œuvre of Delvaux. The other division of the Library consists of a collection of manuscripts, principally connected with the house of Burgundy. The whole number amounts to about 16,000; several of them are handsomely bound in red morocco,

and ornamented with initials and vignettes, done in the time of Van Eyck. The Library is open every day from ten till two, except Wednesdays and fête days. The Museum contains about 350 pictures, of every time, of every school; there are many of these styled "Gothic," that is to say, painted before the time of Van Eyck. The Museum is open to the public on Sundays; strangers may always be admitted; a printed catalogue to be had from the porter.

The Town Hall.—This vast and curious edifice is situated in a large square, built during the time of the Spaniards, and displays a very peculiar and striking style of architecture. The town-hall itself is built in that of the school styled the "Lombardy-Gothic;" it is surmounted by a splendid spire in fretwork, allowing the light to shine through it, quite to the top, and is supposed to be the most elegant object in Europe. It is 344 feet high, and supports, on its apex a figure of St Michael in brass gilt, seventeen feet in height, and of an immense weight, which turning with the wind, serves as a weather-cock. The most remarkable and striking defect—a defect which has given rise to many conjectures and legends—in this building, is the fact of the spire not being placed in the centre of the edifice. The general belief is that it once crowned the gable of the town-hall; and that one of the wings has been subsequently added; this is, however, a point still uncertain.

The Mint, in the square of that name and facing the Royal Theatre, was founded in 1291 by John the Fifth, who was the first who introduced a native coinage in this country called Golden Lions. The Exchange is held in a large hall belonging to a building immediately adjoining.

The Royal Theatre.—The erection of this theatre cost 1,400,000

francs. The fitting up inside is decidedly good: though the height of the ceiling is too great in proportion to the size of the amphitheatre. Is open every night except Saturdays.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

	fr.	c.
Premières loges, balcon et stalles	5	0
Secondes, parquet, galeries et loges de rez-de-chaussée	3	50
Troisièmes loges	3	15
Parquet militaire	2	0
Parterre (pit) et quatrièmes loges	1	60
Paradis (gallery)	0	85

The *Theatre du Parc* open every Saturday and Sunday evening.

PRICES AT THE PARK THEATRE.

	fr.	c.
Premières et parquet	3	50
Secondes	3	0
Troisièmes	2	15
Parterre	1	10
Paradis	0	60

The *Observatory* is a modern building; it is situated on the highest point of the boulevards; the astronomical observations are annually published.

The *Botanical Gardens* were only completed in 1830; they are 600 metres (or 650 yards) long by 160 in breadth; the soil slopes from east to west. These gardens belong to the Horticultural Society, who occasionally have public exhibitions; they are open gratuitously to the public every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from ten till three.

The *Parc* is situated between the parallels of the Rue Ducale and the Rue Royale; bounded at one end by the Rue de la Loi and the Chamber of Representatives; by the King's Palace at the other.

There are several fine pieces of statuary, in good preservation, and a few antique ones in a somewhat dilapidated state, in different parts of this charming enclosure.

Great attention is bestowed by the police to keep this place free from nuisances. The regulations are very strict as to walking on the

grass, or touching the plants or trees. It is, however, much to be regretted that *dogs* of every species, from the spaniel to the bull, are allowed to run loose through this garden, to the great terror of the hundreds of children who here seek amusement and recreation, as well as to the annoyance of the majority of the visitors to this delightful spot. During the summer, on fine Sundays, a military band plays from one till two o'clock. At this hour the gardens are crowded, and the luxury of dress, for which the Belgian ladies are celebrated, is particularly indulged in.

The principal *Squares* are the Palace Square, which lies between that building and the park. The Palace Royale, built in 1777, at the head of the Montagne de la Cour. The Grand Place, in which is situated the Town-house. The Place de la Monnaie, more frequented than any other in Brussels, being the seat of the theatre, the exchange, the mint, and all the leading coffee-houses and clubs in the Belgian metropolis. There are three telegraphs established here, to convey commercial intelligence between the merchants of Brussels and Antwerp, carried on at their private expense; they act according to the different systems of Chappe, Ferrier, and Vanderecht. The Place du Grand Sablon, the largest square in the town, famous for a fine fountain in the centre, executed in white marble at the expense of Lord Aylesbury, who erected this monument as a testimony of his gratitude for the civility he had received from the inhabitants, and the advantage he had derived from the salubrious air of Brussels. The Petit Sablon, which is planted with trees; one end is distinguished by the facade of the palace of the Duke d'Arenberg. The Place St. Michael, now called the Place des Martyrs from

the circumstance of its having been selected as the place of sepulchre for the victims who fell during the late revolution. The area is formed into sunken vaults containing the bodies of those who fell; the centre is occupied by a fine pedestal, on which the statue of Liberty, executed in white marble by Geefs, is placed, while a funeral garden, with tombs at each end, and trees all round, give an air of grace to this interesting spot. The Place St. Gery, famous for having been the spot from which the present city sprung, together with a few others of minor importance, are all the squares which are to be found in Brussels.

Fountains.—At the corner of the Rue du Chene and the Rue de l'Etuve stands the far-famed fountain known by the name of the "Manekin." A thousand vague reports as to its origin are in circulation; a thousand strange superstitions attached to it; the present bronze figure, which replaced the original statue in stone, was put up in 1648: it is the work of the celebrated Duquesnoy. The people of Brussels look upon this questionable little figure with reverence and regard, and consider the fate of the city in a manner mixed up with that of this indelicate little boy; when he has been stolen, which has frequently been the case, it has been looked upon as a public calamity; when he has been recovered and replaced in his niche, his re-appearance has been hailed with joy and commemorated by a fête. Several sovereigns have courted popularity by presenting him with court dresses, and military orders. The Elector of Bavaria gave him a handsome wardrobe, and appointed a *valet de chambre* to wait on him. Louis XV. made him a knight, and presented him with a suit of uniform, a cocked hat and a sword. This little gentleman is dressed up during the Kermese of July. Since

1830 he has chosen to wear the uniform of the Garde Civique. He possesses a positive revenue, which, though small, is regularly paid.

The *Passport Office* is at the Hôtel de Ville. Travellers should have the *visé* of the police, as well as that of the foreign ambassadors, should it have been neglected in London. Signatures are readily obtained without expense.

The *British Embassy* is in the Quartier Leopold, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Bouvelard du Régent. New passports are obtained, or old ones *viséd*, immediately, on application to the porter.

Residences of Ambassadors.

Austrian, Rue d'Arenburg, No. 51
Bavarian, as above.

Danish, Rue Verte, No. 3, bis.

Spanish, Rue Ducale, No. 37.

Roman States, Rue des Sablons, No. 9.

France, Rue Royale Neuve, 29.

Holland, Glacis de Waterloo, 125.

Prussia, Rue Royale, 64.

Post Office, in Rue de l'Eveque, is open from eight in the morning till seven in the evening for the delivery of letters addressed *post restante*. The delivery in Brussels and its environs five times a day, at eight, nine, one, four, and half-past six. Letters are despatched for *England* every day except Friday; *France*, *Germany*, *Holland*, every day; payment is optional. Paid letters must be sent to the chief office before half-past four.

Letters for *Austria*, *Italy*, *Poland*, and *Turkey*, must be prepaid.

According to the new regulations between *England* and *Belgium*, letters are forwarded and received six days in the week.

The postage of a letter weighing under a quarter of an ounce is single postage of 25 sous, or one shilling.

The *Public Baths* are situated—*Montagne-aux Herbes-Potagères*, No. 31; *Rue des Alexiens* (Bains St. George's); *Place St. Géry*, in the lower town, No. 2; Bains Léopold, *Rue des Trois-Têtes*.

British Charitable Fund, established in 1815, for the purpose of forwarding to *England* distressed British subjects, and affording relief to the aged and destitute. The fund is under the patronage of the King. The British ambassador is at the head of this excellent charity; and the Rev. E. Jenkins, M.A., chaplain to the King of the Belgians, is the honorary secretary.

Todd's Circulating Library is situated in the *Montagne de la Cour*, 43, where will be found a great variety of English magazines, reviews, &c., with all the new novels as soon as published. The circulating library contains several thousand volumes, which are lent out to read to subscribers.

The news room formerly kept by Brown has been discontinued, but strangers desirous of seeing the English Journals, will find several morning and evening London papers in the office of the General Steam Navigation Company, 92, *Montagne de la Cour*, most liberally provided, for the gratuitous use of travellers and others visiting or residing in Brussels.

English Bankers.—A respectable English bank (long much wanted), has been established here. The firm is that of Messrs. N. A. Reynolds and Co., No. 77, *Montagne de la Cour*, within a few doors of the *Place Royale*. This house has extensive continental connexions, and grants letters of credit on all the principal towns of Europe, and also on the three presidencies of India.

Mr. Yates, 80, *Montagne de la Cour* will be found a highly respectable and very trustworthy tradesman,

by those requiring English or Foreign money exchanged.

Travellers wishing to make purchases in Brussels, are with confidence recommended to the following tradesmen:

Bookseller, M. Muquardt, in the Place Royale, has an extensive and well-selected assortment of books in every language, besides a great variety of guide-books, maps, panoramas, and interpreters.

N.B. Travellers should be particularly on their guard against purchasing pirated editions of English works, more particularly *Guide-books*, which are re-printed in Brussels and Paris. *A pirated edition of this Hand-book has just been printed in Brussels, with English type, from an old edition; the name on the title is KIESSLING.*

English Grocer and Wine Merchant, S. Yates, No. 80, Montagne de la Cour.

Tailor, Mr. Jenart, Place Royale, is decidedly the first artist in Brussels for fit, material, punctuality, and reasonable charges.

Bootmaker, Schott, No. 41, Montagne de la Cour.

Brussels Lace Manufactory.—The establishment of M. Vanderkelen Bresson, Rue du Marquis, No. 1, is worthy a visit. Here may be seen the process of making the Valenciennes, Lille, and Mechlin, as well as the Brussels lace. To make this celebrated and now indispensable article of dress (so say the ladies) a quarter of a Flemish ell wide, will require 1,300 threads, and occupy one female eight months to produce a single ell; Valenciennes lace one inch wide will require the labour of a pair of hands one month. The difference in the material and price is remarkable, varying from 3 frs. to 700 frs. the Flemish ell, not more than two inches wide.

Madame Bresson speaks English, and is always happy to show stran-

gers every attention, and a free inspection of her establishment, which is really interesting.

The *Ville de Bruxelles*, Marché aux Herbes, for fancy cravats, handkerchiefs, shirts, and various fancy articles of dress for both ladies and gentlemen.

Hosiery, Gloves, &c. Coquillon, 66 Marché aux Herbes.

For *Embroidery*, such as collars, pelerines, &c., Madame Plet, No. 52, Rue de la Madeleine, is well spoken of by the ladies.

Watchmaker, M. Plet, No. 52, Rue de la Madeleine. All his watches are marked with the lowest price on them.

Hatter, Victor Henne, Rue de la Montagne.

Furs. M. A. Diewan, No. 13, Plaine St. Gudule (opposite the cathedral).

HACKNEY COACH FARE.

within the gates.

From 7 A.M. till 9 P.M.

	1 horse.	2 horses.
For every course . . .	1 fr.	0—1 fr. 50
First hour	1 „	50—2 „ 50
Every following hour . .	1 „	0—1 „ 50

From 6 P.M. till 12.

Course	1 „	50—3 „ 0
First hour	2 „	0—0 „ 50
Every following hour . .	1 „	50—0 „ 0
From 12 at night till A.M. the fares are nearly double.		

When taken by time, the coachman has a right to demand the hire of a full hour, if that hour be broken in upon.

Fares to a greater distance, or carriages employed in such service after nightfall, must be regulated by a specific agreement between the driver and the person hiring the hackney carriage.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the railway trains to convey travellers to the hotels. Fare, 50 c.

Railway Trains.

FROM BRUXELLES.

	1stCl	2dCl	3dCl
Malines	1 50	1 25	0 75
Anvers	3 25	2 50	1 50
Termonde	3 0	2 25	1 25
Gand	4 75	3 50	2 25
Bruges	7 75	6 0	3 75
Ostend.	9 25	7 0	4 50
Courtrai	7 75	6 0	3 75
Tournay	9 0	7 0	4 50
Louvain	2 75	2 0	1 25
Tirlemont	4 25	3 25	2 0
St. Trond.	6 25	4 50	3 0
Liege	8 0	6 25	4 0
Verviers	10 0	8 0	5 0
Aix-la-Chapelle	13 0	10 0	....
Cologne	20 50	15 50	10 25
Paris	38 50	29 0	.. .

EXCURSION TO WATERLOO.

10 English miles.

Excursions to the field of Waterloo may be made with either a carriage or a saddle horse; the former, capable of containing four persons inside and one on the box, will cost 25 frs., the latter 10 frs. There are always persons staying at the hotels willing to join in the expense of a carriage; a hackney-coach off the stand will cost less, but the horses are not so good, and frequent attempts at imposition, such as setting you down at the village of Waterloo instead of Mont St. Jean, are often made. For the above-named sum (25 frs.) the proprietor of the hotel will furnish a carriage including coachman and barriers; the distance is ten miles; time required for the excursion, about six hours.

The road to it is through the forest of Soignies. The view of Brussels, a little before the entrance of the forest, is deservedly admired; but after this nothing but a tangled impervious wood presents itself for eight miles, occasionally relieved by a few scattered hamlets. The traveller emerges from the forest at

the village of Waterloo, where perhaps he will pause a moment, to read the simple tablets in the little church, the affectionate tribute of their surviving companions to the memory of a few of those "who gloriously fell in the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo." Here also he may see the house where the Marquis of Anglesea suffered amputation. In the garden is a monument erected over the spot where his leg was buried.

More than a mile from Waterloo is the hamlet of Mont St. Jean, containing nothing remarkable to attract the attention of the stranger. At this place the road is divided. The branch on the left conducts to Genappe, and that on the right, to Nivelles. Half a mile in advance of the village is the farm-house of Mont St. Jean, on the road to the farm of La Haye Sainte, and in the immediate rear of the British position.

Pursuing the road to Genappe, and passing by the farm of Mont St. Jean, the forest disappears and the road suddenly rises, and an easy ascent leads to a kind of ridge. This ridge and the ground behind it were occupied by the British Army.

The corn again waves over the fields that were so deeply dyed with blood, and almost all the dreadful traces of slaughter have ceased to appear. Sufficient objects, however, remain, to enable the tourist to form a correct idea of the positions of the contending armies, and the very places on which most of those heroic deeds were performed, that will ever be emblazoned on the records of fame. These landmarks will enable the visitor easily to follow the historian in his description of this glorious and decisive battle. A detailed account of the transactions of this well-fought day would suit neither the plan nor the limits of the present work; but the following hints,

with the assistance of one of the loquacious guides, will enable the visitor to recognise the most interesting situations of the field.

On the top of the ridge formerly a solitary tree raised its straggling branches.* This was the centre of the British position, and as the Duke of Wellington was posted on this spot during the greater part of the day, it is immortalized by the name of the Wellington tree.

The British lines extended along this ridge to the right and left, defended on the left by a hedge which stretches from Mont St. Jean towards Ohain. On the extreme right, following the natural direction of the ridge, they turned back towards Brussels, and were protected by a ravine. In front is a little valley, not regularly formed, but with numerous gentle windings and hollows. It varies in breadth from a quarter to half a mile. This was the scene of the murderous conflict. The opposite ridges, and running parallel to Mont St. Jean, were occupied by the French.

A little in front of the tree, and close by the road, is La Haye Sainte, the object of the second desperate attack in the middle of the battle. The back part of the building was much shattered by the cannon and musket balls, and the interior witnessed the most dreadful carnage. Near this farm likewise took place the conflict between the Imperial Guards and the British, which decided the fate of the day.

To the right, and in the centre of the valley, is the Château de Goumont (called Hougomont in the despatches).

On the left is the farm of Ter-la-Hay, where the ground, becoming woody and irregular, presented a strong position for the termination of the British lines.

Pursuing the road to Charleroi,

and on the ridge exactly opposite to the British centre, is La Belle Alliance, an inn of the humbler kind. It was the position of Bonaparte during the greater part of the engagement, until he advanced to a kind of sand-bank, when he headed the last charge.

Between La Belle Alliance and La Haye Sainte are two monuments; one to the memory of Sir A. Gordon, and the other to some officers of the German Legion, who fell in the battle of Waterloo.

Lion Mound.—This is a vast accumulation of earth, beneath which lie indiscriminately heaped together the bones of the slain, friends and foes; a flight of rude steps leads to the top, from whence an extensive view is obtained.

Guides real and pretended accost you at every step, and relic vendors, well provided with old buttons, swords, pieces of brass, &c., offer their wares at a price which leads one to suppose they were manufactured for the *purpose*.

ROUTE 10.

RAILROAD.

Brussels to Namur seventy English miles. Trains leave Brussels for Namur twice a day; fare, first class, 6f. 50c.; second class, 5f.; luggage, 100 kil., 5f. 10c. Time, three hours thirty minutes.

NAMUR.

Inns. Harscamp Hotel Flanders. Population 20,000. This old town is seated in a valley between two lofty mountains at the conflux of the Samber and Meuse. These mountains afford some romantic and delightful views of both rivers and the surrounding country.

* This tree has been removed by order of the Duke of Wellington, and converted into several articles of household furniture to adorn Waterloo hall at Apsley House.

The citadel is on the summit of one of these craggy rocks, and nearly impregnable. Many of the fortifications were hewn out of the solid rock. The emperor Joseph, suspicious of the loyalty of the Flemings, destroyed many of the bastions, and the others were demolished by the French. The modern fortifications have been erected since 1814.

The cathedral is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture, of the Corinthian order. The portico is supported by twenty-five columns, with richly ornamented chapiters.

The Jesuits' or St. Loup's Church, is yet a fine specimen of ancient architecture. The nave is sustained by twelve red marble columns of the Ionic order, and every part of the edifice presents a profusion of well executed and becoming ornaments.

There is a collection of Belgian marbles in the Museum.

The principal commerce is in fire-arms, cutlery, iron and lead. Many iron mines in the neighbourhood employ a great part of the population. The rivers abound with carp, trout, salmon, and a species of cray-fish, so delicious that they are sent to the most distant provinces. The streets of Namur are wide and clean. The houses are built of a blue stone with red and black veins, and present a whimsical, but not unpleasing appearance. The quarries in the neighbourhood are inexhaustible, and rival the finest marble. The black marble dug here is used by the Italian sculptors for their noblest productions.

A singular custom used to exist at Namur, and is not yet quite discontinued. The young men of the old and new towns assemble, mounted on stilts, and forming themselves into battalions, each under the command of its captain, drew up in battle array, in the square of the town-house. At the sound of martial music, the partisans of the respective towns rushed on each other, and using their elbows and feet with

incredible agility and violence, endeavoured to drive their opponents from the field of battle. The wives and mistresses of the contending parties were arranged on each side the square, and entering fully into the spirit of the combat, animated the warriors to exert their utmost strength and skill. The battle sometimes raged during several hours, before either party would yield the palm of victory.

Peter the Great was a delighted spectator of this strange conflict of giants. Marshal Saxe was frequently present at an exhibition which almost realized the furious and obstinate contest of disciplined armies; and it afforded so much pleasure to Duke Albert, that, on this account, he exempted the breweries of Namur from the payment of excise.

ROUTE 11.

NAMUR TO LIEGE.

Forty-four miles.

Small steamers descend the Meuse twice every day in summer to Liege in five hours, fare 5f.; there are also row boats, which may be hired reasonably for a party. The scenery, particularly between Namur and Huy, is of a grand and romantic character.

HUY.

Hotel. The Post.

Huy is romantically situated and enclosed by lofty mountains. It is a very ancient town and mentioned in the Itinerary of Antonius. It has many paper mills and iron foundries.

Toys of all kinds, straw hats, tin and iron utensils, excellent and cheap, are manufactured here. Considerable quantities of flag-stones,

whetstones, and limestones, are dug near Huy.

The population scarcely amounts to 7,000 souls, yet Huy contains no less than sixteen churches, and formerly eighteen convents. In no other town of the Netherlands were the clergy so numerous.

The ancient castle, so celebrated in former times, has been, as well as that of Namur, recently fortified. Strangers are permitted to visit the fortifications.

Near Liege is *Saraing*, the extensive manufactory of the late Mr. Cockerill, but cannot be seen except by persons specially introduced. Application should then be made to the office at Liege.

The vineyards which in the neighbourhood of Liege clothe the summit of every hill, and the hop-gardens that occupy the lower grounds, have a pleasing effect. The river is closely shut in by rocks, not so elevated as those on the Rhine, or on the river Avon at Clifton, but sufficiently lofty often to give the scenery a wild and romantic appearance. In many parts where the hills gently slope down to the brink of the river, and are covered with wood or pleasure grounds, the tourist is reminded of the pleasing views on the Wye.

LIEGE.

Hotels. *D'Angleterre*, a comfortable, reasonable house, with good attendance and good beds. There are two tables d'hôte, at one and four o'clock; the charge at the former is two francs, at the latter three francs; plain breakfast one franc, beds two francs.

H. Pommelette. This house is now as quiet as it formerly was noisy; being adjoining the coach office, bustle, bustle, was the order of the day (and night). The proprietor has marched with the times, and instead of bewailing the loss of

coach passengers, has set his house in complete order for the reception of railway customers. An elegant and convenient omnibus, built exclusively for this house, regularly attends the arrival of the trains.

Hotels de la Europe, Swede, and Belle Vue, new.

On the arrival of the trains at Liege (indeed I may say it is universally adopted on the continent), a barrier is formed round the space allotted to the luggage. Here you take your stand, and await the calling out of the number affixed to your different coffers. When your number is called, answer immediately, by "ici," in Belgium, and "here," in Germany, and your package will be deposited before you. In this way you continue till your several packages have been delivered to you from the luggage-van. It is then put on a wheelbarrow and taken to one of the omnibuses in waiting outside the gate, or to a private hack carriage, as you may require. Previous to the luggage being wheeled out of the gate, the officers demand your ticket, to see that you have not made free with the luggage belonging to another, as the different parcels belonging to one party, weighed at the same time in one lot, will have the same number.

The fare, by omnibus, from the station to any one of the hotels in Liege, is half a franc, and a trifle for luggage.

Liege, chief town of the province of Liege, is situated on the union of the Meuse and Ourthe, in the middle of a plain, surrounded by mountains, eighteen leagues S. E. of Brussels, and ten leagues S. W. from Aix-la-Chapelle. Its population is 62,000.

Most of the streets of the old town are narrow, dirty, and ill built; but in the new division, the plan of which is large, the houses are handsome, well and regularly

built. There are two bridges here over the Meuse, the oldest of which is the Bridge of Arches. Its length is 145 yards, its width fifteen; it has six arches.

The Ourthe throws itself in the Meuse before Liege, and divides the canton or quarter of Outre-Meuse into several Islands, joined by a great number of bridges, the most remarkable of which is that of Amercoeur, standing in the direction of Verviers to Aix-la-Chapelle.

Commerce and Industry.—The navigation of the Meuse, by affording an easy communication with France and Holland, secures to Liege a certainty of exportation. The establishment of the railroad from Ostend and Antwerp to the frontier of Prussia cannot fail daily to augment its prosperity. Industry flourishes in Liege; it consists chiefly in the working of manufactories and forges, of which there are many. The arms which are manufactured at Liege are not of such a fine finish or superior quality as those of the French gunsmiths, but they have greatly the advantage in point of cheapness. The manufactories of worsted and silk are much esteemed; but it is the construction of steam-engines and mechanism which every day improves. At Liege there is a cannon foundry; also one for zinc, the only one in the country. Liege was the birth-place of Grétry, the composer, and Gérard de Lairese, the painter.

Cathedral Church of St. Paul.—This church has only borne the name of cathedral since 1793; previous to that period the cathedral dedicated to St. Lambert stood in the fine square of that name. The top of the vane, being of the exact height of the fort, formed a horizontal line. Statues, in gold and silver, ornamented its numerous chapels. Round the choir, enclosed by a

magnificent gift bulustrade, were the tombs of the ecclesiastic princes of Liege, forming a sculptured history of the town. The present cathedral is a fine church, though wanting a principal entrance. The date of the completion of this church is to be seen on a medallion in the middle of the roof: they were still working at it in the middle of the sixteenth century. There are some good pictures by Liege artists. The cathedral of Liege is highly decorated; the gate of the choir, in polished brass, is a fine piece of workmanship. There are now no painted windows, the lead which encased the glass was used for bullets. The church was, during some time, a public market.

The *Church of St. Jacques* is the wonder of Liege. Travellers may see finer, but it is doubtful if there exists a more elegant church. The architecture is Gothic, with all the minute Arabian art from which it springs. The foundation of the church of St. Jacques dates from the year 1014, under Henry II. Emperor of Germany. It was, in the first instance, a convent of monks, in the midst of the forests of Liege. To the convent succeeded an abbey, the church of which is St. Jacques. The portrait of the founder, on a black marble slab, is placed against the side of one of the chapels in the right hand gallery. It is a fine head of an abbot, with the crosier and ecclesiastical habit. Words are inadequate to describe the vast aisle, so light, yet so majestic, through which the anthems have a piercing as well as joyful effect. The vaulted roof, finished about the same time as the cathedral, seems hidden under a netting of fine fish-bones, which cross and recross each other with admirable symmetry, twining round medallions on which are painted heads, some bare,

some with helmets of the sixteenth century. The roof itself appears like an immense cradle of wicker-work, each crossing of the stone trellis presenting an antique cameo, while, through the opening, the sky is represented by blue frescoes, which fill the vacant part of the arch. This net work gradually rounds itself down till it joins the light walls, which are lighted by immense windows, supported by two galleries, on ribbed arches. The profiles of these ribs are like embroidery. An elegant festoon rises from the bottom of the arches to their top, and thence throws itself on to the wall, up which it runs and winds about like a basso-relievo. In the vacant space between the tops of the arches are represented, on medallions, the portraits of kings, princesses, prophets, and prophetesses, with their names, and the verses from the scriptures opposite to them, form, on each side of the nave, a running inscription, written in Gothic characters. The same distribution of arches and ornamented graining is repeated on the outside wall.

The superb organ displays on each side rich elaborately-gilt panels, the inside of which are painted. These panels, shut on ordinary days, preserve the organ from dust; the inscriptions placed here mark the date of the completion of the church as 1538. A double geometrical staircase leads to a small tribune, from whence there is a view over the whole choir. The guide praises this staircase as having puzzled the cleverest masons. It is a staircase which follows you as you go up; it is two screws turning different ways: but by what means are they joined? There is the mystery.

There are a great many other churches in Liege, none of which are deserving any particular notice,

Le Palais, built in 1508. Marguerite de Navarre, the wife of Henry IV., who lodged here in 1577, says, in her memoirs, that she could not find words to express her surprise "at the sight of this most magnificent palace, with its fine fountains, many gardens and galleries, the whole gilt and decorated with marble to such a degree that nothing could be more splendid or beautiful." The ancient palace contains at present the hall of justice, the archives, and the prison.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, or Town-hall, is on the large market place. The first stone of the present building was laid in 1714. It is a regular building, being a perfect square, isolated on every side. The front has a flight of steps decorated with elegant columns. In the square of the Hotel de Ville, or Market place, are three fine fountains, the most remarkable of which, placed between the two others, is the work of Delcour of Liege.

The *University* (created by a royal decree of the 25th September, 1816) is a building on the banks of the Meuse, built on the ruins of the church of the Jesuits. The collections of the university may be considered as the finest in the country. *La Bibliothèque publique*, or public library, is composed of 75,000 volumes and about 600 very valuable manuscripts, brought from the abbeys suppressed in the province for the greater part in the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries. The *Cabinet of Anatomy* contains above 100 skeletons. The *Cabinet of Zoology* possesses 168 species of mammifera, 826 kinds of birds, 2,000 shells, 7 to 8,000 insects, 2 or 3,000 petrefactions and fossil bones. The *Cabinet of Minerals*, classed after the plan of Haüy, is composed of about 2,400 specimens. The *Botanical Garden* contains valuable plants, though confined in a small space. The collection devoted to

the study of the physiology and anatomy of plants deserves particular attention, being the only one of the kind in Europe; the establishment consists of forty-six professors; the number of pupils who attend the academy varies from 400 to 500.

The *Théâtre Royal* was built in 1818, on the site of the church of the Dominicans; Mdlle. Mars laid the first stone, on the 1st of July, in that year: it was finished in 1822. This isolated building is surrounded by arcades that support a vaulted gallery. The interior is dirty. The Liegeois are, however, very fond of plays, and their dramatic company is generally one of the best in the country. The *Théâtre des Variétés*, behind the church of St. Jacques, is used for amateur performances and concerts. Liege possesses besides a conservatoire of music, a drawing academy, a deaf and dumb institution, and many charitable establishments.

The Citadel.—The first foundations were begun by Henry de Gueldres, in 1255, on the heights of St. Walburge, whence they descended to the town by a drawbridge and staircase. In 1650 the Bishop Maximilien de Baviere erected another fort on the mountain of St. Walburge. It was taken by the French on the 28th March, 1675, who blew up the fortifications. Being rebuilt some time after, it was again taken by the French, and afterwards by the Duke of Marlborough in 1702. By the treaty of Bavaria, in 1715, the outer fortifications were ordered to be demolished, and were only re-established in 1820. It is customary to go up to the citadel to enjoy the panorama of Liege and the Meuse. On the right bank is the *Chartreuse*, another fort, a quarter of a league from the town.

Coffee Houses and Restaurants.—Café des Deux Fontaines. Haute Sauveniere. De la Renaissance, Lemonnier's passage.

Hackney Coaches.—Fares of vigilantes for a drive with one horse, 50 centimes, with two horses, one franc.

In the environs of Liege are numberless interesting and picturesque sites to which strangers should resort. Not to mention *Spa*, whose waters and beautiful sites have such a renown that every year it is filled with travellers from all parts of Europe, I recommend the various establishments of industry that surround the town: the *Val St. Benoit*, *Sclessin*, *Tilleur*, *Ougree*, and particularly *Seraing*, founded by the late Mr. Cockerill; the pleasant valley of the *Vesdre*, *Chaudfontains* and its *hot waters*, most frequented by the inhabitants of Liege; the delightful villages *Quincampoix*, *Jupille Herstal*, the birthplace of the King of France, *Pepin le Gros*, or *Pepin d'Herstal*; *Argenteau* and its castle, the newly-discovered grotto of *Tilf*, &c.

ROUTE 12.

LONDON TO OSTEND BY THE RIVER.

Steam Packets from Blackwall every Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The time of departure is regulated according to the tide in Ostend harbour. Should the packet miss it, the passengers must remain on board for several hours.

FARES FROM LONDON.

	£	s.	d.
Chief Cabin	1	10	0
Fore Cabin	1	5	0
Four Wheel Carriages	4	4	0
Two Wheel ditto	2	2	0
Horses	4	4	0
Dogs, each	0	5	0

For description of the Thames, price of provisions on board, see Route 1, page 1.

LONDON TO OSTEND BY DOVER.

Railway trains leave the terminus, London bridge, for Dover, nine times a day in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

FARES.

	£	s.	d.
Express	1	0	0
First class carriages	0	16	6
Second class do.	0	12	0
Third class do.	0	7	4
Carriages, four wheels	2	9	6
Ditto two do.	1	13	0
Horses, each	1	13	0

The Belgian Mail Packets leave Dover for Ostend six times a week, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, and Sundays; the Steam packets in connexion with the railway leave twice a week, Thursday and Sunday.

FARES.

	£	s.	d.
After Cabin and deck	0	15	0
Fore Cabin.	0	10	0
Deck	0	8	0

LONDON TO OSTEND BY WAY OF
RAMSGATE.

Steam packets belonging to the South Eastern Railway Company, run regularly twice a week each way between Ramsgate and Ostend, landing and embarking from the pier at each side. The voyage is rather longer than from Dover, taking from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

FARES.

Chief Cabin	0	15	0
Fore Cabin	0	10	0
Carriages, four wheels	3	3	0
Ditto two ditto	1	11	6
Children half fares.			

Fares by Railway from London to
Ramsgate,

Express	0	22	6
First Class.	0	18	0
Second Class	0	13	6
Third do.	0	8	6

OSTEND.

Inns. Hôtel de Bains, a large establishment, usually patronised by royal personages and families of distinction. The charges are not so high as the public have been led to believe.

Hôtel de Allemagne. A very excellent house, near the railway station.

Hôtel de Flandre, a very comfortable house situated near the Grande Place and the new communication ridge leading to the sea side; the

proprietor (Mr. Fontaine) is remarkable for civility, attention, and moderate charges.

Cour Impérial, Royale, Ship, and Lion d'Or.

Principal Agent for the General Steam Navigation Company at Ostend is Mr. R. St. Amour, who undertakes to forward goods (directed to his care) to any part of the world.

Ostend.—This seaport and fortified town, containing 15,000 inhabitants, possesses nothing to interest the stranger, and the frequent departure of the trains for Brussels, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Cologne, will enable him to proceed almost immediately after receiving his luggage from the Custom house, and the visé of the police to his passport. Both offices are near the place of disembarkation, and every facility is given by the authorities to enable the traveller to proceed. Ostend is much frequented during the summer as a bathing place. The ramparts form an agreeable promenade. There are three churches, a town-hall, and a cassino in which may be seen the English and other newspapers, and to which strangers introduced by a member are admitted.

Exchanging Money.—On landing on the continent, our countrymen are apt immediately to convert what British money they have about them into foreign coin. We recommend them invariably to effect this through a respectable banker. In this town are established two or three banks, whose business transactions are chiefly confined to the bartering of "filthy lucre." These, like all other things, differ in character, and the traveller should take care, in making his exchange, to get as nearly as may be "value received."

It is only within a few years that Ostend has become a place of residence for English families throughout the year, for although it has long been popular as a watering place, in winter it was completely deserted by all our country-

men, save a few straggling merchants, and others connected with the shipping. Formerly the clergyman and the consul managed to spend one half of the dreary months between October and May in talking over the pleasures of the past season, and the other half in building hopes on the coming glories of the approaching summer. The waves washed over the magnificent Digue unheeded, the wind blew down the long streets unopposed by a single passenger; few shopkeepers took the trouble of displaying new goods; the very commissionaires scarcely cared to go down to await the arrival of the packets. The face, however, of this state of society is now changed; several highly respectable English families have here taken houses by the year, forming a very pleasant winter coterie, and enjoy amongst themselves a sociability which, I have reason to believe, they infinitely prefer to the bustle of their summer gaieties. The two great bars to persons thus settling, are the difficulty of obtaining a comfortable house, and the impossibility of hiring furniture. Many of our countrymen would, I am convinced, like to try the place, could they do so for a year, but to be compelled to take a mansion on lease, and to purchase furniture, goes sadly against the grain of an Englishman, who naturally repudiates the idea of thus binding himself down to reside for a long period in a foreign country. House rent is also far too high. It is difficult to get a moderately good house under 40*l.* a year, a sum which old residents on the continent consider extremely exorbitant. It is true, that in winter you can get as many, and as good lodgings as you like for a mere bagatelle, but then you must make up your mind, that the instant summer approaches, you must turn out, or consent to pay at least four times as much as you

have given during the dull season. Every year the exorbitant demands of the lodging-house keepers of Ostend increase. These high prices, however, will ultimately drive the visitors into the necessity of remaining in hotels, which after all, I believe, are the cheapest residences in summer.

Ostend, like many foreign country towns, has a host of local laws which annoy the English resident, and with which he should see that his household is acquainted. For instance, at a certain hour a bell rings, and every servant must sweep down the gutter in front of his master's house; an old inhabitant on hearing this sound instantly goes home, or flies to the Digue: the stench in the town is then intolerable. At a particular hour at night the pest carts (for I can call these vile manure waggons by no more appropriate name) begin to circulate. By law they must be preceded by a lanthorn. One acquainted with this custom instantly leaves the street down which he sees the light coming: if he remains, he will nearly be suffocated by the natural effluvia. Like all *places fortes*, Ostend closes her gates at a certain hour; always ascertain the exact time of this operation, for if you are later in coming in, or going out, you not only must pay, but often suffer a long detention.

The only piece of turf in or near Ostend covers the ramparts. On these you are not allowed to walk, why or wherefore it would be difficult to divine, for although the garrison is weak, and consequently the sentinels few in number, yet I doubt very much whether any one would attempt, even if unwatched, to carry off the cannon (by the by there are not half a dozen), or to take a sketch of the fortifications in order to betray them to the Emperor of China. The one great disadvantage of Ostend is the want

of a country walk ; here is a superb one, yet, extraordinary to say, the public are excluded from it.

You will do well also when settling in Belgium to acquire a knowledge of the local police laws. By inadvertence you may place a flower pot on your window-sill ; if you do so, you will be fined. Your English servant may chance to throw out rubbish before your door after 9 A.M. ; if she does, you'll have to pay a penalty. Your dog may ramble about unmuzzled during the summer ; if he does, he will be caught in a net, and taken to the police office, detained for forty-eight hours, when, if not ransomed by his master for a certain sum, he will forthwith be put to death. There are many other police regulations existent in each town. I am far from quarrelling with them, but I strongly advise every person settling down to acquire a complete knowledge of them, if he wishes to be comfortable.

Ostend boasts a very nice little theatre, but this is closed in summer, and only opens once a week in winter. The Casino rooms, which are really very superb, are open during a few weeks in summer ; here music and dancing are the order of the night, and as the subscription to them is very low, they are nightly crowded during the season. Beneath them is a sort of club, to which only subscribers and their friends are admitted. In the latter respect the committee are most liberal. Every species of refreshment may here be had. There is a good newspaper reading-room, in which the *Times* and the *Globe* are taken, attached to this establishment, as also a billiard table and card tables at your service. Dominoes however here, as elsewhere in Belgium, are the prevailing game. To an English eye, unaccustomed to see them played, save by children, it seems strange to witness the

avidity with which they are not only carried on, but even watched by the bystanders ; considerable sums are often staked on the result. A stranger will find to his cost, if he tries the experiment for money, that there is a very great deal of play, as well as many necessary calculations, in this game.

You must not be shocked in their public societies in Belgium if you see officers of rank on terms of intimacy with tradesmen, and even tradesmen's assistants ; although I believe the old nobility of Flanders to be as proud in their hearts as any aristocracy in Europe, yet they veil their feelings in public, and affect to drop with pleasure into the new order of things, which refuses all homage to mere hereditary rank.

There is a shooting gallery near the ramparts. The great charms, however, of Ostend are her Digue and her sands ; escaping from the town, you here find a marine promenade unequalled, I believe, in Europe. This delightful walk is above half a mile in length, and, being paved with small Dutch bricks, beautifully inlaid, dries in a few minutes after the heaviest shower of rain.

On the one side is the open sea, on the other the fortification ditch, which the people have the bad taste to leave, during a great part of the summer, so low in point of water, that when the breeze blows from the town side, a most offensive smell salutes the promenader on the Digue ; this, however, might easily be avoided by keeping the fossé full, or at least occasionally changing the water. The authorities should see to this.

The sands, at low tide, extend out a quarter of a mile, and being perfectly firm, form a fine ride, walk, or drive. Horses and donkeys are to be had for hire. A canter along the shore for as many miles

as the equestrian may choose will be found delightful.

No one bathes (*i. e.* the inhabitants) till after the ocean has been officially blessed. This ceremony takes place early in July; from that period till October, the sea, at each end of the Digue swarms with bathers. Both sexes here promiscuously commingle; it is true that both gentlemen and ladies are compelled by the police to wear bathing dresses; yet, to the English eye, unaccustomed to such scenes, it must, indeed, seem strange to see males and females in flannel robes, saturated with water, clinging so closely to their limbs as to expose the exact form and proportions of each bather, dancing, romping, and sporting together; chatting, swimming, or floating, in close vicinity, apparently wholly unconscious of the impropriety they are committing. Nor will he feel less disgust than astonishment when he sees some ten or twelve stout peasants, of both sexes, issue from the same bathing machine. I have, myself, counted sixteen males and females entering the same vehicle, seemingly without the least idea of the indecency they were about to be guilty of. Nor even in the higher ranks, is it an uncommon sight to see a man and his wife dressing and undressing in the same bathing machine. When our countrymen first see these strange indelicacies, they feel shocked, and turn away, feeling sure that they would die rather than be guilty of following such a bad example. In a few months afterwards, they not only look on with a careless and unastonished gaze, but readily join the party who thus promiscuously gambol amidst the waves. A stranger to Ostend may fancy I am too severe, that such an assertion is censorious. For the confirmation or denial of my statement, I beg to refer him to any old resident in Ostend, or the still

better test of his own future practical experience.

The Digue, as I said before, is a delightful place of general rendezvous, and when enlivened by the presence of the King and Queen, as it often is in summer, presents one of the most heart cheering coups d'œil possible; yet there is one objection to it, which every year makes more glaring, I allude to the dress of the fair promenaders, who here adopt a toilette more fitted to the gaieties of Brighton, or the smartness of Chiswick gardens, than to the brick pier of a foreign fishing town. Most of the visitors are supposed to come here for sea bathing. To accomplish this object, they temporarily quit their elegant habitations, leave their suite of servants behind them, and contenting themselves with an ill furnished drawing room, which often, like the cobbler's residence, serves them

“For parlour and all,”

put up with the attendance of a wretched female servant at table, and the ill-dressed dinner of a local cook, undergo a series of annoyances they would scorn to think upon in their own residences, and laugh at privations they could never know at home. All this they do in the belief that they are here residing for the sake of the fine air, and sea bathing, willingly looking upon the months here passed, as a sort of pic-nic party, where shifting is the order of the day, and scrambling a source of hilarity. In such a place, and during such a visit, is it not natural to look for the quiet poke bonnet and green veil, which may be hourly seen at Broadstairs and Worthing? If you do, gentle reader, you will be most strangely mistaken. The gentlemen do their best to prove their *ton* by their style of dress, while the ladies on

the Digue of Ostend, exhibit the very last fashions from Paris, only differing from the pictures we see in the shops by the exaggerations they introduce. I have almost invariably remarked that the plainest dressed woman in a watering place is usually the individual of the highest rank and best tact. I cannot, therefore, feel otherwise than grieved at seeing the bad taste exhibited in this respect by the fair visitors at Ostend.

In the forenoon, before all the parade of dress takes place, it is a curious sight to see the German ladies, who here flock in great numbers during the season, and who live almost entirely on the Digue, breakfasting and dining at the coffee-house here situated, walking up and down after bathing, with their long hair flowing down their backs. The fact is, that they consider a cap while bathing as unwholesome, and take this primitive mode of drying their dripping locks. The effect is very strange at first.

Ostend boasts a very neat little Protestant church, in which service is performed by one of the five chaplains salaried by the Belgian government, who liberally grant 80*l.* a year each to that number of clergymen to officiate in the principal cities and towns of Belgium.

There is also an English physician resident here, a gentleman of acknowledged skill, and to whose talent and attention I can personally bear testimony.

In mentioning the amusements of Ostend, I must not omit the almost daily arrival of the packets from England. To greet the arrival of their countrymen, in the hope of seeing some friend come over, almost all the English residents flock down to the pier, and thus, by common consent, form an agreeable rendezvous at the port side.

The markets of Ostend are by no means reasonable or well supplied. The poultry is almost all sent away to London by the steam packets, the greater quantity of fish caught is forwarded instantly to Brussels by the railroad, and the meat, which is by no means first-rate, costs about a penny a pound dearer than in any other town in Flanders, the usual price here being 6*d.*, whereas it only costs 5*d.* everywhere else. The bread is particularly good. The vegetable market is first-rate.

Ostend is the only place in the country where oysters can be eaten really fresh. And if you are a smoker and have not laid in your full stock of cigars, do so here.

On the whole I should say Ostend is a good place for bathing, but that as there are no public amusements, no sources of enjoyment for the stranger, none of the luxuries he meets with at Boulogne and other continental watering places, the prices are ridiculously high, and must come down before this little town can hope to compete with her gayer rivals. Were this reduction once to take place, I feel certain that Ostend would become a favourite spot, not only of resort in summer, but also be popular as a quiet winter residence, possessing almost all the advantages of continental life, and at the same time a close proximity to England. *Belgium as she is.*

At *Slykens*, about a mile outside the town, on the Bruges road, at the house of Mr Paret, is a very curious and interesting cabinet of natural history, and curiosities, well worthy a visit.

Passports, if neglected in England, may be obtained at Ostend from the British Consul.

Conveyances from Ostend to Dunkirk and Calais.

ROUTE 13. RAILROAD.

OSTEND TO BRUSSELS.

The trains leave Ostend at least three times a day for Brussels, and twice for Liege, and one direct to Cologne; for latest particulars respecting hours of departure, see Introduction under Railways. The distances from Ostend are as under.

	Distance. Miles.	Time. h.	FARES.			
			1st	Cl.	2	Cl.
			f.	c.	f.	c.
Bruges	13½	0 38	1	75	1	25
Ghent	40½	0 59	5	0	3	75
Courtrai	68½	3 10	6	75	5	25
Mouscron	73½	3 30	8	0	6	25
Tournay	97½	4 10	9	0	7	0
Malines	75	3 40	8	50	6	50
Antwerp	89½	4 22	9	25	7	0
Brussels	87½	4 15	9	25	7	0

Classchendael and *Jabbeke*, a small village at a little distance from the railroad remarkable for its old castle, the property of Baron Larbeke.

BRUGES.

Inns. *Hôtel du Commerce*, Rue St Jacques, near the Grande Place. I really do not know a more comfortable, better conducted, or more reasonable house in the whole of Belgium; the dinners are of the best quality, plentiful, and well served, generally including a great variety of the most delicious fish. The proprietor, Mr Vandenberg Dumortier, pays the utmost attention to the wishes of his guests, and regularly sends his omnibus to attend the arrival of the railway trains to convey travellers to the hotel.

Hôtel de Flandre.

Bruges, the chief town of Western Flanders, is situated in a fine plain at the junction of the canals of Ecluse and Ostend. The country known in the seventh century was circumscribed in the limits of the canton which formed afterwards the *France de Bruges*. It was governed by foresters appointed by

the Kings of France, the first of whom, according to the old chroniclers, was Lyderick du Bucq, who lived under Clotaire II. The history of Lyderick and of his successors as far as Baudouin, surnamed Bras de Fer, or Iron Arm, is enveloped in darkness, and overcharged with fabulous tales. Authors neither agree as to their names, their actions, nor their number. Baudouin, called Bras de Fer, on account of his valour and his daring, succeeded his father Adoacre as Forester of Flanders in 837. Baudouin reigned sixteen years, and by the wisdom of his administration left the country in a very flourishing condition. The city was considerably enlarged in 1270 by the inhabitants, who for this purpose obtained a permission from the Countess Margaret of Constantinople; it received a new extension in 1331 by the favour of Count Louis de Drecy. Bruges suffered at various times from conflagrations. The most terrible were those of 1184, 1215, and 1280. This last consumed the Beffroi, which contained all the titles and privileges of the city. Count Guy of Dampierre, who sought to restrain the privileges, took advantage of this circumstance and governed the city as if none had ever existed; that is to say, according to his own will. The Brugeois revolted, and were not quelled without much difficulty. But some time after the King of France, Philippe le Bel, having taken the city from Guy of Dampierre in the year 1299, restored it all its privileges. At the commencement of the thirteenth century, Bruges became by its commerce one of the most flourishing cities in Europe. The Hanseatic Towns, who had just then formed their powerful association, chose Bruges for their entrepot and established a mart there; it soon became the centre

of communication between the merchants of the North and those of Italy, then known under the name of Lombards. In 1318, five Venetian galliots arrived at Bruges to sell their cargoes at the fair; and returned laden with the productions of the Indies. The prosperity and wealth of the city were so great under Philip the Bold, that when intelligence arrived of the captivity of Jean sans Peur, taken prisoner at the battle of Nicopolis, and that for his ransom 200,000 ducats were required (at that period an enormous sum), one single merchant of Bruges became responsible for it until the sum could be raised by the towns of Flanders and Boulogne. Philip the Good instituted at Bruges, on the occasion of his marriage with Isabella of Portugal, the order of the Golden Fleece.

The population of Bruges amounts at present to 45,000 souls; it once exceeded 200,000. Of all its former splendour nothing now remains but its broad streets and its public squares. With respect to monuments, Bruges, above all other cities in Belgium, has the most faithfully preserved the character of the middle ages. The visitor should slacken his pace while passing through the streets to admire the beautiful architectural details and the exquisite bas-reliefs of the greater part of the houses. Among these old and stately mansions of feudal times, his fancy may bring before him some noble lady, with velvet hat and rich embroidered boddice, issuing from a sculptured porch, a falcon on her snowy hand, and her train supported by an amorous page. When noon sets, the carillons of the tour des halles chiming, he awaits in the Market place the squadron of lansqu沿海ets about to relieve the post of Flemish infantry, and startles at seeing the modern bayonet where he had expected to behold the tall

and glittering halbert. His eyes wander to the aerial windows in hopes of some lovely Donna, some Florinda or Juana, appearing, half concealed, behind the Spanish lattice. Whether the former reputation for beauty of the ladies of Bruges is merited in our own times, must be left entirely to himself; in short, if Bruges may still be called, "*formosis Bruga puellis*."

The Cathedral Church of St Saviour.—This fine cathedral is said to have been founded by St Eloy, who preached the Gospel in this country about the year 646. He was assisted in his labours by Dago-bert, to whose pious liberality, according to Myer, the saint owed his means for its erection. In 1358, it was destroyed by fire and reconstructed on the present site. It is built entirely of brick, and its exterior is by no means striking. It has not even a porch, but this is very frequent among the churches of Flanders. This church possessed a number of very fine pictures before the fire of the 19th July, 1839, which threatened to reduce it into ashes. Some of them were saved and restored to their places.

Notre Dame.—Toward the middle of the eighth century, under the government of the fourth Forester of Flanders, Estorede, St Boniface, on his way into Germany, passed through Bruges, where he sojourned for a short period to preach the word of God, and commenced the construction of a chapel which he dedicated to our Lady. Its exterior is by no means remarkable except from the height of its tower, and, like the church of St Saviour, is without a porch. In 1163, the tower, which, as may still be seen by the western wall, was built of white stone, fell into pieces, and was only re-erected in 1297. The chapels only date from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This building is 435 feet high, and its

summit serves as a land-mark to ships at sea. It may be observed to incline a little towards the south, and a popular tradition affirms, that the architect, in despair at the discovery of such a remarkable defect, threw himself from the tower, and was interred at the eastern angle of the church, where an old tomb is still to be seen. In 1760, there was still at the angles of the great tower four smaller ones in hewn stone, of great beauty, and of about eighty feet in height: they served to mask the nudity of the spire called the needle.

The church of Notre Dame contains some fine pictures. At the end of the principal nave, near the entrance door, is an 'Adoration of the Magi,' by G. Seghers. In the second chapel of the transverse nave, on the same side, an 'Angel announcing to St Joseph the Flight into Egypt,' by Maes. A little before the communion altar is a 'Last Supper,' bearing the name of Pourbus, and the date 1572. The altar is ornamented with a statue of the Virgin holding in her arms the infant Jesus, by Michael Angelo. The head of the Virgin breathes the noble beauty of Italian climes, and appears remarkable among the northern visages, and still more so in the atmosphere of Flanders. The expression of the child is of exquisite delicacy, and the hands of both figures particularly to be admired. The vestments of the Virgin are of a finish which have often called in question the authenticity of this precious group. The gallery in wood, a little farther on, communicated formerly with the Hôtel de Gruthuyse, adjoining the church, of which the present Mont de Piété forms a part. Below may be read the device of that house, "Plus est en vous." This monument is of a very pure Gothic style and in fine preservation. Before quitting the gallery may be seen, to the right, a

picture representing the 'Virgin, the infant Jesus, and several Saints,' said to be by Van Dyck. The one in front of it is also very remarkable; but no one in Bruges knows its author. At the end of the principal nave the 'Adoration of the Shepherds,' which served as a pendant to the 'Adoration of Magi,' by Seghers, is signed De Crayer, and bears the date of 1667. Opposite the pulpit is a magnificent figure by E. Quellyn the 'Mystic Marriage of St Catharine of Sienna.' The pulpit is a superb piece of carving in wood. The beautiful gates of the choir are wrought iron.

The chapel contiguous to the vestry room contains the tombs of Charles the Bold, and Mary of Burgundy, his daughter. Fortunately they were saved from the vandalism of the French revolution, and were replaced in 1806. When Napoleon, in the month of May, 1810, visited Bruges with Maria Louisa, he left a sum of 10,000 fr. to have them placed in a chapel by themselves. The Archduchess Mary, whose statue, in brass, gilt and burnished, reclines upon her tomb, died the 27th March, 1842, aged twenty-five years. She is represented with her hands joined and her feet resting on two small dogs. Being once out heron hunting in the environs of Bruges, her horse took fright, and running away with her, struck her against a tree, by which she was thrown from her saddle. She was enceinte at the time, and fell a victim to the extreme delicacy which characterised her, and which on this occasion prevented her from making known her state. The mausoleum of this princess was erected immediately after her death, that is to say, towards the end of the fifteenth century. The sculptor of this splendid monument remains unknown. A genealogical tree, one of the principal branches of which ascends, while the other descends, points out

the ancestry, paternal and maternal, of the princess. The branches support small enamelled escutcheons. The block upon which the statue reposes is a fine touchstone.

Charles the Bold, whose remains repose in the other mausoleum, was killed on the 3rd January, 1477, at the battle of Nancy. In 1558, Philippe II, son of Charles V, ordered a tomb similar to that of the Princess Mary to be constructed for the Duke of Burgundy, and accorded the sum of 20,000 florins for its construction. It is seen by an old account, dated 1556, that the expense amounted to 24,395 florins, 6 sous, and 6 deniers (about 45,000 francs). According to the terms of the contract, a recompense was to be allowed to those workmen who should become impotent or should lose their teeth; doubtless in consequence of the mercury to be employed in the execution of the enamels. These tombs are generally concealed by sliding panels and exhibited to the public only on fête days, or to strangers by paying a fee to the keeper.

Hospital of St John is situated opposite the principal entrance door of the church of Notre Dame. Its foundation is unknown. The church of this hospital contains the shrine of St Ursula, as much celebrated for the workmanship of the goldsmith as the exquisite painting by Hemling. The shrine, which turns on a pivot, is in the form of a rectangular Gothic edifice, fifteen inches high, two feet long, and eight inches wide. This miniature tomb is a monument of Christian archaeology: to the interest of its details is joined the high antiquity of its materials, and the inestimable value of its execution. Hemling was a native of Bruges; his dissipation having reduced him to penury, he became a soldier. He was but little known as a painter when he was admitted into the hospital for the

cure of a wound. After the re-establishment of his health, preferring painting to a military life, and finding the comforts of the hospital superior to what he had been long accustomed, he managed to extend his convalescence to beyond six years, repaying his cost to the institution by an artist's currency, that is to say, by paintings and portraits. The pictures of the shrine represent the 'Journey and Martyrdom of St Ursula.' Hemling's picture, preserved with remarkable care, is closed by two wings. It represents the 'Mystic Marriage of St Catherine,' in a convent chapel. The Virgin is seated under a canopy, and her feet repose upon a carpet of such admirable perspective and colouring, that the hand of the beholder instinctively attempts to touch it; it is surrounded by the friars and the nuns who existed in Hemling's time in the hospital itself. The delicacy and truth of expression in the countenances of all the figures far exceed the expectations of the visitor. The brightness of the colouring, although it has passed through successive centuries, would dim the lustre of an infinity of modern paintings, although Hemling continued to employ the ordinary mixture of glue, gum, and white of eggs for the mordant of his colours, instead of oil, some time before introduced by his rival John Van Eyk. Near the left corner of the mantel-piece is another picture by Hemling, representing the 'Adoration of the Magi,' under the most extravagant circumstances. The head of the negro, who is looking on the scene from the stable window in a hospital dress, is a portrait of the artist himself.

The other churches of Bruges are those of St James, St Giles, St Walburghe, St Anne, the Dunes, the Béguinage, the Capuchin Brothers, and Jerusalem. The latter

is only remarkable for its perfect similitude to the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. Peter Adornes, who was its founder, travelled thrice to Palestine with the sole intention of avoiding the smallest error in its construction. The others contain many good pictures; but their authors are either unknown or at the best doubtful.

The Hôtel de Ville.—The Town-hall of Bruges, a pure and well-preserved Gothic monument. It is not very extensive, its length is only twenty-six metres thirty centimetres, and its height, without the roof, nineteen metres fifteen centimetres. The niches with which the whole of the façade is ornamented, formerly contained statues of the Counts and Countesses of Flanders, to the number of thirty-three, in wood painted and gilt according to the custom of the times, the designs of which M. Delepierre has preserved for us in his able work 'Les Annales de Bruges.' At present the niches are all empty. On the 18th of December, 1792, the French revolutionists caused the whole of these "effigies of tyrants" to be thrown down, and the armorial bearings to be torn from the windows. Their fragments were mingled with those of the gallows, the scaffolds, and the rack, and made into a pile to which the town executioner, Pierre Boskin, was obliged to apply the torch. The vast room which occupies nearly the whole floor of the Hôtel de Ville, including four of the windows, contains the public library, composed of 7,932 volumes, 526 of which are manuscripts on vellum, brought from the abbey of the Dunes. The ceiling, of very curious workmanship, forms a vaulted roof, groined with pendants for candelabra.

The *Chapel de St Basil* (or Holy Blood), on the right of the Hôtel de Ville (or Town-hall), is remarkable for a Gothic front of exquisite taste.

Over the door of the staircase is represented a pelican surrounded by the Gordian knot, a mysterious emblem of the redemption. At the side are the busts of two counts and two countesses of Flanders, very well sculptured in white stone. The middle ones bear the names of Charles and Elizabeth.

The *Palace of Justice* was formerly that of the Counts of Flanders, who could go from it under cover on one side to the church of St Donatus, from the other to the chapel of the Holy Blood, by passing through the upper rooms of the Town-hall. This immense building was given up to the Franc magistrate by Philippe le Bon after he had built a new one, of which he took possession in 1740 (after his marriage with Isabella of Portugal), and wherein was born Philippe le Bel in 1478; the ruins still bear the name of "Pricen-hof." The interior of the Palace of Justice deserves a visit, to admire a chef-d'œuvre of carving in wood (the artist is unfortunately unknown); it is the chimney-piece of a room in which the magistrate of Franc held his sittings. It is ornamented with full-length figures, almost of the natural size, of the Emperor Charles V, of Maximilian and Mary of Burgundy on his left, of Charles the Bold and Margaret of England on his right. These statues are of exquisite workmanship and admirably modelled; they would not suffer by a comparison with the chefs-d'œuvre of any period or country. Behind them are distributed escutcheons with the arms of Spain, Burgundy, Flanders, England, &c., &c. In the niche behind the statue of Charles V are seen in medallions the portraits in profile of Philippe le Bel, his father, and Jane of Spain, his mother. On the angles of the same height are medallions, representing, according to M. Rudd, Charles V and Isabella of Portugal,

his wife. This work was executed in 1529, in the reign of Charles V, according to the date on one of the columns. The lower part is in touchstone, the little genii which decorate the frieze are in alabaster of less delicate workmanship, as is also the bas-relief representing the history of the chaste Susanna, the judgment and the condemnation of the elders. This room is at present appropriated to the deliberations of the juries. The front of the Palace of Justice towards the town is modern; it dates from 1722. The side towards the canal is in the same state as when built, with four little towers quite perfect, which gives a good idea of the original architecture of that building.

The Tower of the Market.—It is not known at what precise period this fine edifice was first built; it is only known that the Cloth Market, or Water Hall, which now no longer exists, was built in the twelfth century, and called the New Hall by way of distinction from this, which was called the Old Hall. Originally the buildings which support the tower were isolated; the side galleries were not added until the fourteenth century. In 1280, under the Count Guy de Dampierre, the tower, which was made of wood, and which contained the archives or privileges of the town, was burnt by the Flemish, as has been described in the history of Bruges. To prevent a recurrence of a like misfortune, it was rebuilt in brick, but in 1493 was struck by lightning. In 1502 it was again rebuilt, and in 1741 a third fire destroyed it down to the third inner arch. It has been rebuilt, as we now see it, as far as the upper balustrade. It is said that on this tower was placed the gilt brass dragon which was taken by the people of Ghent from the town of Bruges in 1382, and placed on their belfry. The total height of

the building is about 107 metres. The tower leans a little to the east: this bend is very perceptible at a certain distance. From the top of this tower the towns of Ostend, Courtray, Ghent, and L'Ecluse are easily seen: its chimes are the finest in Europe; they are composed of forty-eight bells, forming four octaves, the largest of which is one metre 59 in height by 2.5 in diameter, the least 13 by 1.8 centimetres. A Latin inscription states that this piece of mechanism was the work of Antoine de Hondt in 1748.

The gallery of the Museum contains a few paintings, but most of them are very interesting.

The *Theatre*, though small, is neat and elegant. There are performances several times a week.

Here also is another branch of the Banque Anglaise, of Messrs P. A. Reynolds and Co., of Brussels. The Bureau is at No. 2 Rue des Pierres, near the Grand Place, and in a direct line from the railway station.

The Large Dock, or Basin, which communicates with the canals of Ghent, Ostend, L'Ecluse, and Dunkirk, is one of the finest in Belgium.

Commerce.—In Bruges and its vicinity are manufactories of cloth of all kinds, lace, table-linen, tape, worsted, &c. The trade in corn, hemp, and flax, is very great.

The English Nunnery has existed more than one hundred years. The building itself is not remarkable, but strangers will be gratified to hear the chanting of the nuns during divine service; admission is readily granted to strangers.

N.B. A barge still plies on the canal between Bruges and Ghent, fare 4 fr., including a bed; they leave at ten at night; before the completion of the railroad there were several.

The stations between Bruges and

Ghent are *Bloemendael*, *Aeltre*, and *Landeghem*.

GHENT.

Hotels.—*H. de la Poste*, *Flandre*, and *P. Royal*, in the Place d'Armes; *H. Hays-Pas*; *H. Lion d'or*.

The charges at the hotels in Ghent are about the same as in Bruges. Breakfast, 1fr. 50c.; dinner at table d'hôte, 2frs. and 3frs.; beds, 2frs.; wine, 3frs. the bottle.

Ghent, the ancient capital of Flanders, is situated on a plain at the confluence of the Scheldt, the Lys, the Lieve, and the Moere : about an equal distance from Brussels, Mechlin, Antwerp, Bruges, and Courtray ; population 90,000 inhabitants. It is intersected by water so as to be formed of twenty-six islands, the principal of which is the Cuve de Gand, formed by the Scheldt and Lys. The bridges of stone and wood amount together to eighty. The foundation of this city is of very high antiquity. That of St Bavon carries it back to 47 years before the Christian era ; but it is only to the monuments of the seventh century that the origin of Ghent as a city can really be traced. Charlemagne visited this city in 811, to inspect the vessels assembled there of which the fleet was composed that he ordered to be constructed for the safety of the coasts of Flanders. About the year 1046, Count Baldwin afforded Ghent a marked protection, and delivered it from heavy bonds. The fortifications were commenced in 1053, and Ghent became the capital of Flanders in the year 1180. During the reigns of Robert of Bethune and Louis of Nevers, grandson of the latter, Flanders was incessantly troubled with bloody revolutions. Towards the middle of the fourteenth century appeared a man who undertook to guide the turbulent spirits of his fellow-citizens, ennobled for an in-

stant the fate of the province, and became more powerful than had ever been any of its counts. Jacques d'Artevelde, born at Ghent in 1290, deserted the party of the nobles, which was that of France, and declared himself for the English, whose alliance promised for his country the highest commercial prosperity. England furnished Flanders with wool of the finest quality, which supplied the manufactories of the weavers (almost the only ones) in Ghent and the neighbouring towns. King Edward held out to them by such an alliance an exemption from duty upon woollens, while war menaced them with a destruction of their manufactures.

In 1639 the country of Flanders passed into the powerful house of Burgundy. Notwithstanding its troubles, Ghent had lost nothing either of its opulence or of its prosperity at the commencement of the fifteenth century ; the number of looms in occupation then amounted to 40,000. In time of war their corporation could furnish 18,000 men. They exchanged their cloths, their linen, and their carpets against the products of the East and of the South, and their communications by water were so established as to give them the advantages of a seaport. After a bloody battle on the plains of Gavre, where the Gantois left 16,000 men killed or drowned in the Scheldt, Ghent lost a number of its privileges, and was condemned to a fine of 400,000 golden crowns. Mary, the rich heiress of Burgundy and Flanders, who succeeded to her father, was obliged to grant them a Magna Charta, which destroyed the fetters her father and grandfather had placed upon their independence. 1516, Charles the Fifth became, by the death of Ferdinand the Catholic, his maternal grandfather, king of Spain and Sicily at the age of sixteen years,

and at nineteen archduke of Austria, by the death of Maximilian, his paternal grandfather. The same year, 1519, he was raised to the imperial throne. His history until 1555 is that of all Europe. He left his sister, Mary of Austria, to govern the Low Countries. This princess having demanded in 1537 an extraordinary subsidy to sustain the wars of the Emperor, the Gantois refused to contribute to it. An insurrection took place; the old faction of the "Chaperons blancs" was revived under the name of "Cressers," who seized on the municipality, drove out the nobles, threw the city into open rebellion, and made preparations for a vigorous defence. The Emperor was in Spain, and felt convinced that his presence alone could restore tranquillity to Ghent. The Emperor, on his entry into the city at the head of an imposing force, ordered the gates to be shut, and instantly convoked a council of the nobles and magistrates to deliberate upon the punishment merited by the rebellious inhabitants. His severity, however, but little accorded with the threatening demonstrations he had made in order to impress the public mind with a salutary terror. The Duke of Alba, whose opinion Charles demanded, replied that the whole revolted city should be razed to the ground. The Emperor made him ascend with him to the tower of the *Beffroi*, and caused him to observe the extent of this immense city. "How many Spanish skins," said he, "would it require to make a glove (*un gant*) of such a size?" a witticism to which he became attached, and which he often repeated in a variety of other forms. Of all who were condemned to death, the Emperor caused but twenty-three of the principal chiefs of the "Cressers" to be decapitated; forty others were banished; while the magistrates and several of the nota-

bles of the city came to him, barefooted and with a cord about their necks, to demand his pardon. The administration of this city was entirely remodelled. In the place of the old monastery of St Bavon, Charles the Fifth laid, on the 12th of May, 1540, the first stone of the citadel, which was intended in future to keep the inhabitants in check.

It is well known how Charles V, fatigued with the supreme power, abdicated at Brussels, in the year 1555, in favour of his son, Philippe II, who thus became the thirty-third count of Flanders. During his reign, took place those bloody religious wars, that ravaged Ghent and the whole country. Dating from this epoch, Ghent experienced all the vicissitudes of the other towns of Flanders, and its history ceased to be interesting in itself. It was successively under the dominion, with the rest of the Netherlands, of the Emperor of Austria, Charles VI, his daughter, Maria-Theresa, the Emperors Joseph II and Leopold II, both sons of Maria-Theresa, and Francis II, son of Leopold. This emperor lost Belgium in the war of the first coalition against France. The French republic was proclaimed at Ghent the 18th of June, 1796; Flanders was divided into two departments, and Ghent became the chief place of the department of the Escaut. On the 4th of February, 1814, a detachment of the allied troops, who had just crossed the limits of the French empire, entered Ghent, who occupied it under the command of the Russian colonel, Novonowitsch Welnikoff; on the 26th of March of the following year, the corps of the army of General Maison drove out General Bichaloff, colonel of the Cossacks, and succeeded in effecting a junction with the garrison of Antwerp, just encamped at Melle. On the 29th, General Maison received a Prussian order; and on the following day

quitted the city by the gate of Courtray, with the whole of the French troops. Prince William of Orange-Nassau had been but just proclaimed (the 10th of Feb. 1815) King of the Netherlands, when Napoleon, banished by the sovereigns of the holy alliance to the island of Elba, suddenly reappeared in the very heart of France, and forced Louis XVIII to quit Paris. The fugitive king arrived the 30th of March at Ghent, where he was received by the authorities and by Monsieur, the Count of Artois, and the Duke of Berri, who had preceded him. Louis XVIII resided at Ghent during the space of time known in history as the *hundred days*. This prince honoured by his abode the mansion of the Count d'Hane de Steenhuyse, Rue des Champs, and his suite occupied the neighbouring houses. The Duke of Wellington, who arrived in the month of April, occupied the building opposite the residence of the deposed monarch. Monsieur and the Duke of Berri were lodged on the *Kauter*, at the Hôtel des Pays-Bas. The Duchess of Angoulême did not arrive till the 28th of May, having passed from England on her way from Bordeaux. All the sovereigns of Europe sent their ambassadors to Ghent, to the court of the French king; the depopulated capital of Flanders reassumed an unaccustomed activity and animation, and offered during three months all the aspect of a royal residence. The 18th of June, 1815, at eleven in the evening, the news of the result of Waterloo was brought to Louis XVIII. It arrived at the moment when this prince was plunged in the most anxious state of alarm; for, during the whole day numerous English families, deceived as to the event of the battle, were passing in tumult through Ghent on their way to Ostend for embarkation, spreading the news that the French were victorious.

During fifteen years, the population, wealth, and prosperity of Ghent progressively increased; it became the first manufacturing town in the kingdom; its streets were widened and embellished with useful and sumptuous edifices, and a new canal, communicating directly with the sea, permitted it to receive into its bosom the productions of the two worlds.

There is now an immense trade at Ghent in linen and cotton, manufactured and printed, by means of more than 100 steam-engines and 30,000 workmen. There are also a number of breweries, sugar refineries, and distilleries. Flowers form likewise a branch of commerce of much more importance than is generally imagined.

Cathedral Church of St Bavon.—The church of St Bavon has only borne this name since 1540, when Charles V translated to it the collegiate chapter of St Bavon, to make way for the construction, on its site, of the citadel. The tower was commenced in 1462. Its height is 272 feet. Four smaller towers detached, but of delicate structure, climb along the principal (which is octagonal), and give it a quadrangular appearance. The spire, which rose a third above the tower, and was struck by lightning in 1603, was replaced by a platform, from which may be descried the steeples of Antwerp, Mechlin, Brussels, Bruges, and Flushing. The arms of the knights of the Golden Fleece are still suspended round the choir, below the windows. The readornment of the transverse nave, in black marble, from which are detached white columns, only dates from the last century. Although the church of St Bavon has suffered, like the rest, from the political and religious revolutions which troubled the city of Ghent during the two last centuries, it is still one of the richest chapels in Christendom.

The chapels which surround the choir are adorned with a profusion of marbles and metals, and contain some of the most exquisite chefs-d'œuvre of painting, the most precious of which is the famous picture of the brothers Van Eyck, inventors of oil-painting. The subject of this composition is taken from the Apocalypse ; it represents the heavenly Lamb adored by all the saints in the Old and New Testament. To the right of the Lamb are seen the patriarchs and prophets of the ancient law on their knees ; to the left the apostles and the martyrs of the law. In the group of apostles are the portraits of Hubert and John Van Eyck. The great picture supports three other paintings, the principal of which (the centre one) represents the Saviour of the world seated on a throne, clothed in pontifical robes. With one hand he blesses the assembly of the faithful, who in the picture below adore the spotless Lamb, and with the other he supports a sceptre of crystal. On his right is the holy virgin, as beautiful as the Madonna of Raphael ; on his left St John the Baptist, whose stern countenance forms a fine contrast with the sublime candour of the mother of God. In the extreme back ground are perceived, upon a luminous relief, the cerulean towers of Jerusalem, copied from the towers of Maestricht, where these illustrious brothers were born. This chef-d'œuvre, one of the most precious which the arts possess, is not less valuable on account of the merit of the painting, than on that of its antiquity. Although now more than 400 years old, it has preserved the pristine freshness of its colouring ; it is believed to be the second picture painted in oil, and that the 'Paradis Terrestre,' in the church of St Martin, at Ypres, is the first. All the efforts of modern painters

have failed in producing the richness and brilliancy observed in these pictures. The secret of John Van Eyck, although transmitted to his pupils, has not reached us, and time, which so soon throws a sombre hue over our pictures, has preserved his in their original freshness. Every part of this admirable composition is executed with the same care and the same superiority. The figures have the nobleness and grace of the Italian school, although they are not altogether exempt from the stiffness of the German style ; their expression is varied with infinite art. The head of Christ breathes a majesty truly divine. It is surrounded with ornaments of dazzling magnificence ; the tiara and the pontifical robes glitter with gold and jewels of the most precious workmanship. The dresses exhibit the most delicate and exquisite tissues ; while the crystal sceptre, surmounted by a sapphire, together with the book, in the hand of St John, and other exquisite details, produce an illusion nothing less than marvellous. The great picture of the heavenly Lamb disappeared during the disorders of the French revolution, but was again restored with the two wings which represent Adam and Eve ; the other six wings were sold for the sum of 6,000 frs. The six original wings were bought for 100,000 frs., and afterwards sold to the King of Prussia for 410,000 frs. They now adorn that monarch's Cabinet in Berlin.

If the churches of Ghent possess but one picture by Rubens, the one at least which adorns it is among the finest of his chefs-d'œuvre. It represents St Bavon received into the abbey of St Amand. The composition of this picture is a prodigy of science, and its execution takes the first rank among the glories of that great master. He has tri-

unphed here over the great difficulty presented by the division of the subject into two parts ; the one (the upper) showing the two principal personages on an elevated flight of steps, St Amand who receives St Bavon at the door of his monastery ; the other (the lower) representing the personages necessary to the solemnity of this great scene. The picture is full of motion without confusion, and the eye embraces the whole of it as naturally as if it were attracted but by one principal group. This masterpiece formerly embellished the grand altar of the choir ; it was carried off by the French, and restored to Belgium in 1815, and placed in the museum at Brussels ; but the city of Ghent obtained two years afterwards its restitution to the church of St Bavon.

The subterraneous church or crypt of St Bavon is divided into fifteen chapels, which are for the most part sepulchres. It was consecrated in 941 by Transmarus, Bishop of Tournay, and entirely reconstructed in 1228. It is here that Hubert Van Eyck and his sister Margaret were interred.

St Michael. — The parochial church of St Michael was commenced in 1445 upon the site of a chapel of ease to Notre Dame of Akkerghem ; but it seems that the first works were executed with great tardiness, for it has scarcely anything exteriorly of the architecture of the fifteenth century. The beautiful square tower, which should have been 400 feet high, was never finished ; and art most likely has lost nothing by it, if it is true that the model shown in the interior was the one that was to have served for it. The French despoiled the church of St Michael of all its Christian ornaments. The building, entirely stripped in 1791, was inaugurated as the Temple of Reason, and on

the altar was placed a statue of the Goddess of Liberty, at the feet of which marriages were performed, as they styled it, "*devant la loi*." The church was restored in 1802 to Catholicism ; but the greater number of pictures and works of art were never afterwards found ; some of the chapels still remained despoiled, others have been decorated with modern pictures.

St Nicholas. — The church of St Nicholas, which is a church of ease, is situated in the most frequented square.

The churches of St Peter and St Stephen contain nothing particular to interest strangers.

The Great Béguinage of Ghent, situated in the Rue de Bruges, was founded by the Countess Joan of Constantinople in 1234. The present church, constructed in the seventeenth century, is remarkable for its neatness ; the picture of the great altar, which represents a '*Descent from the Cross*,' is a good composition of the school of Rubens. The sisterhood is composed of 600 religieuses, who are present every day at the church service. It is then particularly that the church merits visiting.

The Little Béguinage was founded by the same Princess Joan of Constantinople and her sister Margaret on the Prévert in 1324, in favour of those young persons whose poverty precluded their admission into cloisters : it forms equally a distinct quarter, and contains above 400 béguines.

Oratory of the Dominicans. — The construction of this oratory, situated near the church of St Michael, dates from the thirteenth century. There is an admirable vault of wood here, sixty feet in span, constructed about 1700, by a monk of the establishment, Friar Romain, who was invited to Paris by Louis IV, on account of his high reputation, to finish the Pont

Royal, the architect of which had erred in his measurement. The paintings in the chapel are hardly worthy of attention. A part of the convent, suppressed in 1796, has been sold to a fraternity of the order of Dominicans, who, at present, occupy it and officiate there. The celebrated painter, Gaspard de Crayer, was buried in this church. The other religious edifices of Ghent are the Oratory of Barefooted Carmelites, about the middle of the Rue du Bourg, the Oratory of the Sandalled Carmelites, in the Longue Rue du Château; the Oratory of Notre-Dame de Schreybooms, near the Courtray gate, and the Protestant Church, Rue des Violettes, formerly a part of the Convent of the Capuchins. None of these contain anything to interest artists or strangers.

Hôtel de ville. The façade of the Town Hall is its least remarkable attraction. It is a monotonous suite of columns, ranged on three stages, and superposed in the manner of Vignole, the Doric, the Ionic, and the Corinthian. The Gothic portion of the Hôtel de Ville is in the Rue Haute Porte; it was commenced in 1481, during the last years of the Ogee. The Ogee is altered in its character, being rounded off and disguised by more modern ornaments, while the arch is flattened, and shows a change of taste. This mixture of the two styles is blended and harmonized with the most perfect grace. Towards the middle of the lateral façade, the tower of the staircase, formed by three projecting sides of an octagon, relieves it by its bold outlines. It is equally to be regretted that this part also of the building has been left unfinished. The sombre colonnade is continued on with it to the angle of the little street. At the angle which looks upon the square there hangs a very pretty tower, which accords admi-

rably with the projecting staircase. A stone staircase, clumsily constructed a few years since, conducts into a spacious vestibule, which replaces a suite of halls demolished at the first entry of Napoleon. Above is the Throne-room, which serves for public ceremonies, the distribution of prizes and national expositions of arts and manufactures.

Beffroi, or Bell-Tower.—Among the principal privileges accorded to the establishment of townships was that of forming a belfry to assemble the burgesses, and also to reconnoitre the approach of an enemy. The township of Ghent, constituted in 1178, by Phillip of Alsatia, commenced in 1183 the construction of its bell-tower. It is square, and built of Tournay stone, and is surmounted by five smaller towers containing the bells. The middle tower contains the great bell, which weighs 11,000 pounds; the four others contain one of the best carillons in the country. The centre one supported an enormous dragon in gilt brass, which served as a vane. It was larger than an ox. It is said that this dragon was taken, during the crusades, from a mosque in Constantinople, by the Brugeois. The Gantois took it from them, in their turn, during the civil wars of the fifteenth century. On days of public rejoicing, the dragon was lighted up; from its mouth it vomited rockets. It was taken down a little time ago, not to be replaced. To ascend to the top two francs is charged.

Butchers' and other Markets. Under Charles the Fifth the business of butcher was, at Ghent, confined to four great families called Vanmelle, Vanloo, Minne, and Deynoodt; they obtained from that prince a patent that they and their descendants in line direct should alone be admitted to this calling, and the privilege in ques-

tion very soon added considerably to their wealth and influence. The Emperor, according to a popular tradition, did not disdain to mix the imperial blood with that of these low bred families, who assumed the name of Prins Kinderen (Children of the Prince, Princes of the Blood), a title still preserved by the butchers of the present day.

They had their chapels attached to their meat market, their banner in the public ceremonies, the right of presence at the inauguration of sovereigns, and that of serving them as a guard of honour. On the square of the old castle of the Counts there is a handsome façade which serves as an entrance to the Fish Market. This edifice is surmounted by a colossal statue of Neptune, erect on his car, which is drawn by two sea-horses. In one hand he holds his trident, while with the other, he seems to be according his protection to the town. On the basement there is a circular piazza, ornamented on each side by a dolphin, in white marble. To the right and left of the entrance gates are two colossal figures lying extended, the Scheldt and the Lys, supported by two fluvial urns.

The *Marché du Vendredi* is a large square, thus named because a market is held there on each Friday. It was here that those deplorable scenes took place which have reddened with blood the pages of the history of the turbulent citizens of Ghent. The building on the western side of the square, flanked by two towers, is the old mansion of the family of Uytenhove. The building opposite the *Petite Rue du Serpent* served for measuring cloths; there is here a circular balustrade of iron, called *Lynwaedring*, on which, to this day, are exposed to public blame those defective pieces of cloth which have been fraudulently

passed off as good. In 1600 a column was erected in the middle to the memory of Charles the Fifth. It was demolished in 1796. There are two pictures in the Museum of Ghent, which represent the *Marché du Vendredi*, such as it appeared in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The Marché aux Grains.—This square is surrounded by a number of hotels, diligence and omnibus offices. Behind the Corn Market, on the Lys, is the *Maison des Bateliers*, the architecture of which will be examined by the stranger with considerable interest.

The Central House of Correction, a remarkable monument of the prudence of the administrators of Flanders. This vast establishment was founded by Maria Theresa, in 1772, and considerably enlarged by the ex-King. It forms an immense octagon, divided into eight triangles, the apex of each terminating in a central court. It is situated on the part of the Canal of Bruges which, under the name of *Coupure*, serves for a public promenade. The penitentiary system of the house is an object of constant solicitude by those enlightened men to whom the government have confided its direction. Commissioners were sent into every country to study plans for it, and it has since been copied in England, Prussia, and the United States. Permissions for visiting this philanthropic institution are obtained at the office of the first division of the provincial government.

The Palais de l'Université is a classic edifice of a style no less elegant than chaste, but it requires a more appropriate situation than the one it occupies at present, surrounded by unsightly buildings. Its portico is comprised of eight Corinthian columns, in the proportions of the Pantheon at Rome, their capitals being made after

casts of those of the temples of Anthony and Faustina. On the pediment is represented the Government, under the figure of Minerva, distributing to the city of Ghent academical fascia. The peristyle unfortunately cannot be seen until the spectator is in the Rue de l'Université. The principal hall of the palace is that which is called la Salle de Promotion. It is round, and decorated with a circle of eight columns of white stucco, highly polished. This colonnade forms a magnificent range of boxes for public ceremonies and concerts, which cannot be performed in a more splendid theatre. These boxes are increased in number by a lower tier, formed by the pedestals of the columns, which open and shut by means of sliding panels. The middle of the hall is arranged as an amphitheatre adorned by an elegant estrade. On the first story of the old building is a museum of natural history, which contains a rich cabinet of comparative anatomy. An extensive room is consecrated to instruments of physics and models of machines to serve for the lectures on arts and manufactures. The university of Ghent is divided into four faculties, the first, Law; the second, Medicine; the third, Science; the fourth, Philosophy and Letters. A recent decree has added to these a school of civil engineering. The public library of the university is for the present in the church of the abbey of Benedictines of Baudeloo. It is composed of 60,000 volumes, among which are some very precious manuscripts saved during the suppression of the convents. The library is open daily, from nine to twelve and from two to five, Sundays and fête days excepted.

The Botanic Garden was founded in 1707. In 1829 a beautiful orangery was erected, the hot houses of which contain riches of the ve-

getable kingdom from all parts of the world. One part of the garden is especially consecrated to the study of Botany after the method of Jussieu. There are in this garden about 8,000 species belonging to nearly 1,000 genera.

Casino.—The Botanical and Musical Societies, dedicated to St Cecilia, united for the purpose of having constructed, at their common cost, a casino, to be executed by M. Roelandt, to whom Ghent owes its finest modern edifices. A large garden, opening in several places upon the promenade of the Coupure, connects the latter with the Casino, and these walks serve for the promenade of the members. The Botanical and Agricultural Society of Ghent dates from the 28th Nov., 1808. This society was the first in Europe to establish public shows of flowers; the example has been followed by all the towns in Belgium. Those of the Society of the Casino take place twice a year: in the month of February and in the month of June. Six medals are distributed annually, two of which are in gold, and are accorded for the newest introduction of foreign plants.

Galleries and private Collections.—Ghent possesses numerous collections, the proprietors of which offer to strangers every civility.

Academy and Museum, Rue St Marguerite, founded in 1751 by a painter named Marissal, received in 1771 from the Empress, Maria Theresa the title of Royal Academy. The present building was constructed in 1738, to serve for a college for the Augustinian brotherhood, whose church is in the immediate vicinity; it was given to the Academy in 1804. More than 600 pupils study at this academy painting, sculpture, architecture, and design; there is a professorship for the instruction of pupils in superficial anatomy, so essential to

those who study the fine arts. The establishment possesses a beautiful collection of casts from the antique, executed at Paris from the Florentine and Roman marbles before their restitution. The Picture Gallery occupies the second story. It contains about 150 paintings, principally from the abbeys and convents suppressed at Ghent and in the province. The public are admitted to this gallery from the 1st of May to the 30th of September, between the hours of eleven and two; but strangers are at all times admitted upon addressing themselves to the concierge.

Coffee Houses.—Café des Arcades, place d'Armes, Café Suisse, Café de Belle vue.

Hackney Coaches.—Fares of vigilantes for a drive, 1*l.*; for the first hour 1*l.* 50*c.*; for the others 1*l.*

The canal of Ghent to Ostend was executed in the years 1612 and 1613. It is about fifteen leagues in length, and is supplied by the Lys, with which it communicates by means of a sluice in the town of Ghent. It receives vessels of from eighty to one hundred tons burthen.

GHENT TO MALINES.

STATIONS.

Melle, a place of stoppage for trains of the second class. Here the railroad makes an immense curve to follow the course of the Scheldt.

Wetteran, chief place of a canton between Ghent and Termonde, is a village pleasantly situated, and surrounded by numerous country seats. Population 9,000.

Wichelen, a station for second class trains.

Audeghem, near Termonde, is the station communicating with

Alost, containing 15,000 inhabitants. In the church of St Martin

is a celebrated picture, 'Alost Ravaged by the Plague,' by Rubens.

TERMONDE.

Inns. *L'Agle.* *Half-moon.*

Termonde, a fortified town, is most favourably situated at the confluence of the Scheldt and the Dender, (in Flemish Dendermonde, or Mouth of the Dender), six leagues from Brussels, in the midst of the principal cities of the country, with which it communicates by the railroads of Antwerp, Malines, and Ghent. In 1386, under the government of Count Louis, the circumvallations of the town were enlarged. The citadel was not constructed till 1584, by the orders of the Duke of Parma. In 1667, Louis IV came to besiege Termonde with 50,000 troops, but was forced to retire before the rupture of the sluices. General Churchill, brother of the Duke of Marlborough, took possession of it after six days of open trenches, when the whole garrison were made prisoners of war. The citadel and fortifications are at present in the best possible condition. Termonde contains 8,000 inhabitants. When the great bridge was undergoing repair, a small statue of Mercury in bronze was found at the depth of several feet. At different periods bronze and silver medals, and a dragon of iron, have been discovered. The inhabitants of Termonde are great amateurs of pictures; there are several very good private collections to be seen. David Teniers for a long time inhabited this town, and was married here. His house is still standing in the Rue de l'Eglise; there is a fresco in it, over a mantel piece, executed by this distinguished artist.

Malderen.—The church of this village contains several curious tombs of the Seigneurs of the country, in the sixteenth and seven-

teenth centuries. The province of Brabant terminates here.

One burying ground serves for the inhabitants of Malderen and those of Opdorp, and there is a common saying on the latter, that "they are Flemish while they live, and Brabançons when dead."

On the right is Hombeck, a finely situated small village, on the Senne, (1,800 inhabitants). The last station is at the village Capelle au Bois: it stands on the beautiful canal of Willebroek, by which Brussels communicates with the Scheldt.

Malines is described Route 9, page 41.

ROUTE 14. RAILROAD.

MALINES TO LIEGE.

	Metres.	E. Miles.
Malines to Louvain	23,760	— 14½
Louvain to Tirlemont	17,750	— 11
Tirlemont to Waremmé	27,200	— 17
Waremmé to Liege	25,827	— 16½
	94,537	— 59

The first station is at Haecht, a village situated a little way off the railroad. Farther on is that of Wespelaer, which has been established for the strangers curious to visit the celebrated garden of the name; and where the trains only stop during the fine season, from the 1st of May to the 1st of October.

The park of Wespelaer has been celebrated by Delille. It is certainly most perfect, and enriched with every possible decoration of art and nature. A description of the plants, statues, bridges, grottos, &c., fill a volume, which may be purchased on the spot, and to which the visitor is referred.

LOUVAIN.

Hotels. Suède, Cour de Mons, Sauvage.

Louvain.—This town successively called by its inhabitants Lovenen, Loeven, and now Loven (or Louven)

is built at the foot of a mountain. The air is pure and wholesome; the soil fertile, and the waters generally good. It is watered by the Dyle and an inconsiderable river called the Doer.

The town itself is built in a circular form, about two leagues in circumference. The population is by no means proportionate to its extent. Within its walls may be found several extensive gardens and meadows. The walls of the old city were built in 1165 of white stone; they boasted no less than eleven gates and forty strong towers. The former are now so entirely destroyed that few vestiges of them are left. In the fourteenth century Louvain ranked in the first class of commercial cities. The manufactures of cloth and linen were most numerous. The town was so filled with workmen during the reign of Duke John the Third that it is said a bell always sounded at the hours when the factories gave up working, in order that parents should withdraw their children from the street, where they ran a great chance of being trampled on, or smothered, by the crowds of persons retiring from their work. Four thousand establishments for weaving then existed; the number of persons employed in each, averaged between thirty and forty. This fact alone will give an idea of her population, which in those days Justus Lipsius mentions as being above 200,000. Of course, this mass of persons could not be entirely accommodated within the walls. The suburbs were therefore enclosed, as they remain to the present day, and are still inhabited. The University of Louvain was founded in 1426, by Duke John IV., sanctioned by Pope Martin V., who gave permission that every science (Theology excepted) should be taught here. Justus Lipsius speaks of it as

containing 8,000 students. The fame of some of those brought up here, and who became leading stars in the hemisphere of literature, soon drew the attention of all Europe to this seat of learning; and the University boasted scholars from every country. The principal building, called the Halle, is situated in the Rue de Namur, just behind the Town House. By a royal ordonnance of King William, dated the 25th September, 1816, the University of Louvain was re-established, proper buildings assigned to it, and was reopened, with great pomp, on the 6th of October, 1817.

Saint Pierre.—St Peter's collegiate church is the oldest parish church in the city, having been built (according to Justus Lipsius) by Lambert I, who took the title of Count of Louvain in 970. The nave of the church is of a bold, yet elegant style, which commands admiration. Twisted arches springing from the ground and crossing the ceiling give a curious appearance to it. The chapels leading out of the nave are ornamented in a similar style. They are all highly decorated. The lobbies are of florid architecture, curiously gilt, which gives a fine effect. There is also a figure of our Saviour crucified, on a colossal scale, placed under the dome. There are two small chapels in the lobby: they show you a crucifix in one of them, which once threw out its arm to defend the altar against the spoliation of a midnight robber. On the right of the altar there is a magnificent gilt tabernacle, and opposite to it a communion table, chiselled in fret work, by Duquesnoy.

The high altar piece representing 'Our Saviour delivering the keys of heaven to St Peter,' by G. de Crayer, was carried off by the French and taken to Paris

with the principal pictures of the city. In 1816 it was brought back; but was not replaced in its former position. It may now be seen between two pictures of Verhaegen: 'The Virgin and Child,' and 'The Good Shepherd.'

St James's church offers little worth seeing; there are some rather good pictures in it, among others 'The Conversion of St Hubert,' by three different masters. The landscape is by Arthoys; the figures by Crayer; and the animals by Snyders. This picture was carried off by the French, and restored in 1816. A tabernacle of a precious work deserves particular notice.

St Gertrude was formerly the Ducal chapel. It was built by the Guild of Drapers towards the end of the twelfth century. The handsome spire, however, was only finished in 1453.

St Michael's (formerly the Jesuits) church is one of the finest buildings in this country. Of all its former ornaments, nothing remains except the communion table; its fine pulpit has been removed to Brussels; several modern pictures have lately been put up.

The Town Hall is the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in Northern Europe. This superb building was erected at a time when the arts were in their highest perfection, and when the citizens of Louvain were still rich enough to afford a munificent sum towards a building, destined to hand down their name with éclat to after ages. There is nothing imposing in this building—there is scarcely anything striking; but the lightness, the elegance of its ornamental architecture, commands the admiration of all who see it. It has twenty-eight windows, divided into three floors; between them are richly chiselled groups, representing the destruction of Sodom and

Gomorrha, with several other pious subjects finely executed. Some of the subjects are objectionable in the present enlightened day; our forefathers were doubtlessly very good people, but a degree of grossness characterizes almost all their works of art.

Louvain contains a botanical garden; a hall of anatomy; a museum of natural history; and of several private societies. The principal trade is that of beer; 200,000 barrels are said to be the average quantity annually brewed in this city.

To establish the station of Louvain the ground has been lowered from 8 to 10 feet. A little farther off the road raises to 12 metres above the surrounding country; but it lowers again before it reaches Vertryck, a small village containing 500 inhabitants.

The road then runs through a steep lateral talus which soon raises to a tremendous height, and enters the tunnel of Cumplich, 925 metres, or nearly a quarter of a league long. The railway is single.

TIRLEMONT.

Hotel de Sauvage, de Coq.

Tirlemont, a railroad station, is situated on the great Gette, four leagues east of Louvain and nine from Brussels. From the extent it covers, it must formerly have been (indeed it is so spoken of in history) a place of importance. Like Louvain it is now more than half occupied by garden land. Its present population is only 8,000. The principal square is very extensive. The town hall and the church of Notre Dame are both fine buildings. Tirlemont is celebrated as having been the birth-place of the learned Bollandus, head of the religious community styled Bollandists.

Haekendover on the left, Wul-

merson on the right, are the last villages of the province of Brabant; you then cross the small Gette and find yourself in the province of Liege, which comprises Landen, still said to be a town, though it now contains but 800 inhabitants.

Landen is celebrated as being the birth-place of Pepin de Landen, chamberlain under Clotaire II, king of France. It was formerly an important fortified town. There are still some remains of its old walls. Pepin died and was buried here in 1640. The vast plain which extends between Landen and Nerwinde has been the theatre of two great battles exactly a century apart. In 1693 Marshal Luxembourg obtained a memorable victory over the King of England and the Elector of Bavaria: on the 18th March, 1793, General Dumouriez was beaten by the Austrians, after a battle of eleven hours, which decided the evacuation of Belgium.

At Landen station a branch railroad goes to St Trond, a small town in the province of Limburg, three leagues E. of Tirlemont, four W. of Tongres, and seven of Maestricht on the old road from Brussels to Liege. In the fifth century it was a village called Sarchinium; it takes its present name from a nobleman called Trudon, who founded there an abbey in 656 of the order of St Bernard. Charles le Téméraire, after the victory which he gained over the Liegeois in 1467, demolished the walls of the town, because it had opened its gates to the rebels, and exacted that they should deliver up to him ten of the inhabitants, whom he caused to be beheaded. St Trond was burnt by the confederates in 1568. The principal church is rather remarkable; it is situated, as well as the town hall, in an immense square. A considerable trade in lace is carried on at St Trond. Its population is 8,500 inhabitants.

At a short distance from the station of Landen the road enters the province of Limburg, wherein it runs for a few minutes to enter again the province of Liege by crossing the Jaar of Geer a little way up Corswaren.

Waremmé, a railroad station, and chief place of the canton, five leagues N.E. of Liege, was formerly the capital of La Hesbaye. The church of this small town is very ancient: its foundation is attributed to Gauthier the Templar, who lived in the 12th century. Near Waremmé is a Roman road in good preservation; in the environs is the chateau of M. Selys Longchamps. The population of Waremmé is 2,000 inhabitants.

Fexhe-le-haut-Clocher, the last station but one, is a small village of 400 inhabitants, where nothing is worthy of notice.

To reach Ans, the road has ascended by degrees the height of 180 metres above the level of the sea, viz.: more than thirty metres, equal to nearly a hundred feet, above the spire of the cathedral of Antwerp.

The village of Ans commands the town of Liege and the interesting panorama of the Meuse from a height of about 100 metres. The railroad reaches the town by means of an inclined plane and fixed steam engines. The whole height from Liege to Ans has been divided into two planes, the intermedial horizontal plane or landing-place, which unites them, being on a level with the floor of St Laurent, between the great barrack and the coal pit of La Haye. The declivity of these two planes is one thirty-sixth, and has been found the cheapest one for going up, as it permits the going down without any other help but the trigging of the trains. Each plane is served by an engine of eighty horse power, the common high pressure being twenty-five pounds upon an inch square; thus it will

draw up or draw down through all the height of the planes a train of twelve waggons in less than seven minutes.

Liege is described at page 53.

EXCURSION TO SPA.

There are two modes of reaching Spa from Liege, by the road through Theux, or by railroad to Pepinster, and taking a conveyance from thence, fare 2 frs. 50 cs., to

SPA.

Hotels, Flandre, York, Orange, Pays-Bas, besides numerous lodging houses; charges for a bed room 2 and 3 frs. a night. Table d'hôte at two and three o'clock, 3 frs., breakfast, 1½ fr.

Spa is beautifully situated in a valley, containing only a small permanent population; the town is built in the form of a crescent, surrounded with mountains, so that one cannot see it till you are almost in it. The town consists of four streets in form of a cross, and contains about 600 houses. The people are very good natured, and speak the same Wallon as at Liege, and are employed chiefly in making boxes for ladies' toilets, snuff, and boxes, similar to Tonbridge ware.

The town is resorted to by strangers from all parts of Europe, on account of its mineral water, famous in ancient as well as in modern history. The account Pliny gave of them, though some think he meant the waters of Tongeren, was, "that they tasted of iron, and were purgative; that they cured certain agues and the stone; and when boiled grew turpid, and at last of a reddish colour." There are four mineral fountains in and near this place, esteemed for their medicinal qualities. The first, called the Geronster, is in the middle of a thick wood two miles south of Spa. This spring has a sulphure-

ous smell, and causes vomiting in some, but works chiefly by urine in the same manner as all the rest. The second spring, called Saviniere, lies as far to the east of Spa as Geronster does to the south; and its waters are not so strong as the former. The third goes by the name of Tonnelet, and rises in a meadow near the town, which contains more nitre than the rest, but is very cold in the mouth and stomach. The fourth and principal of these fountains is called Pohun, and is situated in the middle of the town; this spring supplies most of the water sent abroad.

Vast quantities of this water is transported into foreign countries, especially to England and Holland, sealed up in bottles with the town seal. The season for filling bottles is either in the heat of summer, when the water is very dry, or in the hardest frosts in winter, when it is observed to be the strongest, brisk, and sparkling. It is remarked that these waters weigh two grains in three ounces more than those of Tunbridge, and yet less than the common waters by several grains. Amidst the bloodiest wars this place has been respected, and the subjects of every belligerent state lived here in perfect union. Spa has lost much of its original splendour. A dreadful fire in 1808 consumed nearly 200 houses. Half of the principal street, and the whole of the street near the river, were destroyed. The company, although not so numerous as formerly, is yet fashionable, and usually frequent the Spa in the months of June, July, and August.

The following programme of the season at Spa will convey all the information the visitor will require; it should however be observed that although the season for the waters only commences on the first of June, visitors, attracted by the beauty of the environs, begin arriv-

ing early in May. In June, July, and August, the season may be said to be at its height, and the town is then crowded with fashionables from most parts of Europe, many of whom remain until late in October.

Programme of the season for drinking the waters at Spa.—The opening of the season for the waters of Spa takes place on the first of June in each year. Upon the first Sunday of that month, the *fêtes* commence by a grand ball to strangers in the saloon of the Redoute.

The visitors assemble at seven in the morning to drink the waters, after which there is:

A musical performance every day at eleven in the concert room.

A grand ball twice a week (Wednesday and Saturday).

Dramatic performance: three times a week, Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

The grand saloon opens every evening to company.

Several grand balls take place during the season at Waux-hall and at the *Salon Levoz*.

Music from six to eight at the evening promenade.

Horse-races every year in September.

Great improvements have taken place in the buildings devoted to the reception of company.

The municipal authorities have neglected nothing in order to please the company, and to justify more and more the fashionable celebrity of the waters of Spa; new promenades have been created; the different fountains put in order and beautified; the shower and plunging baths have been repaired, and set upon the most comfortable footing.

Principal promenades of Spa and its environs:

1. The Promenade de la Montagne; the points of view are the mountain of Annette and Lubin, at

the Pavilion; at the Champignon, and the Cafarelli rock.

2. The Tower of the Fountains, across the wood; the baths of the Tonnelet; the Tonnelet; the Sauvenière, where will be found the promenades of the Duke of Orleans, Prince Zangusko, and the foot path of the ravine formed in 1839; lastly, the Geronstere, which brings to recollection the park of Trainon.

3. The walk of Reckheim: the view from it extending over the whole valley of Spa.

4. The woods of Theux and Spixhe.

5. The Hole of the Hoigne, following the course of the river to the extent of a league, in the midst of rocks and woods, passing to the mill of Solivastez and the cascade, and so return by the woods.

6. Theux and the ruins of Franchimont.

7. The cascade of Coo.

8. The grotto of Remouchamps; the castle of Montjardin; the ruins of the castle of the four sons Aymon.

9. The pavilion of Jusleville.

10. The valley of the Ourthe. By taking the old road from Spa, you may visit Tilt, and return by the route of the Vesder and Chaudfontaine.

As it is the fashion to ride much

on horseback at Spa, the excursions are easily and pleasantly made.

There is a reading room near the Pouhon spring where the *Times* and *Galignani's Messenger* may be read, subscription 5 frs. a month. The hire of a pony is 5 frs. the day.

Donkeys are plentiful, and may be hired at 1 fr. the hour.

Returning to the railway station to

VERVIERS.

Hotels. The *Poste*, *Pays-Bas*, and *Emperor*; the accommodation at the inns here is of the most common-place description.

This manufacturing town, containing a population of upwards of 20,000 souls, is perhaps the most flourishing place of trade in Belgium. The cloth is said to be in great demand in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland; the colours are well ingrafted by the peculiar properties of the water in the neighbourhood; a great portion of the looms are constantly engaged in making cloth for the Belgian army.

The town of Eupen is the frontier of Prussia; here formerly the luggage and passports of travellers were examined. This ceremony now takes place at the station Aix-la-Chapelle.

HAND-BOOK FOR CENTRAL EUROPE,

OR

GUIDE-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS.

PART III. PRUSSIA.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.

Hotels.—*H. Nuellens*, facing the Eliza Spring, the most pleasant part of the town, a large, elegantly, and comfortably furnished house; with a convenient, airy, and pleasantly situated *salle à manger*. The entire establishment is well conducted, with extreme civility and attention on the part of the proprietor, (Mr. Nuellens,) and his servants.

Dremel's Grand Monarch.—This is a first-rate hotel, admirably conducted, a capital table d'hôte every day at 5 o'clock; it is but justice to Mr. Dremel to state this is now one of the best hotels in Germany.

Quatre Saisons.—This is an extensive, comfortable, and clean house, situate on the Promenade, within a few yards of the Eliza Spring: The charges are regulated on the most moderate scale; during the season there are two table d'hôtes at one and six o'clock. M. Kosteletzky is remarkably attentive to his guests.

Dubigk's Grande Hôtel.—Well situated opposite the principal baths, and adjoins the Redoute, elegantly furnished, comfortable, clean, and cheap. Table d'hôte at four o'clock.

Hôtel de l'Emperor (Proprietor, Mr. A. Habets). This house has a direct communication with the principal source of the Emperor's mineral

baths. A table d'hôte at two and five o'clock.

Europe—Good second-rate house. The charges for refreshments and apartments are affixed to the door of each room; the walls of the *salle à manger* are decorated with Gobelins tapestry, valued at 52,000 francs.

Passports and luggage on arriving from Belgium, are examined at Aix-la-Chapelle, for the viséing the former; they are collected at the last station before reaching Aix; they may be had immediately at the office of the station if proceeding by the same train to Cologne.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, containing a population of 45,000 inhabitants, was formerly an imperial city, and sent deputies to the diet of the empire. It was built by the Romans, was pillaged by the Huns in 451, and re-built by Charlemagne, who fixed his residence here. Its name is derived from its warm baths, and the chapel built by Charlemagne. The Emperors of Germany used to be crowned here with great pomp. Ferdinand, the brother of Charles V. was the last monarch who received the crown in this place. It then contained more than 100,000 inhabitants; but the impolitic illiberality of the trading guilds or corporations, drove most of the mechanics to other places.

The Town Hall is a Gothic edifice possessing little remarkable except its ancient towers, one of which is called the Tower of Granus, and was built by the Romans, and the spacious hall in which the Emperors dined in public on the day of their coronation. Opposite is a fountain, interesting on account of its antiquity, with a gilt copper statue of Charlemagne, with which it has been adorned, placed on a pedestal, in the centre of a basin, thirty feet in circumference.

The Cathedral was built by Otho, who was crowned here in 983. Part of his tomb of black marble yet remains, but it has been sadly mutilated and contracted, because it was supposed to obstruct the view of the principal altar.

The Emperors were usually crowned in the cathedral, until the middle of the fourteenth century, when the place of coronation was removed to Frankfort on the Maine.

The choir of this church is an exquisite specimen of Gothic architecture. The noble columns that once adorned the edifice were taken away by the French during the revolution.

Among the relics of antiquity, the great church contains the tomb of Charlemagne; but the demand for showing it is very exorbitant. In the gallery is a massive chair of white marble, in which his body was placed on the tomb, and on which the Emperors used afterwards to sit at their coronations.

A plain stone is likewise shown with this simple inscription, "Carolo Magno." Underneath were deposited the remains of this illustrious monarch. His body was afterwards removed from its peaceful abode; and some golden vessels, richly ornamented, are exhibited, which are said to contain many of his bones. Charlemagne was born at Aix; it was his favourite place

of residence, and here he closed his eventful life.

This church contains a variety of curious relics, some of them are of inestimable value. They are enclosed in a shrine of silver gilt; and were formerly exhibited to the sacred eyes of majesty alone. They are now, however, publicly displayed on the altar every seventh year; and devotees crowd from the most distant parts to gaze upon them, and to experience the miraculous powers which they yet retain. They consist of the swaddling cloths, and the winding sheet of the blessed Saviour, the robe of the Virgin Mary, and the shroud of John the Baptist, &c. &c.

Other relics are daily exhibited to those who are willing to pay for the privilege of beholding such sacred things. The catalogue of these is long and interesting. The traveller will particularly notice some of the manna by which the Israelites were miraculously fed in the wilderness; the leathern girdle of the Saviour, and the linen one of his holy Mother; some of the hair of the Virgin; a fragment of the cross; and the head and arm of the Emperor Charlemagne. The fee to the Sacristan to see all things amounts to 3 thalers.

Previous to the revolution, this sacred catalogue was swelled by numerous other mysterious articles. On the approach of the French, these treasures were hastily conveyed into the interior of Germany, and placed under the safe custody of the Emperor; but when the danger was passed, and the holy relics were reclaimed, that monarch retained some of them as the price of the protection which he afforded the rest. Among the articles thus withheld were the sword of Charlemagne, some of the earth that was dyed with the blood of the martyr Stephen, and a copy of the Gospel written in letters of gold.

The Church of the Franciscans contains a 'Descent from the Cross,' and a 'Dead Christ,' by Rubens.

The streets of this city are spacious, badly paved, but possess some handsome buildings, particularly the quarter near the railway station.

Aix-la-Chapelle is principally celebrated for its warm baths, which are much frequented. They contain a considerable portion of super-sulphurated-hydrogen gas, and are at the extraordinary temperature of 143° Fahrenheit. The taste is at first exceedingly nauseous to the stranger; but he gradually becomes habituated to it, and derives considerable benefit, if afflicted with any cutaneous or scrofulous disease. The external use of the baths is likewise remarkably efficacious in the cure of many cutaneous eruptions.

The waters of Aix contain likewise much saline matter, principally carbonate and muriate of soda, and carbonate of lime; they are, consequently, useful in cases of visceral obstruction, and in all diseases of the digestive organs.

The principal seasons for frequenting the baths are before and after that of Spa, from the beginning of May to the middle of June, and from the middle of August to the end of September.

The principal manufactures are woollen cloths, Prussian blue, ammonia, and white soap. The needle manufactory is not inferior to any in Europe, and will be viewed with considerable interest by the traveller, as well as the manufactory of pins; 150 or 180 pounds of which are often made in a week, each pound containing about 1,000 pins.

Aix-la-Chapelle lays claim to some peculiar immunities and privileges. The extent of its jurisdiction is therefore very carefully marked; and a little circle not ex-

tending a mile from the walls, and bounded by a simple quick-set hedge, is called the kingdom of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The bathing establishments are numerous, containing bath-rooms most comfortably fitted up; as in other towns, the bath-houses also contain lodgings.

The principal bath-houses are the Black Eagle, or Rozenbad, the Corneliusbad, and the Carlbad; all these are opposite the Redoute. Charge for a single bath 10 gros; when a number are subscribed for, 8 gros each. There are also two other bath-houses, the Newbad and the Emperor's-bad; the latter being nearer the source than the others, is much the hottest. The cold Steel-Bath is in the New street behind the theatre.

The Fountain Elisa is under the colonnade, reached by two flights of steps. The two wings of the building are occupied as a Café and Restaurant; the band plays here during the season every morning from seven till eight.

The Redoute, or Kursaal of Aix, is a large building in the centre of the town. In the assembly-room, on the first floor, the games rouge et noir and roulette are carried on at three intervals during the day, from eleven till one, from three till five, and from nine till eleven. On the tables (not the green ones) in this room, for the accommodation of strangers, are to be found the *Times*, *Galignani's*, and foreign papers from all parts of Europe. The Restaurant is at the bottom of the staircase on the left. The other apartments are devoted to balls and re-unions: the former take place every Saturday (to which strangers are always invited), and the re-unions twice a-week. The spirit of gaming once prevailed here to such an extent, that the magistrates became seriously alarmed for the morals of the people, and forbade

all games of hazard, under severe penalties. The corporation of the town are now the bankers!! The inhabitants of Aix are prohibited from playing, or even from entering the rooms, except on the last day of the season.

The Theatre is well situated; large, and handsomely fitted up. Performances on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Admission 20, 15, 10 gros.

Hackney Coaches.—The principal stands are opposite the theatre, and at the entrance to the Redoute.

Hackney Coaches with one horse, and omnibuses, take passengers to and from the railway-station, with or without luggage, for 4 gros each.

Vigilantes with two horses, one person, 8 gros; two persons, 10 gros; three or four persons, 12 gros. Hire by the hour, two horses, 20 gros; the course, 8 gros.

Divine Service is performed regularly every Sunday morning, at half-past eleven, by a resident English clergyman, in the German Protestant Church, St Anne-strasse; an authorised collector calls for contributions on all English visitors.

Banker and Money - Changer.—The firm of S. Sutro and Co., 431, under the colonnade of the Redoute, will be found highly respectable, where the full value is given for all kinds of security.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the trains, to convey travellers to the various hotels; fare, including luggage, 5 s. gros.

Reading - room and Library of Mr Mayer, in Buchel-strasse, is well supplied with English newspapers and books. Mr M. is agent to the General Steam Navigation Company.

Booksellers.—There are several respectable booksellers in Aix-la-Chapelle. The principal are Mr Mayer and Mr Boisserée.

Post-office, situated a long way beyond the Market place, is open from eight in the morning till eight in the evening; letters via Ostend arrive four times a week. The postage of letters to England *must be paid* to Ostend; a single letter costs 5 gros.

Malles Estafettes leave Aix for Liege every night, at a quarter past nine, from the post-office; fare, 5 frs. 50 cents.

Objects of interest in the Environs.

The hill of Louisburg affords a noble view of the city and neighbouring country. An obelisk was erected upon it in honour of Napoleon. After his retreat from Saxony, the Cossacks hurled it from its situation, and completely destroyed even the foundation, to obtain the coins that were deposited there. The King of Prussia has caused the obelisk to be again erected, but it bears evident marks of the injury it sustained.

On the side of the hill is a chapel, crowded with images, concerning each of which some pious but incredible legend is told. A long procession of devout worshippers issues from Aix every Lent to prostrate themselves before these sacred shrines. On Sunday afternoons crowds of fashionables drive to the Louisberg, and indulge in tea, coffee, ices, smoking, and sometimes dancing; the view is magnificent, and the scene itself is worth going miles to witness; an excellent band is always in attendance. The Railway Viaduct. The ramparts. The Roman street, near Frankenberg (Old Castle). The Kaisersruhe, magnificent garden, the residence of the Russian Emperor during the Congress in 1818. The Forest of Pauline (the name of Napoleon's sister). The Drymborn, a small but beautiful forest. The Schönförst, an old ruin. The Emma

Castle (Bourg), habitation of Charlemagne, Laurensberg, a village near Aix, commanding a beautiful view.

The scenery on the North of Aix is exceedingly diversified and picturesque, especially on and around the hills of Salvatorberg and Weingartsberg.

The most frequented walks are the Boulevards, the park of Drimbors, the promenade of Mount Louis, and the road to Borcette.

BORCETTE.

A quarter of a mile out of Aix close to the Railway station, is the romantic town of Borcette, with a manufacturing population of 6,000 inhabitants: the chief trade is cloth, and needles. The hot springs here are similar to those of Aix, except the Campus; and many who frequent Aix for the benefit of the waters, prefer the retirement of this village to the bustle of a large town: at all events a walk to Borcette to drink the waters in the morning might be adviseable; the road to it is up the New Street behind the theatre, under the Railway Viaduct.

ROUTE 15. RAILROAD.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE TO COLOGNE.

Nine and a quarter German, forty-five English miles.

The journey occupies two hours by the quick trains, and three by the others.

Railway trains three times a day to Cologne. Fares: First Class, two thlr.; Second Class, one thlr. 15 gr., Third Class, one thlr.

Stations.	G. mil.	E. mil.
Aix to Stolberg	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stolberg to Eschweiler	$\frac{1}{2}$	— 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eschweiler to Langerweh	1	— 5
Langerweh to Duren	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Duren to Buir	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Buir to Horrem	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	— 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Horrem to Konigsdorf	$\frac{1}{2}$	— 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Konigsdorf to Cologne	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	— 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	— 44

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the trains at Cologne to conduct passengers to the Hotels or to the Bonn railway. Fare for each person with a reasonable quantity of luggage 5 s. gros.

COLOGNE.

Hotels. *Grand Cour Imperial*, near the Post office and Cathedral, a table d'hôte every day at two o'clock, price 24 s. g. This is a first-rate house, and now well conducted by Madame Disch and her sons. In consequence of this house being some distance from the Rhine, an omnibus attends the arrival of the steamers to convey travellers to the hotel gratis.

Grand Hotel Royal. A large establishment overlooking the Rhine.

H. Holland. A large excellently-arranged house; the apartments are well furnished, and the accommodations very good; the windows overlooking the Rhine, and the belvedere on the top of the house, command extensive views.

Germanischerhof (German hotel), close to the cathedral, and the *proposed* terminus of Belgian railway, Quiet, and charges reasonable.

H. Cologne, near the landing place of the steamers; good and moderate.

Grosser Rhineberg, facing the bridge, worse than ever.

Hotel Belle-Vue, at Deutz, opposite Cologne, a delightfully situated hotel; the view (extending the whole length of the town) seen from the windows is peculiarly striking; every evening during the summer a military band performs some of the most delightful music; the accommodations are excellent, and the charges moderate. Average charges at the hotels are:—

	Ths.	G.	Eng.
Breakfast with eggs	0	12 about	1s. 3d.
Dinner	0	24 -	2 6
Bottle of table wine	0	16 -	1 8
Tea or Coffee	0	8 -	0 10
Bed	0	16 -	1 8

The accounts are kept at Aix-la-

Chapelle, Cologne, Bonn, and Coblenz, in thalers (about three shillings), silver groschen (penny farthing), and pfennings, 360 of which make a thaler or dollar.

There are also pieces of one-half, a third, a fourth, a sixth, and a twelfth of a thaler; and pieces of one, three, four, and six pfennings.

Table d'hôte.—The dinner-hour here, and at most of the public tables in Germany, is one o'clock. As in France, every description of person and country are to be found seated round them; at some the number of your bed-room, painted on a piece of tin, is placed next the plate selected by the waiter.

To give a stranger an idea of a German dinner the following variety composed the dinner at one of the hofs: I took it down in pencil at the time, in the order they were handed round—I say handed round, for after the covers are taken off the dishes, the dishes are taken off the table, and the joints, poultry, &c., carved at the side-board—soup, bouilli, sausages, tongue, potatoes, parsnips, cabbage, calf's head in batter, cutlets, kidneys (good), fish-pudding, roast fowls, salad, stewed pears, fried pudding, and shoulder of mutton roast. I then folded up the inventory and put the pencil in my pocket, but was obliged to resume it to announce the appearance of a huge piece of roast beef, by way of a finisher.

Cologne, a free port, formerly one of the most flourishing in Germany, extends in the form of a crescent, along the left bank of the Rhine. The length of the city on the banks of the river, from the tower of Bayenthurm to that called Thurmchen (turret), is nearly a league.

Cologne now contains about 80,000 inhabitants, including 3,975 military; there are 70,938 Catholics, 6,481 Protestants, and 784

Jews. The number of gates of Cologne are nineteen, seven inhabited walls, thirty-four public squares, 284 streets, 8,011 houses, including 169 manufactories, 226 churches, chapels, schools, and public buildings.

Before the occupation of it by the French, it contained 12,000 mendicants, who had particular stations, which they left as an inheritance to their children. There were then 2,500 ecclesiastics of both sexes.

Cathedral.—One of the greatest curiosities in this city, and indeed the only thing worth seeing, is the cathedral, which, although never finished, may be considered one of the finest monuments of ancient German architecture. Archbishop Engelberg, of Berg, planned this building; and his successor, Conrad, of Hochstetten, commenced it in 1248. The work was carried on till 1499.

It is built in the form of a cross; the arches are supported by a quadruple row of sixty-four columns, including the semi-columns, and those of the portico; there are more than one hundred. The four columns in the middle are thirty feet in circumference; and each of the hundred columns is surmounted by a chapter different from the others. The two towers, which were intended to be five hundred feet high, remain unfinished; the northern one is not more than twenty-one feet above the ground, and the other is little more than half the intended height. In the latter is the great bell, which weighs 25,000 pounds. It requires twelve men to put it in motion, and when it strikes, causes the immense tower to shake. At the top of this tower may still be seen the crane used in raising the stones brought from the mountain of Drachenfels, one entrance of which now bears the name of the Cathedral Quarry. This

tower likewise commands a fine view of the whole city of Cologne.

Only the choir of the church and the chapels surrounding it have been finished. The columns in the nave of the church terminate at a ceiling, composed with simple planks, covered with slates. In the choir is a beautiful marble reading-desk; and the grand altar is covered with a superb table of black marble, sixteen feet long and nine broad. Before it stand four immense brass candlesticks. This altar is ornamented with two modern statues, those of Mary and Peter, which rest on each side of it as wings. They are carved in wood, and painted white. In the middle is a tabernacle, decorated with seven columns, the idea of which was taken from a passage in the Proverbs of Solomon (chap. ix, 1 and following): "Wisdom hath builded her house, she hath hewn out her seven pillars," &c. These words may be seen in Latin on the back of the altar. The columns, which are of white marble, are fluted, and superbly ornamented with chapiters and cornices. The whole of this work is of a strange taste, not at all according with the fine architecture of the cathedral.

This altar has been put in the place of a *chef d'œuvre* of the plastic art, which had been destroyed. It consisted of an antique monument, of the greatest perfection, which was in harmony with the rest of the building; it was a very plain table, supported by black feet, and covered with an abacus, the sides of which were ornamented with figures in demi-relief, of white marble. The chandeliers were placed in the centre of this table. The walls of the sanctuary were covered on one side by a majestic tabernacle, and on the other by several rows of high seats. On the four corners of the altar were four bronze columns borne by genii. This asto-

nishing work was more than sixty feet high, and reached to the roof. It was considered a fine specimen of ancient German architecture; but it was broken and thrown down in 1769, in consequence of the advice of some ignorant members of the chapter. The little harmony between the structure of the cathedral and the form of the present altar, constructed at great expense, offends the eyes of every connoisseur, and has a particularly bad effect.

The two tombs in the choir, which contain the remains of two brothers, Adolphus and Anthony, counts of Schauenburg (both archbishops of Cologne), are ornamented with figures of white marble, and with foliage in demi-relief.

The walls of the choir are covered with tapestry, the designs of which were taken from several drawings by Rubens. It is said, that these tapestries were given to the church by Count Furstenburg, who wished to become archbishop.

The stone statues of the twelve apostles, clothed in robes embroidered with gold, which are situated on one side of the column, may likewise be considered as beautiful monuments of old German sculpture.

Over the entrance to the choir is an excellent organ. The paintings on the windows in the interior of the choir, and in the north side of the nave, are well worthy of attention. Amongst the numerous figures composing these pictures are the arms of several ancient, noble, and patrician families; namely, those of Hartfust, Overstolp, and Wisen.

Behind the grand altar is the chapel of the three kings, who, it is pretended, worshipped our Saviour. It is constructed of marble, and is of the Ionic order. It was built by the elector Maximilian Henry of Bavaria. After the taking and

entire destruction of the city of Milan, Frederick I, of the house of Hohenstaufen, presented to archbishop Reinold of Cologne, who had accompanied him in his expedition, the bones of the three Magi, which were deposited by the latter in this chapel in 1170. The old tomb, in which are the remains of the three kings, and of the martyrs, Nabor and Gregor of Spoleto, was robbed, during the troubles of the French revolution, of a great part of its treasure. The tomb was divided, as may still be seen, into three parts. The lower part, which is the most spacious, contained the bones of the three kings, whose heads were placed separately in the middle, on the lid of which are three names, formed by rubies, *Caspar, Melchior, Balthasar*. These heads were ornamented with very valuable gold crowns, each of which weighed six pounds, and was richly adorned with diamonds and rubies. In the part above the lid of the middle were the bodies of St Felix and St Nabor; and in the upper part are the bones of St Gregory. The heads of these three latter were contained in silver busts, which were used to ornament the altar on fast days.

The chest which contained the above-mentioned reliques was ornamented with bas-reliefs, representing arches supported by small columns, enamelled with great beauty. All the inscriptions were in Latin, and the letters in gold, on a ground of blue enamel. The cornices and borders were ornamented with a great number of precious stones, pearls, and gems. The grand chapter of Cologne having fled to Aremberg in Westphalia, in 1794, took with it a great part of the treasures of the cathedral, amongst which was the tomb just mentioned. In 1804 it was returned to Cologne, but in a very different state. The sculptures had been much disfi-

gured in the carriage, and some of them wholly destroyed. Many of the precious stones, gems, and enamels were lost, and others broken. The superb crowns were likewise wanting, and have been replaced by others, which are only of gilt metal, ornamented with pearls. Everything that was possible has been done to restore this chest of reliques to its original state; and the effort has met with considerable success, under the direction of Professor Walraff. The curiosities have been replaced by gilt metals of exquisite workmanship; and partly by gems, precious stones, and enamels given by the inhabitants of Cologne.

The shrine may be seen by purchasing a ticket of the beadle-looking personage, who is constantly upon the look out for customers, but the extravagant demand for the same (six francs) deters many from gratifying their optics; make up a party, and divide the expense.

Before the chapel of the three kings are the tombs of the archbishops of the house of Bavaria. Their monuments and epitaphs decorate the walls, which are covered with marble. The remains of Queen Mary de Medicis are likewise deposited in this place.

In the chapels around the choir may be seen the tomb of archbishop Philip of Heinsberg; the bronze statue of Conrad, of Hochstetten, was lately damaged, and the silver coffin of St Engelbert, the chasing of which is admirable.

An old picture of 1410, representing the tutelary saint of the town, which has been some years placed in one of the chapels of the choir, likewise merits observation. In the cathedral also is a curious picture of the Adoration of the Magi, painted by Filp Kalf in 1406.

A staircase on the left side of the choir, close to the eighth pillar, leads to the library of the cathedral; and

to the hall called *Goldene Kammer* (Golden Chamber). The library formerly contained a very fine collection of books, and a great number of manuscripts of the time of Charlemagne, all of which were taken away during the revolution. The doors of the library are curiously carved, and the wardrobes contain the dresses of the priests. The golden chamber, on the side of the library, likewise contained a treasury, with numerous curiosities, before the invasion of the French. Amongst them were several beautiful chandeliers, a superb box, richly ornamented with diamonds, a gilt cross, decorated with diamonds, the statues of the twelve apostles, in silver gilt, &c. This treasure was carried to Aremberg, but only part of it was restored in 1804. The King of Prussia annually devotes a considerable sum towards the restoration of this ancient building, besides other sums collected and set apart for this laudable purpose.

The Church of St Mary, of the Capitol, is situated in the district where the Capitol of the Romans formerly was, still called the Mount of the Capitol. Plectrude, wife of Pepin and mother of Charles Martel, founded the church and convent of this name. Her statue may be seen on the wall behind the choir towards the street; but her tomb which has a Latin inscription on it, is in the church before the choir. Opposite this tomb, is that of St Ida, who was a relation of Plectrude, and the first abbess of the convent. The upper part of the choir, and the colonnade of round arches, were built in the eighth century, but the greater part of the church, particularly the top of the nave, appears to have been re-constructed in the fourteenth, the church having suffered much during the invasion of the Normans. In this church are several ancient

pictures from the ancient church of St Martin, amongst which there are some by A. Braun, an artist who was contemporary with Rubens. It has likewise a superb organ, made by the celebrated König, senior, of Cologne, who also made the one at Nymegen.

The church of St Géréon and of the Martyrs was built in 1066, by Archbishop Anno, on the same spot on which the temple erected by St Helena formerly stood. Its cupola, with three galleries, is a grand and astonishing work, and the church is certainly one of the finest in Cologne. St Géréon and his brave warriors are buried there, and in the church may be seen the heads of these martyrs. In a vault, called Crypta, under the church, are two chapels, the floors of which are ancient mosaic work. A highly-polished column, of black and white granite, twelve feet high, which had been at this church since the time of the empress Helena, was taken to Paris by the French, with the columns of the Aix-la-Chapelle. On the side of the altars, at the entrance of the church, are two pictures by C. Schüt and Geldorf, two artists of Cologne.

The church of St Cunibert, near the Rhine, is a large building. The altar is in imitation of the grand altar of St Peter's, at Rome. The door is ornamented with sculptures in the style of the eleventh century. The tomb of St Cunibert, which was much celebrated for its antique ornaments, was greatly injured during the government of the French. A large antique cup of coloured sardonyx, ornamented with a valuable precious stone, was broken by some ignorant jewellers, and the stone sold at a very low price to a Pole.

The Church of the Apostles, near the New Square, is likewise a superb monument of ancient German architecture of the eleventh

or twelfth century; but it has been partly disfigured by modern architecture.

The church of St Peter is also very ancient. It was, no doubt, built on the ruins of a Roman temple, the vestibule of which still exists. Rubens, who was baptized in this church on St Peter's day, composed for it a beautiful picture of the crucifixion of that apostle. This painting has always been considered one of his *chef-d'œuvres*, and contains everything for which the great artist was distinguished; although it must be confessed that Rubens has not chosen the time well, a defect that has been attributed to Guido Reni, in a similar composition. This picture was taken away by the French, in 1804, and conveyed to Paris, but it has since been restored to the church. While this picture was at the Louvre, a copy of it, the same size, was made by a Prussian student, and this is now exhibited as well as the original; the former being placed on one side of the frame, and the latter on the other.

The font in which Rubens was baptized is still shown here, as well as the tombstone of his father.

The ancient Convent of the Ladies of St Ursula is remarkable for its relation to the legend of that saint and her eleven thousand virgins. All the church is filled with bones, which are curiously disposed in glass cases and frames of various sizes. Some of these cases contain twenty-four, and others from ninety to one hundred skulls. On the right side, near the entrance, is an apartment called *Goldene Kammer* (golden chamber), in which are preserved the heads of many of these eleven thousand virgins. The history is represented in fifteen pictures in the choir, which are copies of the originals. These, however, are also kept here, having been restored since the

peace. The saint, with her numerous train, is seen landing at the harbour of Cologne from a large vessel. The painting of the grand altar, representing the death of St Ursula, is by C. Schütt, and the other two on the side of it are by Hergotts. In one of the chapels is a Holy Family, copied from Raphael. There is also an Archangel from the same great master. The originals are at Paris.

The Church of the Assumption, or the ancient church of the Jesuits, is not remarkable for the beauty of its architecture, but the interior is decorated with ornaments, the principal of which is a superb bench of white marble for the communicants, with arabesques and bas-reliefs. Near the grand altar are several pictures, painted by Schütt. The walls of the choir are embellished with figures of the twelve apostles. The pulpit, the organ, and the floor, which is of marble, are also very profusely ornamented. There are several cases likewise in this church containing skulls.

The Town house of Cologne is preserved as a relic of antiquity. It has a marble portal, composed of two arches, placed one above another, the upper of which is in the Roman style, and the lower of the Corinthian order. The spaces between are filled with bas-reliefs. The tower, which is of a singular form, commands a fine view of the city and its environs. The Town house formerly contained several pictures and pieces of tapestry, but these have been removed to Berlin.

The building called the *Kafhaus* of Gurzenich (commercial dépôt), has a very large hall, where several Diets of the empire have been held, and in which the Emperor Maximilian gave several fêtes.

The Theatre, erected in 1829, is capable of holding nearly two thou-

sand spectators. Cologne has a regular company, who, during the winter, play six times a week.

The Exchange, in the Rhine Strasse, was erected by public subscription in 1843.

The site of the house No. 10, Sternengasse, was the birthplace of the celebrated P. P. Rubens, and the residence of Queen Mary de Medicis.

The Museum contains Roman antiquities, found in the neighbourhood; a large collection of paintings, some of them 400 years old.

The Casino, situated near the theatre, is a modern building, into which strangers may be introduced by a member; the innkeepers generally belong to these societies all through Germany, who always seem proud of introducing a traveller.

The Exchange Coffee house, in the Haymarket, near the Rhine, is a new establishment fitted up in an elegant style à la Français; refreshments à la carte, coffee, wines, ices, &c., are supplied at reasonable prices. *The Times* and *Galvani's Messenger* are taken in.

Booksellers.—There are several respectable establishments in Cologne; the most convenient for travellers is that of Mr. Eisen, near the bridge, who has always on sale a large assortment of maps, panoramas, and guide books.

Manufacture and commerce form the principal support of the inhabitants of Cologne. The cotton and silk manufactories hold the first rank. Cologne has likewise seven manufactories, where different kinds of cotton articles are made, such as neck and pocket handkerchiefs, nankeens, coarse cotton cloths, caps, gloves, flannel waistcoats, &c. There are also several snuff manufactories.

Eau de Cologne.—Of the thousands of travellers that pass through

Cologne, few think of leaving without making a purchase of Eau de Cologne, an indispensable appendage to the toilet; of course nothing can be more easy than to purchase this article; Jean Maria Farina is marked upon all sides; the packages are the same as the genuine Johann Maria Farina, the printed labels are the same, the bottles have his name upon them, and even the papers in which they are wrapped are apparently the very same: the price is the same. You make presents to your friends, you commence using your purchase yourself, and then you discover that you have been taken in, and that you have purchased an inferior article, having paid at least the price of the very best; the persons that importune you in the street are hired by vendors of the inferior article.

There are no less than seventy-five producers of Cologne water, out of which there are but two that make the double Eau de Cologne, these are C. A. Zanolli, specially appointed purveyors to the Emperors of Russia and Austria, King of Prussia, &c.; the original J. M. Farina, in Julich's place.

Navigation of the Rhine. There are two companies which now convey passengers from Cologne up and down the Rhine; the Steam Navigation Company of the Lower and Middle Rhine, established in 1838, under the name of the 'Dusseldorf Company,' and the Rhenish Steam Navigation Cologne Company, established in 1827. The boats of the two companies are distinguishable by the chimneys of the Dusseldorf Company being painted white and black; those of the Rhenish Steam Navigation Company entirely black.

It is necessary to be able to distinguish the boats of one company from the other, as travellers will in some cases find it convenient and to their advantage to take a ticket

for the whole voyage out and home, under the denomination of "personal tickets;" to such, a deduction of twenty-five per cent. from the charges given in the tariff is allowed: an important consideration to large parties and families, but except in such cases this plan is not recommended.

From April to the 1st of November, the former company's boats go three times a day from Cologne to Mayence; twice a day from Mayence to Mannheim; the Dusseldorf Company twice a day from Cologne to Mayence, and once a day from Mayence to Mannheim; from Mannheim the Baden railroad is now open to Carlsruhe, Baden-Baden, Kehl, (Strasbourg), Offenbourg and Fribourg, and will shortly be opened to Basle, on the German side of the Rhine, saving the annoyance of passing through Custom-house forms at Strasbourg.

Travellers may, when they think proper, land at any of the intermediate places at which the boats stop, resuming their journey at their pleasure by any of the other boats of the company; they have thus not only an opportunity of reviewing the towns on the banks of the Rhine, but may make excursions of several hours to see fine scenery or curiosities in the neighbourhood of the river; a table d'hôte and refreshments of the best description are to be found on board of the whole of the Rhine Steamers; and upon the wine card the prices of the wines provided (which are of superior quality) are marked on a very moderate scale.

Travellers having any complaint to make, are requested to write it in the book that is kept on board each boat for the purpose; they may depend upon its being strictly examined into by the committee, the fault rectified, and the party committing it punished.

FARES FROM COLOGNE BY BOTH COMPANIES.

	Pavilion.		First Saloon.		Second Saloon.	
	fr.	cs.	fr.	cs.	fr.	cs.
To Bonn . . .	2	50	1	75	—	90
„ Neuwied . . .	11	40	7	65	3	25
„ Coblenz . . .	13	15	8	75	3	75
„ Bingen . . .	21	90	14	65	6	50
„ Creuznach . .	23	40	16	15	8	—
„ Biebrich . . .	24	75	16	50	7	40
„ Wisbaden . . .	25	50	17	25	8	15
„ Mayence . . .	25	—	16	75	7	50
„ Gernsheim . .	28	65	19	15	9	15
„ Darmstadt . .	30	—	20	50	10	50
„ Mannheim . .	32	75	21	90	11	—

A company of five persons or under, can hire the pavilion for their exclusive use, for which they have to pay seven times the pavilion fare, and for every person above five, in addition the fare in the first cabin. The same is applicable to the paragraph respecting fares at page 21.

ROUTE 15. A. RAILROAD. COLOGNE (DEUTZ) TO DUSSELDORF, DUISBURG, AND HANN.

Part way to Hanover and Berlin.

Trains leave Deutz at 5 30, 8 30, and 10 45 A.M., 4 P.M., and 6 45 P.M., the first, third and fifth trains to Duisburg only. Fares to Dusseldorf, first class 30 S. gros; second class, 24 S. gros; third class, 15 S. gros. To Duisburg, first class, 50 S. gros; second class, 38 S. gros; third class, 25 S. gros.

ROUTE 16. RAILROAD. COLOGNE TO BONN.

Trains leave several times a day. Fares, first class, 14 gros; second class, 10 gros; third class, $7\frac{1}{2}$ gros.

The opening of the railroad between Cologne and Bonn, which took place on the 15th of February, 1844, now offers many advantages. By the railroad to Bonn, and taking the steamer there, an uninteresting voyage of three hours' duration will be saved, thus allowing travellers an opportunity of taking

their natural rest until seven o'clock, instead of being knocked up by half-sleeping porters at half-past three in the morning. It is therefore recommended to sleep at Bonn, instead of Cologne, the night previous to your intended ascent of the Rhine. After seeing the sights at Cologne, proceed to Bonn, where several excellent hotels, possessing every accommodation, will be found.

The railroad occupies but forty-five minutes from Cologne to Bonn.

Second class carriages are very good. Ask for one where smoking is not allowed.

ROUTE 17. THE RHINE.

COLOGNE TO BONN.

*** Observe that every object on the left bank is described on the right.*

Villages between Cologne and Bonn :

On the right, Roden Kirchen, Weiss, Sturdt, Godorf, Wesseling, Uvedorf, Hersel. Opposite the mouth of the river Sieg is the village Graurheindorf, with an ancient convent of nuns. On the left Poll; and two leagues from Cologne is Zundorf, where a considerable trade is carried on. Merchandise, from the manufactories in the grand duchy of Berg, are sent from this place, and wines from Mayence and the Moselle are conveyed thence to the Lower Rhine. Langel, at Lulsdorf, a toll-house, was formerly erected by the Duke of Juliers. Neid-Cassel and Rheidt are surrounded with vineyards and arable lands. Here first appear in sight the celebrated seven mountains, Mundorf. Near the bank is the island of Grapenworth. At Schwarz Rheindorf formerly was a convent of noble ladies, founded in 1152 by the Elector Arnaud of Weda.

Grand Hotel Royal.—This large and elegant establishment is now the first hotel in Bonn, beautifully situated, communicating by a large gar-

den with the banks of the Rhine. The numerous handsomely furnished rooms command extensive views of the Rhine, the seven mountains, Godesberg, &c. There are two excellent table d'hotes every day, at one and four o'clock; hot and cold baths on the premises, the reading room is supplied with English, German, and French papers, and an omnibus belonging to the hotel attends the arrival of the steamers and railway trains.

Star (Stern).—This old established house, once celebrated as being the best stopping place in Bonn, although increased in size, is sadly fallen off in every other respect. The 20,000 thalers expended by the proprietor in the erection of a large dining room must be *made up* some way, hence the extravagant charges and scanty dinners for which this house is notorious.

Treves Hotel, in the market place, a well-conducted and good house, offering every accommodation for travellers.

Hotel de Cologne, a very quiet moderate house, suitable for small families and others seeking economy. Table d'hote at one o'clock, 16 S. gros; beds, 16 S. gros; breakfast, 10 S. gros.

Hotel Belle Vue.

The steam packets stop at Bonn both going up and down, and take in passengers and carriages; excursions to Godesberg, only *three* miles from Bonn, Nonnenworth, and the Drachenfels, can be made in two days. The morning of the first day to the Kreuzberg and museum of Poppelsdorf; in the afternoon visit the University, Munster Church, and the public gardens. The second day visit the island of Nonnenworth, ascend the Drachenfels, and Godesberg.

The city of Bonn has a pleasant appearance, and contains about

1,300 houses, and 15,000 inhabitants. The most remarkable building is the University, which is capable of accommodating one thousand students; at present there are about five hundred. In this building are the beautiful fresco pictures, executed by scholars of the celebrated Cornelius. Its front overlooks the most beautiful part of the environs, where may be seen, on one side, the Rhine, with the Seven Mountains, and on the other, the charming hills in front of Poppelsdorf. It comprises schools of surgery and medicine, a lying-in hospital, a library, occupying what was the Knights' Hall, and the royal museum of antiquities, which contains a fine winged head of Mercury, dug up at Hadernheim in 1821. The chapel is devoted to the Protestant faith. The University was originally founded by Maximilian, the last elector, and brother of the Emperor Joseph. It was suppressed by the French, and restored by the new government in 1818. It is now in a flourishing state.

The Garden, called Alte Zoll.—The most interesting part is that where the French made a bastion, overlooking the Rhine. From this spot there is a fine view of the river. In the distance appear the Seven Mountains, the Godesberg, and the Kreuzberg.

The Church of the Münster.—The Empress Helena had erected a temple on the spot where this church stands, but the present building appears to have been raised in the twelfth century. In the interior may be seen a bronze statue of this empress, and two bas-reliefs in white marble, one of which represents the birth, the other the baptism of Jesus Christ. Under the organ is the tomb of Bishop Englebert; over the doors in the choir are two glass cases, in which are preserved the bones of the patron of the church; the walls

are ornamented with gilt leather, said to be eight hundred years old; on each side of the entrance into the choir are two marble statues of our Saviour and St. John; beneath are vaults, in which are deposited the remains of the benefactors to this ancient church. This church was repaired in 1821. The ancient church of St. Martin, which was situated on the side of the Münster, and was probably built by the Romans, has been demolished.

The new parish *Church of St. Remy*. It contains a beautiful altarpiece, painted by John Spielberg, representing the baptism of Clovis, or Louis, king of the Franks, by St. Remy.

The Casino, in which are a reading, billiard, and smoking rooms, and under excellent regulations. Every stranger can gain admission after he has been once introduced by a member of the society.

The Town-house square, in summer, is the place for evening promenades. In the centre is a pyramid, with a fountain. The square of St. Remy takes that name from the old church of St. Remy, which formerly stood there, but has been demolished some years. It is likewise called the square of the Romans, a name that it derived from an altar, raised by the Romans to the Goddess of Victory, which formerly stood in the middle of this square, but has been transferred to the Museum. This monument, which is supposed by many learned men to be the true *ara Ubiorum*, bears the following inscription:—*Deæ Victoriæ Sacrum*. On the left side is represented a man armed with an axe and a knife; and on the right side is a young man, holding in one hand a vase, with a handle, and in the other a small basin. Above this figure is an urn and a second vase. On the last side are three dolphins, and

below them a bull intended to be sacrificed. The form and sculptures of this altar, the style in which it is finished, and the elegance of the characters, denote its Roman origin. Those who are acquainted with antiquities will not hesitate to give it an equal rank with the altar of Victory found at Lyons. M. Peck, the canon, made this interesting monument a present to his natal place. The other public squares at Bonn are, the Square of the Münster, and that called Viereckplatz. On the first, the tribunal called Goding held its sittings in ancient times.

The *Manufactories* at Bonn are few. The only one of importance is that of spun cotton, coarse cotton cloths, and cotton handkerchiefs. Horses are made use of to give motion to the spinning machines. Bonn has also some tin manufactories, and one for sulphuric acid, prepared according to the process of Chaptal.

Bonn had formerly an excellent school of music, and this delightful art is still much cultivated there.

Beethoven's Monument, of gold and bronze, stands in the Münster Place, opposite the Post Office. The composer is represented in modern costume, standing on a high pedestal, on the four sides of which are reliefs representing the sciences. This celebrated composer was born at Bonn in 1770.

English Church.—The Rev. S. Fairles, who is licensed by the Bishop of London, performs divine service every Sunday morning at eleven, and afternoon at five, in the Protestant church in the University.

Medical Advice.—Strangers requiring medical aid at Bonn, will do well to consult Dr. Kalt, whom the writer knows by experience to be a physician as skilful in his profession as he is remarkable for his kind, gentlemanly, and unassuming manners: his perfect knowledge of English removes all difficulty, where

the patient is unacquainted with the German language. Dr. Kalt's residence is No. 101, Münster Platz.

Guide Books, Maps, panoramas, and views of the Rhine, may be had at the shop of Messrs. Henry and Cohen, in the Market place.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the railway trains, to conduct travellers to the various hotels; fare, including luggage, five silver gros.

ENVIRONS OF BONN.

The most interesting objects in the environs of Bonn are the following:—

Poppelsdorf, or Clemensruhe, with its garden, half a mile distant. The way to it is by a walk of chestnut trees, from the end of the town. Poppelsdorf suffered considerably during the last war, but it has been re-established, and now contains theatres for the delivery of lectures, collections of natural history and mineralogy; philosophical instruments, apartments for the professors, &c. The ground surrounding it has been laid out as a botanic garden. The collection of zoology comprises upwards of sixteen thousand specimens; that of petrefactions more than ten thousand; and that of minerals more than twenty-two thousand.

Behind the chateau is the village of Poppelsdorf, leading to the mountain of Kreuzberg, on the summit of which formerly stood the convent of Servites; the church only remains, which is worth seeing, particularly on account of the beautiful marble staircase, which is said to be formed of the identical steps which led to the judgment-seat of Pilate. Three pieces of brass (and not gold, as Mrs. Trollope states) are said to cover the spots of blood which fell from the head of our Saviour. Beneath the church is a vault, in which are twenty-five open coffins, ranged on either side, each containing the shrivelled body of a

monk, some of whom have lain there four hundred years. They appear to have been buried in their robe and cowl; many have still their shoes and stockings on, in a good state of preservation. The view from the tower of the church is charming.

A pretty valley extends to the foot of Poppelsdorf: it leads to Rottchen, where there was formerly a hunting seat, called *Herzogs freude*, which was sold by the French and destroyed. Some peasants' huts now occupy the spot.

Another pretty promenade in the environs of Bonn is that leading to the nursery. The traveller will procure of the farmer who resides there refreshments of every kind. Not far from this place is the village of Endenich, the environs of which are delightful.

The first object to attract attention after leaving Bonn is the mountain and ruins of the castle of Godesberg. The name of this mountain is not derived, as many pretend, from an ancient temple of the god Woden, or of Mercury, but from the German word *Goding*, or *Gaugericht*, signifying a kind of court of justice, which held its sittings during the middle ages. These ruins, as is apparent, in many places, are the remains of an old and strong castle of the Romans, probably built in the reign of the Emperor Julian.

In 1820, Archbishop Theodoric, of Cologne, erected a new castle on the ruins of the old one. Archbishop Gebhard, of Cologne, placed a Dutch garrison there during the famous war which gave rise to his conversion to the protestant religion, and his marriage with the beautiful Countess of Mansfeldt. The view from the top of the Godesberg is varied and delightful.

At the foot of the mountain is the village of [Godesberg.* *Hotel, Belle-Vue*, an extensive and well

conducted house, beautifully situated facing the Seven Mountains. This hotel was originally intended as a *Kursaal*, and the extent of the accommodation may be guessed by the fact, that it contains eighteen private saloons, and can make up 200 beds. The charges are extremely moderate; dinner, two frs.; bed, two frs.; plain breakfast, one fr. fifty c. *Hotel Blinzer*.

This village contains about 1,200 inhabitants. At this place are the mineral springs called *Draitscherquelle* (fountain of *Draitsch*). Between Bonn and Godesberg, by the road-side, stands a monument of the fourteenth century, known by the name of the High Cross.†

KÖNIGSWINTER.

Inns : *Hôtel de l'Europe*, the best, beautifully situated on the border of

* Count Gebhard, of Truchsess-Wald-burg, elector and Archbishop of Köln, married secretly the lovely Agnes of Mansfeldt, a nun of Gerrerisheim, near Dusseldorf, and carrying her off from a convent, declared himself a Lutheran, and endeavoured to secularize his Electorate. Pope Gregory XIII. deprived him of his dignity, and Ernest, Duke of Bavaria, besieged Gebhard in the Castle of Godesberg, where he had taken shelter, and reduced it to its present ruinous state, A.D. 1593.

† It is said that the lord of a castle on one of the seven mountains discovered, upon his return from the Holy Land, that his lady had listened to the love of a neighbouring *Burggraf*, and that a son had been the consequence and proof of their crime. To avoid the fury of her injured husband, the lady took refuge in a convent, after consigning the infant to the care of some faithful retainer. It is not known what vengeance the crusader took on the seducer; but a strict, though ineffectual search was everywhere made for the innocent child. Many years afterwards the old knight met, and, by some accident, recognised the unfortunate object of his pursuit (then approaching manhood), on the high road between Bonn and Godesberg, and slew him on the spot where the *Hoch-Kreux* now stands, and which, according to the legend, was erected in remembrance of the fatal deed.

the Rhine, and conveniently placed between the landing places for the steam-packets; the *salle-à-manger* extends the whole length of the house opening on a balcony; the dinners are good, and very reasonable:—table d'hôte, 15 s. gr.; breakfast, 10 s. gr.; beds, 15 s. gr.; service of the hotel per diem, 8 gr. *Hotel Berlin.* Königswinter is situated at the foot of three lofty hills, covered with vineyards. Königswinter probably existed at the time when the Emperor Valentinian established some fortresses on the mountains of Lowenberg and Stromberg. It is likewise said that the Romans, having been driven from this place in 446 by a king of the Franks, the latter resided there several months in the winter, waiting to pass the Rhine, whence it received the name of *Hibernia Regia*. The inhabitants of Königswinter are principally employed in making wine and cutting stones, and they are considered very honest and industrious people. There are ten large establishments for cutting stones, all of which make extensive exports annually.

Outside the village are always ready saddled donkeys for mounting the Drachenfels; the charge is ten silver groschen each for ascending and descending; on the top every description of refreshment may be had at moderate prices. May wine, which may be had here, is a pleasant beverage.

SEVEN MOUNTAINS.

The lofty mountain of Stromberg,*

* Sir Dietrich of Schwarzenneck, on his way to join the army of the crusaders at Spire, passed a night at the castle of Argenfels, where he was most hospitably entertained by the old Burggraf and his two daughters. The younger, named Bertha, made a deep impression on the heart of Sir Dietrich, and the noble mein of the knight was not beheld with indifference by the lady. Sir Dietrich proceeded to the Holy Land, and, in a fierce battle against the

which inclines towards the Rhine, is likewise called Petersberg (Peter's mountain), a name which it receives from a small chapel situated there, and dedicated to St Peter. Several hermits of the order of St Augustine established themselves in this mountain in 1134, and in 1188 Archbishop Philip of Heinsberg sent from the convent of Himmerode, in the Eifel, some monks of the order of Citeaux, who, however, abandoned this inhabitable mountain in a few years, and settled in the valley of Heisterbach, in the vicinity.

A curtain of mountain called Rûpekämmerchen, forms the junction between the mountain of Drachenfels and that called Wolkenberg. The latter has the form of a mutilated cone, and is 1,482 feet high. In former times there was likewise a castle at the top of this mountain, which was often covered with fogs

Saracens, was wounded and made prisoner. During his captivity, he vowed a chapel to St Peter should he ever return to his native country. Shortly afterward, the city wherein he languished in chains was stormed by the Christians, and Sir Dietrich recovered his liberty. The crusade over, he sought, with a lover's speed, the towers of Argenfels and his beautiful Bertha, but, alas! the enemies of the old Burggraf had burned the castle to the ground, murdered its owner, and the lovely sisters had fled no one knew whither. An old shepherd at length informed him that the terrified maidens had concealed themselves in a small hermitage amidst the thick woods that crested the lofty Stromberg (one of the Seven Mountains). Sir Dietrich hastened to the spot, and it may be supposed no considerable time elapsed before the fair Bertha of Argenfels became the lady of Schwarzenneck, but no persuasions could induce her sister to quit the forests of the Stromberg. It is suspected that she also loved Sir Dietrich, but generously concealed a passion which could not be returned, and must, if known, have detracted from the happiness of those most dear to her. The noble crusader fulfilled his vow, and, at the same time, afforded the melancholy maiden a more eligible asylum, by building a chapel to St Peter, upon the site of the hermitage, and the grave into which she slowly sunk is still pointed out to the sympathising traveller.

and clouds, and thence derived the name of Wolkenberg (Castle of Clouds). It has now some extensive quarries. The stones taken from them are sent to Konigswinter, where they are cut, and whence they are called Konigswinter stones. Most of them are afterwards sent to Bonn, Cologne, Dusseldorf, &c. The castles of Wolkenberg, Drachenfels, and Rolandseck, were burnt by the Emperor Henry V. Archbishop Frederick I, of Cologne, rebuilt that of Wolkenberg, in which he died.

The highest of the Seven Mountains is the Drachenfels* (Dragon's Rock), which rises in the form of a colossus on the banks of the river, bearing the ruins of an ancient castle, that has the appearance of a fine piece of architecture.

Behind these mountains, and a little farther from the Rhine, are those called Lowenberg (1,896 feet high), Niederstromberg or Nonnenstromberg, Oelberg (1,827 feet in height), and Hemmerich. On all of them may still be seen the ruins of old castles, many of which are said to have been built in 368 by the Emperor Valentinian. The castles of Lowenberg and Hemmerich were inhabited by the Lords of Heinsberg. The last of this illustrious family perished near Leghe-

nigh, in a war against the Bishop of Cologne, and a cross may still be seen at the spot where he died.

These mountains derived their name from the seven highest summits by which they are crowned. On the loftiest is an obelisk, erected in memory of the passage of the Rhine by the German armies in 1814. This chain of mountains terminates the great chain that crosses Thuringen, the country of Fulde, and that of Wetterau, and passes to the Rhine.

At the top of a rock on the right may be seen the ruins of the old castle of Rolandseck.* The greater part of them are covered with ivy and brambles, and is remarkable, for an arch, in good preservation. It is said that Roland, the nephew of Charlemagne, built this castle in order to be near his mistress, who had become a nun at the convent situated in the island. The poet Schiller has made this the subject of one of his best ballads, entitled the 'Knights of Toggenburg,' placing, however, the scene in Switzerland. The prospects from the castle of Rolandseck are delightful.

At this place the Rhine divides into two arms, between which is

* The legend attached to the sombre ruin of Rolandseck, and the beautiful island of Nonnenworth, is briefly as follows:—

* The Drachenfels (Dragon's Rock) is said to be so named from its having been the abode of a terrible dragon, concerning whom many stories are told. A Christian maiden, according to one legend, was exposed on this rock to the fury of the monster by her pagan captors, and saved from his devouring jaws by a crucifix she had concealed in her bosom, which so terrified the dragon that he plunged into an abyss, and was never more heard of. The most popular tradition, however, is, that Sir Siegfried the Horny, the famous hero of the Niebelungenlied, slew this monster with his celebrated sword Balamung, and delivered the fair daughter of King Glibaldus, whom it had carried off from her father's court. Sir Siegfried was rewarded with the hand of the princess, but was soon after treacherously slain by her three brothers.

The death of the famous Paladin Roland, the nephew of Charlemagne, having been falsely reported to his betrothed bride, the beautiful Hildegart, in the first transports of her grief she took the veil in the convent of Nonnenworth. Roland, upon his return to the banks of the Rhine, finding his love separated from him for ever in this world, built himself a fortress on the summit of the conical rock that overlooked the island convent, and sat, day after day, at the gate of it, gazing upon the walls which contained the beloved of his soul. Two years passed in this manner had nearly consumed his strength, when one day, looking down as usual on the convent, he heard a passing ball, and saw some people digging a grave in the garden. Something whispered him it was for Hildegart. The conjecture proved but too true. He stood and watched the funeral procession, saw her laid in the

situated the island of Rolandswerder, or Nonnenwerder, containing sixty-five acres. On the 27th and 28th of February, 1844, this beautiful island was covered with water.

On the island is a good inn, in front of which is a pretty garden. Boats cross and re-cross at the desire of visitors. The charge for a party is six groschen.

Between the Seven Mountains and Unkel, the Rhine forms another basin, both banks of which exhibit delightful landscapes. A number of villages are seen dispersed over the plain, the hills are covered with vineyards, and in the distance behind appear the Seven Mountains, whose majestic summits seem to rise above the clouds.

On the road from Bonn to Coblenz is the small town of Remagen, the Rigomagum of the Romans, which contains about 1,300 inhabitants. In the environs a great number of monuments have been discovered, which bear dates of the times of these conquerors of the world. They were found in the year 1768, when the elector, Charles Theodore, gave orders for making the road from Coblenz to Bonn. Before that time the traveller ran numerous risks of losing his life whilst travelling this road, which was quite impassable when the Rhine attained a certain height. Robbers often concealed themselves in the brambles and clefts of the rocks, and thence rushed out on the passengers, whom they threw into the Rhine after robbing them. Charles Theodore remedied this evil; for by his orders the rocks were blown up, the low parts near the river filled, and solid walls erected to support the excellent road which was finished by the

French in 1801. At this time were discovered a great number of milestone columns, others with inscriptions, medals, and other Roman antiquities, which prove that the Emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus had established a great road here. All these antiquities have been taken to Mannheim.

A few hundred paces from Remagen is the mountain of Appollinarisberg, with an ancient priory, which belonged to the abbey of Siegburg. The situation is delightful, and it commands a fine view of the Rhine. In the Gothic church of this convent was formerly shown the head of St Appollinaris, and it was consequently much resorted to by pilgrims.

On the left is the mountain of basalts, called Erpeler Ley, at the foot of which is the market town of Erpel. The southern declivity of this steep mountain is planted with vines, which produce a delicious white wine, called Leywein. The ground presents nothing but a mass of stones; and the young vines are planted in baskets filled with earth and green turf, and placed in the clefts of the rocks.

After the traveller has passed Erpel, he reaches the ruins of the castle of *Odenfels*, or *Okkenfels*, at the foot of which is a small village.

On the left, nearly opposite the mouth of the Aar, is the small town of *Linz*, concealed at the bottom of a defile of mountains; and not far from it is the village of *Laubsdorf*. *Linz*, which formerly made part of the electorate of Cologne, obtained in 1330 the privileges of a town; and in 1365, Archbishop Engelbert III built the castle there, near the gate of the Rhine, in order to protect the navigation, and defend the town against the frequent attacks of the inhabitants of Andernach. The castle, as well as the walls of the town, is constructed with ba-

earth, and listened to the requiem chanted over her, and the next morning was found in his customary situation—dead!—his eyes still turned towards the convent.

salts, and the streets are paved with similar stones. The parish church is ancient. It contains a monument of the ancient knights of Renneberg, who founded, in 1257, the convent of nuns of St Catherine, situated north east of Linz. Considerable industry is displayed in this town, and numerous vessels come here to receive the different productions of the country, such as wine, potash, iron, lead, copper, and fuller's earth. The iron is brought from a foundry in the vicinity of the town.

On the right, about a quarter of a league from the Rhine, is the small town of *Sinzig*, containing 1,600 inhabitants, which once formed part of the duchy of Juliers. This town, which is situated in the midst of a fertile plain, is the ancient *Sentiacum*, formerly a strong castle of the Romans, that was probably built by Sentius, one of the generals of Augustus. Roman medals have frequently been discovered at this place; and in the time of Frederick Barbarossa, it had a royal palace. The parish church is a Gothic edifice, built in the form of a cross, with cement stones. Near this church is a chapel that is more ancient, and contains a tomb, in which was found, some years back, a corpse that nature had converted into a mummy, called by the inhabitants St Vogt. This mummy was conveyed to Paris by the French, but was returned in September, 1816. On an eminence close to the town is a large farm, formerly the convent of St Helena.

On the right is seen the market town of *Nieder Breisig*, which contains 1,000 inhabitants.

Opposite is *Dattenberg*, with the ruins of an old castle in the midst of broken rocks of basalt.

The Castle of *Rheineck* is situated on the top of a steep mountain. The new castle is erected on the ruins of the old, of which only a

dilapidated tower remains, covered with ivy and brambles, and forming a striking contrast to the modern buildings. The last Count of Rheineck died in 1548. The estate then passed to the lords of Warsberg, and, in 1654, by purchase to a count of Sinzendorf, whose family retained possession of it till the cession of the left bank of the Rhine. The situation is charming, particularly of the garden, which is situated on the side of the Rhine, and commands a fine prospect from the top.

On the left, are the ruins of the *Castle of Hammerstein*, on the top of a rock opposite the village of Fornich. At this castle the unfortunate Henry IV found an asylum in 1105, after having in vain attempted to obtain from the Bishop of Spire the benefice of a lay brother in the very building which had been erected by the ancestors of this emperor, and which had received numerous donations from him.

The Spaniards, the Swedes, and the Lorraines, were, by turns, masters of this castle during thirty years. In 1654, Charles Gaspard, of Leyden, drove out the Lorraines. In 1823, it was purchased by Baron Hammerstein.

At the foot of the rocks is the village of *Ober Hammerstein*, which was formerly a well-fortified town.

ANDERNACH.*

Hotel, *The Lilly*. This house,

* Siegfried, Count Palatine of the Rhine, upon his return from the Holy Land, was induced, by the slanders of the perfidious Golo, to banish his beautiful wife, Genoféva, from his palace at Andernach. The unfortunate countess strayed into the neighbouring forests of Laach; there by the side of the lake, she gave birth to a boy, and lived with her innocent offspring several years in the wilderness, unseen by man, and unharmed by the beasts of prey with which it was peopled. One day, as Count Siegfried was hunting, he came by accident to the very spot which his perse-

although upon a small scale, is a well-conducted, comfortable stopping place, and well situated for making excursions to the *Laacher See*, distance about six and a half English miles. Mr Hubar, the proprietor of the *Lilly*, furnishes carriages for making the excursion. Mr Hubar has also a choice collection of rare and beautiful flowers.

The Artonacum of the ancients was a Roman frontier town, and the head-quarters of a military prefect. The kings of the Franks afterwards built a palace at this place; and historians relate, that they caught fish out of the Rhine from its windows: but as the ruins now seen are at a considerable distance from the Rhine, on the south-east of the town, it is obvious that the river must have since deviated considerably from its ancient course. King Sigebert, of Austrasia, was the last who inhabited the palace of Andernach. During the middle ages, this town held a very high rank amongst the commercial towns of the Rhine, till it fell under the dominion of the electors of Treves. It does not now contain more than 2,500 inhabitants. Two things, however, render this place still very remarkable; these are mill-stones, and stones for making cement. They are derived from the neighbouring mountains, and

cutted lady had chosen for her retreat. Struck by the manifest protection which Providence had afforded her and her child, he listened to her justification, and returned with her immediately to Andernach, where her innocence was proved, and the traitor Golo underwent the punishment he so richly deserved. After her death the countess was canonized, and the legend of S. Genoveva has found its way into the language of every country.

Andernach was the residence of the Frankish kings; and the old German Chronicles say that they used to fish for salmon in the Rhine out of their palace windows. The portal towards Coblenz supposed to be of Roman origin,

are not to be found in such abundance, or of so good a quality, either on the Rhine or in any country of Europe. The cement, being mixed with a sufficient quantity of lime to give it a consistency, becomes impenetrable to water; or rather, hardens so much in water as to form a new and very solid stone. In order to use it in this manner, it must be ground into *trass* (a name given to it in this country). This is done by mills, which were only used in Holland formerly, but have lately been erected near the quarries whence this stone is taken. Some of it is sent to the East Indies, but the greater part to Holland, where it is used in the construction of dykes, and other hydraulic works. Andernach, however, is not the principal place for the export of this commodity.

The mill-stones are a volcanic production, and are mentioned by some of the Roman authors. They are sent to Holland, to the Hanseatic towns, to England, to Russia, and even to America.

Andernach likewise trades on the Rhine in wine, charcoal, pot-ash, &c.

The most remarkable objects at Andernach are: the gate on the side towards Coblenz, constructed by the Romans; outside this gate, on the right, the ruins of the palace of the kings of Austrasia; the baths, called Jews' baths, which are probably of Roman origin; the parish church, where it is said the Emperor Valentinian and a child of the Emperor Frederick I are interred; the old tower, one of the most ancient buildings of the town; the Roman tombs, on the hill of Kirchberg; the Roman altar, in the garden of the *Oak Inn*.

Not far from the town are the majestic ruins of the convent of the noble ladies of St Thomas, which was consumed by fire in

1796. Some French grenadiers were quartered in it, when the fire suddenly broke out in the night; several of the soldiers perished in the flames, and the whole of this building was destroyed.

A fair, called *Birnenkrautmarkt*, is held annually at Andernach, towards the end of September. It is very well attended, and is kept as a grand festival.

Beyond Andernach, on the left, is *Frederickstein*, an old castle belonging to Neuwied. The peasantry call it the *Teufelhaus*, or Devil's house, a former prince of Neuwied having erected it with the produce of an exorbitant tax. It is now in ruins. Around this building are several fishermen's houses, forming the small village of *Fahr*, whence there is a ferry to Andernach.

NEUWIED.

Rhine Hotel.

Neuwied is situated in a plain, bordered by a chain of mountains. Behind the town is the abbey of *Romersdorf* (*Villa Romana*), situated on a rising ground, at the foot of which is the village of *Heimbachweis*.

This town occupies the site of the village of Langendorf. It was founded by Prince Frederick William, who died in 1737, and contains about 5,000 inhabitants. The streets are broad, and the houses pleasant. A considerable business is carried on. Prince Alexander, of Neuwied, greatly increased this town, by allowing all who settled there the liberty of public worship according to their own views. This attracted a great number of industrious people from every country, Protestants, Catholics, and Jews; so that the town became very flourishing. Neuwied is thought to resemble the towns of America. It suffered much by the war, but is still a place of considerable importance. Neuwied communicates

with the opposite bank by a flying bridge, established in 1818. It has manufactories of watches and jewellery, kitchen ranges, wooden pipes, linen, glass, snuff, copper, &c.

The most remarkable objects are: The château, at which may be seen a very interesting collection of Roman antiquities, collected in the environs of the town; amongst them are lances, arrows, drinking-glasses, plates, mirrors, rings, bracelets, inscriptions, figures of gods, &c. Here also is a good collection of the natural history of the Brazils, made by Prince Maximilian; the garden is likewise worthy of observation; the house of the Moravian Brothers, or Herrnhunters. Amongst these brethren there are some good artists. Neuwied also possesses a seminary for Lutheran schoolmasters, a bible society, a gymnasium, and a good collection of natural history.

Neuwied carries on a considerable trade on the Rhine in iron, potash, pipe-clay, and other products from the woods and mountains of the surrounding country.

In the environs of *Neuwied* are the remains of an ancient town, and of several roads constructed by the Romans, which were discovered in 1791. Behind Biber, half a league from Neuwied, are the vestiges of a strong castle. Several walls project from the ground in various places, and there are likewise traces of a ditch, which is nearly filled up. The form of the fort is rectangular. A tower is situated in the front of it. It is eight hundred and forty feet long, and six hundred and thirty-one feet broad. The whole is surrounded by a defensive wall five feet thick, furnished with projecting towers. In the interior of the rectangle is a bathing house of considerable extent, which from the vestiges that remain must have

been very beautiful. The bathing rooms had a double floor, and the ceilings were supported by more than one hundred brick pillars. The statue of a genius was found in the canal that supplied the baths.

In these baths have been found a *Victoria gradiens*, a *Diana venatrix*, a Mercury with a German flute, and a genius with a cornucopia. The latter statue is of common stone, but the others are of bronze. About forty medals have been dug up here; all of which bear the date of reigns from Tiberius to Gallienus. At some distance from this place a temple was discovered in 1801, but has been covered over again; the place, however, is distinguished by a stone. The fields around the fort contain numerous remains of Roman architecture, over which the plough is continually passing. All the antiquities that could be removed have been deposited in the chateau at Neuwied.

On the right appears the village of *Weisen-thurm* (white tower), which derives its name from an ancient tower situated near it. It is said to have been the place where the Romans first undertook the passage of the Rhine: indeed, the ground presents numerous advantages to an army wishing to effect a passage, there being an island in the middle of the river. These inducements probably determined Cæsar to erect a bridge here, and influenced the French armies, who made three successive passages during the revolution. The last was effected on the 8th of April, 1797, under the orders of General Hoche. He had first erected a fortification on the island in the middle of the Rhine, behind which he collected the boats for the passage. The Austrians made a long and obstinate resistance, but the affair was at length decided by the voluntary sacrifice of the French captain Gros. This brave warrior

swore to take, with his little troop, an Austrian battery, which was keeping up a very decisive fire. The battery was taken, and Gros lost his life; but his death procured a victory to his countrymen. On a hill near Weissenthurm, is the monument of General Hoche. It bears this inscription: "L'Armée de Sambre-et-Meuse, a son Général Hoche."

About a quarter of a league from the bank of the river, behind *Mühlhofen*, and between the mountain by which the *Sayn* flows into the Rhine, are the ruins of the old castle of the counts of Sayn, who as early as the eleventh century possessed considerable influence in this country, and founded, in 1202, the abbey of Augustines of Sayn, at a short distance from this place. It is said that Frederick, who was the first count of Sayn, built this castle on his return from Spain, where he had been valiantly opposing the Moors, although he was very young. This family became extinct in 1246. Below these ruins may be seen a country-house belonging to the Count of Boos Waldeck, who has a fine collection of pictures.

In the vicinity of the Rhine, half a league from this place, and two leagues from Coblenz, is *Engers*, with a modern building. Engers was the chief place of the district, formerly called Angersgau, and is said to have been built by the Emperor Constantine. In 1317, Kuno of Falkenstein, Archbishop of Treves, gained possession of Engers in consequence of a war between him and the counts of Wied and Isenburg, who were come to commit an act of violence on his territory, by robbing the Flemish merchants who had assembled at Frankfort fair. In order to guard the navigation of the Rhine still more, he not only fortified the town, but built a strong

castle, with a tower. This castle existed till 1758, when it was demolished, and another erected in its place. It is now a summer residence of the Prince of Nassau Weilburg; the situation is delightful, and it commands a fine prospect. The park belonging to the castle is worthy of observation. Near this place, about the centre of the Rhine, is a sand-bank, which is considered dangerous for heavily-laden boats and rafts. Salmon is caught in the environs of Engers and Urnitz, but the fishery is not so profitable as that of St Goar.

A quarter of a league after you pass *Sayn* is the pretty little island *Niederworth*, with the hamlet of the same name. The convent, founded in 1242 by a lord of Helfenstein, has been destroyed, but its church still exists. On the right appears the village of *Kesselheim*; on the left, on the slope of the mountain, is the suppressed convent of nuns of *Basselich*, converted into a residence, and occupied by a private family; at the foot of which is the small village of *Maller* or *Mallendar*, with several paper-mills. The village under the hill on the left is *Bendorf*, opposite to which on the right is *Sebastian Engers*.

On the right is *Nuendorf*, called the kitchen-garden of Coblenz, which is inhabited by a great number of persons who construct rafts; on the left are several scattered houses, forming the village of *Urbach*, where an excellent wine called *Bleichart* is produced.

COBLENTZ.

Hotels. The *Hôtel de Treves*, in the Great Square, near the post-office; good and quiet. *Giant*, a large house, but dear. *Trois Suisses*, very moderate: beds, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 frs.; table d'hôte at one o'clock, $2\frac{1}{2}$ frs. including half a bottle of wine; breakfast with eggs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ frs. *Belle Vue*.

Coblenz was formerly the residence of the electors of Treves; and, whilst under the French domination, the chief place of the department of the Rhine and Moselle. It is situated at an angle which these two rivers form at their confluence, whence it originally derived its name, *confluens*. It contains about 18,000 inhabitants. The Romans constructed a strong castle in the place called *Alter Hof*, which became a royal palace when subject to the Franks. In the middle age, the town was divided into three quarters, the limits of which were determined by the course of the rivers. The quarter comprised between the left bank of the Rhine and the right bank of the Moselle was the most considerable: on the other side of the Moselle was situated Little Coblenz, or *Litzel Coblenz*, no traces of which are now visible; and on the right bank of the Rhine, at the foot of the fort of *Ehrenbreitstein*, was the third quarter, usually called *Thal Ehrenbreitstein*, which still exists.

The kings of the Franks, as well as the emperors up to the time of Louis of Bavaria, occasionally resided with their court at this place. The bishops of Treves lived alternately at Treves and at the fort of *Ehrenbreitstein* till 1820, when Henry of Vintingen erected the castle, situated near the bridge over the Moselle, by which little Coblenz communicated with the principal town, and which now forms a communication between Coblenz and the Petersberg or Fort Francis. This bridge was built by Bishop Baldwin, by means of indulgences; it is five hundred paces in length, and consists of fourteen arches.

The new castle near the Rhine, and that part of the town called *Clementsstadt*, which is connected with it, were erected by Clement Wenceslaus, the last elector of

Treves, between 1779 and 1787. This castle is built in the ancient style. The guard-houses, &c., form a semicircle in front of the principal building. The interior was formerly arranged with great magnificence and taste. The church, which forms part of this castle, is remarkable for its simplicity. The French transformed this elegant palace, whence there is a fine view over the surrounding country, into barracks, and it has often been made use of as a *dépôt* for prisoners of war, which has given it a miserable appearance. It has, until lately, been used as a *Palais* of Justice and Court of Assizes, but is now completely restored and elegantly furnished for the King of Prussia, where it was proposed to receive her Majesty the Queen Victoria.

The most remarkable buildings at Coblenz are, besides the Palace of Treves,

Hotel of Metternich-Winneburg; *Hotel Von der Leyden*, now the residence of the sub-governor; the Palace Boos Waldeck, now occupied by the chief president; the Old Market of St Florian, with a curious antique head under the clock. Besides these are the *Hotel Kempen*, on the Firming; the Gymnasium, in the Jesuit's Place; and the Barracks, on the Moselle, formerly a Dominican convent; and the Theatre.

Near the Church of St Castor a monument was erected by the French, in commemoration of the Russian campaign in 1812, and underneath the inscription was written, "Seen and approved of by the Russian commander at Coblenz, in 1814."

The public squares which deserve notice are the *Place d'Armes*, planted with linden-trees; and the *Place Plan*, near the principal guard-house.

The most remarkable churches

are—the Collegiate Church of St Castor. The spot where it is situated was formerly an island of the Rhine. Its roof is supported by Corinthian columns. A council, composed of three kings and eleven bishops, was held here in 843. On the left side of the church is the tomb of St Riza, a descendant of Louis le Débonnaire, and the picture at the second altar on the same side is a copy of Rubens' 'Descent from the Cross.' In the choir are four pictures, by Zick, an artist of Thal Ehrenbreitstein. The subjects are taken from the legends of St Goar and St Castor, and represent part of what took place at Coblenz in 870 between Louis and Charles the Bald. Near the grand altar are the tombs of Archbishops Kuno, of Falkenstein, and Werner of Königstein. The Church of St Florian was used by the French as a military *dépôt*, but has been appropriated to the Protestants by the Prussian government, and is now the garrison church. It is said to have been originally founded by the Empress Helen, but afterwards rebuilt. On the walls of this church are some pictures painted in fresco, by Zick. It likewise contains the tombs of the archbishops John IV, count of Isenburg, and John V, count of Leyden. The remains of James II, margrave of Baden, were transferred, in 1808, to Baden. The pulpit and the baptismal font are curiously carved by Hufschmidt. The church of Notre Dame, which is situated nearly in the centre of the town. Its steeples, which are composed of several stories placed one above another, have a majestic effect. The choir is ancient, and the nave modern.

The last elector constructed an aqueduct at Coblenz, by which very clear water is conveyed to every part of the town. This aqueduct commences at a mountain near Metternich, and the canals from it

pass over the bridge of the Moselle. The fountain in the new town, which is supplied from the same aqueduct, bears the following inscription, placed there by the elector: *Clemens Wenceslaus, Elector, vicinis suis*, A.D. 1791.

A casino was established at Coblenz in 1808, to which strangers are admitted as well as to the reading room. There is also a musical institution, and a gymnasium, with a small but choice library, containing numerous MSS.

The *Post office*, near the great square; letters depart for England morning, and arrive daily about two o'clock, the foreign postage of letters sent to England, 9 gr., must be paid.

English Divine worship is performed every Sunday morning in the palace chapel at half-past ten and three in the afternoon.

Bankers.—Deinhard and Jordan.

Booksellers.—Mr R. F. Hergt, in the Rhine Strasse, near the hotels, keeps an assortment of guide books, panoramas, &c.

Reading Room.—In the Rhine Strasse, No. 406, adjoining the library of Mr Hergt—‘The Times,’ ‘Galignani,’ ‘Edinburgh,’ and ‘Quarterly Reviews,’ ‘Blackwood’s Magazine,’ French and the principal German papers.

TERMS.

By the day	5 s. gr.
Week	15 gr.
Month	1 th.
Three Months	2 th.

Environs of Coblenz.—*Lierthon*.

A quarter of a league from the town, beyond the gate of Lierthon was the ancient Chartreuse, situated at the top of a small hill. This building was sold in 1810 to M. Seidensticker of Wetzlar, but has been since purchased by the government, who have fortified this height, and given it the name of Fort Alexander. The height where this

monastery stood, and at the foot of which runs the great road that passes over the Hundsrück, was first called Marterburg; but the bones of St Beatus having been conveyed there in 1017, it was afterwards named Beatusberg. A colony of Benedictines was established at this place by Archbishop Hillinus in 1153; and in 1334 the convent was abandoned to the Carthusians, who kept possession of it till the cession of the left bank of the Rhine.

The prospect from the spot where the church formerly stood is very extensive and varied. On the right may be seen the charming island of Oberworth, watered by the Rhine; and near Capellen high mountains, the picturesque forms of which resemble an amphitheatre. In the distance is Lahnstein, with its old castle in ruins; and almost out of sight appear the old towers of the castle of Marksburg. A delightful valley extends to the foot of the fort of Ehrenbreitstein, and thence to the rocks near Andernach. In every direction villages and country houses may be seen, surrounded by well-cultivated fields; and at the foot of the height, in the midst of a fertile country, stands Coblenz, which seems to make one and the same town with the village of Neuendorf, situated in the vicinity. A bridge of boats, erected in 1819, connects Coblenz with *Thal Ehrenbreitstein*, which is situated on the high road to Frankfort, through Montabaur and Limburg, and to the Bath of Ems, four leagues from Coblenz. The Thal or valley adjoins the mountain on which stands the Fort Ehrenbreitstein. The Romans established a strong castle on this mountain in the time of the Emperor Julian, on the ruins of which Archbishop Hermann Hillinus erected the fort that was finished in 1160, and receives from its founder the

name of Hermannstein. The Elector John, Margrave of Baden, augmented and repaired the fortifications, and caused a well, which derives water from the Rhine, to be cut in the rock two hundred and eighty feet deep. The latter undertaking occupied three years, and it was then found necessary to proceed three hundred feet lower.

On the highest part of the mountain, on the south side of the fort, formerly stood a square tower, on the top of which was a foundry, and beneath it a powder magazine. On the square, between the barracks and the arsenal, was placed the famous cannon called the Griffin, which weighed ten tons, and was capable of carrying balls of one hundred and sixty pounds. This tower was blown up by the French, and the Griffin taken to Metz.

The *Fort of Ehrenbreitstein* experienced numerous vicissitudes during the Revolution. It was first blockaded for a month by General Marceau, during the first passage of the Rhine by the French, in September, 1795. It had twice the same fate during the campaign of 1796, and was cannonaded from the heights of Pfaffendorf and Arzheim. The fortifications, however, did not suffer much by this bombardment; but the small town beneath them was much damaged, its houses having been burnt by the shells. The French succeeded in gaining possession of a height called Nellenkopf, near Arzheim; but the retreat of Jourdan soon compelled them to raise the siege. A fourth blockade was commenced in 1797, after the passage effected by General Hoche, at Neuwied, and it lasted till the peace of Leoben. A body of French troops suddenly presented themselves before this fortress during the negotiations for the peace of Rastadt, and caused a dreadful famine. A cat was sold for about two shillings and six-

pence, and horse-flesh at about one shilling per pound. Many persons perished for want. It was in vain that the brave commandant, Colonel Faber, belonging to the troops of the Elector of Mayence, wrote several times to the Congress at Rastadt in the most pressing terms: a fatal policy had obtained the rule; the fortress was abandoned to its lot, and necessity constrained the commandant to capitulate on the 27th January, 1799. The French repaired and augmented the fortifications, but their demolition was commenced shortly after the conclusion of the peace of Luneville. The lofty towers, the enormous masses of rock, the mines, and the walls, fell with a tremendous noise.

Since 1816, Ehrenbreitstein has been re-fortified. In connexion with the Chartreuse, or Fort Alexander, and the Petersburgh, or Fort Francis, it forms one of the strongest positions in Germany. The Chartreuse commands the roads from Mayence and the Hunsrück, the Petersburgh those of Treves and Cologne, and the Ehrenbreitstein, the Rhine and the country of Nassau. Besides the principal forts, there are some outworks. The whole are constructed from the plans of Montalembert and Carnot.

The view from Ehrenbreitstein is superb. In front is the town of Coblenz, situated on the banks of the river, in which there are two islands, each having a convent. Behind the town may be seen the Chartreuse, surmounting a height planted with vines and fruit trees, and in the plain below, more than thirty towns and villages. The fortifications can only be seen by obtaining an order from the commandant, which is easily procured.

The small town of Ehrenbreitstein extends along the foot of the height as far as a mineral spring

at the entrance of the valley, from which the place derives its name.

In the middle of the Rhine, between Coblentz and Thal, there is an echo which produces a grand effect, particularly at night, when a hunting horn, or any other musical instrument, is sounded.

The trade of Coblentz consists principally in the conveyance of merchandise up and down the *Moselle*. This river rises in the Vosges, and begins to be navigable at Metz; thence it runs in a broad valley as far as Thionville, without meeting the least obstacle; but at that place the valley becomes so narrow as scarcely to leave room for the passage of the river, which then flows along the bottom of the mountains, forming numerous curves and angles. The navigation, which is already rendered very inconvenient by this circumstance, is still more obstructed by the rocks and sandbanks in the river, and by the badness of the roads on its banks, used for towing. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, an extensive navigation is carried on. The principal goods sent by the *Moselle* to the Rhine are slates, firewood, timber, staves, charcoal, coals, brandy, paint, potash, salt, bark, pipes, glass, ragstones, and *Moselle* wines. The trade in French wines has been much diminished by the heavy duties paid in the Prussian territory.

The *Environs of Coblentz* present several interesting objects, such as the bridge over the *Moselle*, between the village of Metternich and Rubenach, the field where the Prussians established their camp before the invasion of Champagne.

On the left of the road towards Andernach is the Perersberg, on which the French built Fort Marceau.

This fortification has since been enlarged, and has received the name of the Emperor Francis. It com-

mands the mouth of the *Moselle* and the roads of Treves and Cologne. On this height was the tomb of General Marceau, who perished near Altenkirchen, whilst attempting to cover the retreat of Jourdan. It was destroyed in 1817, as injurious to the fortifications, but a similar monument was erected in the plain, by command of the King of Prussia. It consists of a pyramid twenty feet high, placed on a sarcophagus. An urn of black marble contains the ashes of Marceau, with suitable inscriptions.

Near the tomb of Marceau were deposited the bones of Hoche, his brother in arms, whose monument is situated near Wiesen-thurm. Half a league from Coblentz was the Castle of Schönbornlust, which made a conspicuous figure in the history of the French emigrants. It was built about eighty years ago, by the elector Francis George, of the house of Schönborn. The materials were sold; the park attached to it has been destroyed. The same fate has befallen Harloch and Säftig; but Bassenheim, with its aqueducts, still exists, a league and a quarter from Coblentz.

The traveller may likewise make an excursion from Coblentz to the Kuhkopf, the highest mountain in the environs. The view is very extensive and imposing. It includes all that part of the valley of the Rhine between Horschheim and Linz, several of the highest points of the Seven Mountains, and a large portion of the picturesque country of Eifel; in the midst of which, on the summit of a very lofty mountain stands the old castle of Neroburg, spoken of by Cæsar and Tacitus, and now called Nürenburg.

To the valley of Laubach, half a league from Coblentz, in which is a spring called Kaltenbrum-Brumchen; to Moselweiss, a pretty village on the *Moselle*, half a league, from Coblentz; to the village of

Neuendorf, on the left bank of the Rhine, half a league distant, and to Winnigen, a league and a half.

An excursion to the Castle of Stolzenfels may be easily made in the morning. The hire of a carriage to and from is 1 thlr. 15 gros; to see the interior of the castle each person must pay 5 silver gros, which is devoted to the poor of the little village of Capallen.

EXCURSION FROM COBLENTZ.

To Ems may be made either in a hack carriage or by omnibus. The hire of the former, capable of holding four persons, costs 3 thalers, and 20 gros for the coachman; the above sum includes bridge and barriers. Those who do not intend to make any stay at Ems, should leave Coblenz at half-past two or three in the afternoon; the distance, nine and a half miles, will occupy one hour and a half; stay till seven or eight, and return to Coblenz by nine.

Omnibuses go and return four times a day; fare, 15 gros.

A footpath across the hill leads the pedestrian to Ems in one hour.

For a description of Ems see Route 20.

ROUTE 18. THE RHINE.

COBLENTZ TO MAYENCE.

59 $\frac{1}{4}$ English miles.

Coblenz to Boppart	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boppart to Caub	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Caub to Bingen	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bingen to Biberich	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Biberich to Mayence	3

English miles . 59 $\frac{1}{4}$

The fast steamers reach Mayence in seven hours, Cologne from Coblenz in four and a quarter hours.

On the left, at the mouth of the Lahn, is the small town of *Nieder Lahnstein*, with 1,800 inhabitants. The church, at a small distance from

it, dedicated to St John, is now in ruins.

On the hill behind *Nieder Lahnstein* are the ruins of the old castle of *Lahnneck*. On a still higher hill is a chapel called *Aller Heiligen*, being dedicated to All Saints.

The Lahn, which issues from a defile of mountains, rises in the forest of *Wisterwald*; and, whilst making numerous bends, crosses the territories belonging to the Princes of Hesse and Nassau. It brings into the Rhine a large quantity of minerals; and the island formed at its mouth was most probably made by the settlement of slates carried there by the river. This river likewise considerably assists in the trade of the Rhine; as iron, corn, flour, fruits, and lime, are brought there in great quantities, for which it returns charcoal, salt, and wine.

Near this place the Rhine is very wide. On the right is the farm and village of *Capellen*, situated on the side of a rock, behind which is the castle of *Stolzenfels*, restored lately by the King of Prussia.

On the left is the town of *Oberlahnstein*, which contains 1,500 inhabitants, and belongs to Nassau. The old castle is now the residence of the bailiff. The terrace and windows of this castle command a fine view. It sustained a siege during the terrible war between Adolphus of Nassau and Thierry of Isenburg. The writings by which the electors, John of Mayence, Frederick of Cologne, Werner of Treves, and Robert of the Palatinate, made known the deposition of the Emperor *Wenceslas*, and the election of Robert to the empire, were dated from *Lahnstein*.

On the right is the small town of *Rhense*, with 1,780 inhabitants. About four hundred paces from this small town formerly stood the *Königstuhl* (royal seat), the site of

which is now marked by four small stones. In this building the four electors of the Rhine often assembled, to deliberate respecting the interests of Germany; and here a general peace was concluded. At this place, likewise, the election and deposition of several emperors were determined on. The royal seat was a plain unornamented octagon building. It rested on nine pillars, eight of which formed a circle, and the ninth was in the centre. It was ascended by a staircase of fourteen steps placed on the south side; and had on the top seven stone seats for the seven electors. Its diameter was twenty-four feet, and its height seventeen. Its forms, as well as the arms represented on it, the colours of which were partly effaced, gave it a very singular appearance. It was erected on this spot, because it was a place where the territories of the four electors met, and to which each of them could repair at a very short notice. From the top of this building four small towns might be seen at one view: Lahnstein, on the territory of the elector of Mayence; Capellen, on that of the elector of Treves; Rhense, on the territory of the elector of Cologne; and Brauback, on that of the elector of the Palatinate.

The town of Rhense was obliged to keep the Königstuhl in good repair, in consideration of which it enjoyed several privileges. This seat was destroyed during the revolution.

On the left, opposite to Rhense, is a small chapel, where the deposition of the emperor Wenceslas took place in 1400, after a deliberation on the Königstuhl.

Brauback contains 1,200 inhabitants. Close to it is the old castle of Philipsberg. On the top of a rock, behind Brauback, is the strong castle of Marksberg, the state prison of Nassau: the duty is performed by invalid soidiers. This castle

derives its name from the Evangelist Mark; and was built by the landgrave John, surnamed the Warlike. It now belongs to Nassau, as well as the town of Brauback.

Beyond Spey Ober, the Rhine makes one of the most considerable bends in its whole course.

Near Boppart the Rhine forms a vast lake, surrounded by heights partly planted with vines. At the foot of these heights is the village of *Kamp*. In front are the villages of *Niederberg* and *Hilzen*; and at the end of a wood, on the height, is the farm of *Jacobsberg*, which formerly belonged to the Jesuites.

BOPPART.

Inn. English Hof; beds, 2 frs.; dinner, 2 frs.; breakfast, 1 fr.

Boppart is generally considered one of the fifty forts established by Drusus. The kings of the Franks afterwards built a palace there, the ruins of which may still be seen; whence a rivulet that falls into the Rhine near this place has derived the name of *Königsbach* (royal rivulet). During the middle age, Boppart became an imperial city. It has an hospital and several convents. The convent of nuns of *Marienberg* is situated above the hospital; it has been transformed into a water-cure establishment. The town procures from the neighbouring forests a large quantity of wood, which is made into charcoal, and sent to Bendorf, where it is used in the foundries. It likewise carries on a considerable trade in wines and tobacco-pipes.

Further on the left are the ruins of the old castles of *Leibenstein* and *Sternfels*, which forms the summit of a height planted with vines. These ruins are generally called the *Brothers*,* and present a fine

* The two castles of Liebenstein and Sternfels, or Sternberg, generally known by the name of "Die Bruder" (the Brothers), were once the property of an old nobleman, who had two sons, and a beau-

coup-d'œil when seen from the opposite bank.

On the right is *Salzig*, where a great number of cherries are gathered, most of which are sent to Holland.

On the left is the village of *Kestert*, with an old church fallen into ruins; and opposite to it is an enormous rock, covered on the bottom with vines, and crowned with trees closely planted.

Opposite to an island on the right is *Hirzenach*, where may be seen an

tiful ward, of whom the said sons were both desperately enamoured. The elder, however, perceiving that the young lady preferred his brother, nobly resigned his pretensions, and retired to Rhense, to avoid the sight of so dangerous an object. Before the marriage could take place, the banner of the cross was raised at Frankfort, and the young intended bridegroom, catching the general flame, resolved on joining the crusade and deferring his nuptials till he returned from the Holy Land. Neither the prayers of his father, nor the tears of his love, had power to damp his pious but ungallant determination. He assembled his little troop, and joined the Emperor Conrad at Frankfort. Shortly after his departure, the old Burggrave dying, the elder son returned from Rhense to take possession of his share of the estate; and, far from making use of the advantages which his power, and the absence of his brother gave him, he scrupulously behaved to the young lady as to a beloved sister. Two years had scarcely elapsed, when the crusader arrived from Palestine, bringing with him a beautiful Grecian lady, to whom he was betrothed! Indignant at his perfidy, the elder brother sent him a fierce defiance, and a bloody combat would have ensued but for the tears and entreaties of the forsaken fair one, who took the veil in the noble convent of Marienberg at Boppard, and saw the brothers no more. The falsehood of the crusader was punished by the frailty of his new love, and the conclusion of the legend may be gathered from the ballad. It is certain that two brothers, Henry Bayer Von Liebenstein, and Henry Bayer Von Boppard Von Sterrenberg, possessed these castles about the middle of the fourteenth century. The dear fair one is said to have been of the family of Broemser Von Rudesheim; and John Third Broemser founded the Capuchin Convent of Bornhoffen, at the foot of the vine-covered mountain on which the two burghs stand, with the unfortunate lady's estate.

ancient priory, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Siegburg, surrounded by the huts of vine-dressers.

At *Ethrenthal* there are mines of silver, copper, and lead.

A quarter of a league further on the left is *Welmich*, with a gothic tower. The environs are picturesque; and behind the village are the ruins of the old castle of *Thurmberg*, likewise called *Maus*. Fertile gardens and rich meadows extend along the banks of the river. The view is lovely.

ST GOAR.

Inn. The Lily, not very excellent.

St Goar extends along the shore, and on a very high rock behind it may be seen the ancient fort of *Rheinfels*. This place had formerly a convent of monks, called *Marterberg*; but Count Thierry of Katzenelenbogen, surnamed the Rich, transformed this peaceable residence into a strong castle, and compelled boats descending the Rhine to pay a toll. Sixty of the towns on the Rhine opposed this act of violence, and sent troops to the blockade of the castle, which they besieged for fifteen months without success. They then formed a league with several other towns and princes, and thence originated the first confederation of the Rhine, which succeeded in destroying the greater part of the small castles, whose lords carried on open robbery. This confederation, however, afterward fell in the unequal struggle of the territorial lords against the independence of the towns. The fort of *Rheinfels* was defended in 1692 by the brave colonel Gorz, against Tallard, who terminated the contest by setting fire to his camp and retiring. During the revolution, it surrendered to the French on the first summons, and was afterwards blown up by them.

Opposite *St Goar* is the village

of *St Goarshausen*, which forms the angle of a bay made by the Rhine. At the top of a mountain behind this village is the old castle of *Katz*, which was destroyed by the French in 1807. The mountain of *Petersberg* produces an excellent red wine, which is considered equal to that of *Assmannshausen*.

At a short distance further is an enormous rock on the left, called *Lurleyberg*,* where there is a remarkable echo, which repeats five times; the report of a gun, or the sound of a hunting-horn, is frequently produced on the passing of the steam-boat, to astonish—not the natives—but my friends “in search of the picturesque.”

In this part of the country (which is extremely wild and rocky), the pious hermit Goar established his residence, at a very distant period, and disseminated Christianity amongst the fishermen on the banks of the Rhine.

A little beyond the *Lurley*, the river assumes the appearance of a lake, enclosed by rocks. The Rhine bends on the left side, and rushes against a partially-concealed ridge of rocks, forming a terrible whirlpool, called the *Bank*, which is extremely dangerous for boats, but still more so for rafts. The current of the river directs itself towards a tower on the left, near *St Goarshausen*, against which the rafts may dash and break, if proper precautions have not been

taken. The means to avoid the danger are very simple. A large trunk of a tree, called *Hund* (Dog), is attached to the left side of the raft; and at a place near the whirlpool, it is loosened in such a manner as only to remain connected with the prow. This trunk is soon swallowed up by the whirlpool, which draws it with so much force, that the raft is gradually attracted to the left bank, and thus kept in the proper direction.

Below the bank there is another whirlpool, called *Gewirr*. There is a tradition, that this was formerly connected with the *Bingerloch* by a subterranean channel; because the remains of boats, which had been engulphed by the latter, appeared on the surface of the first.

OBERWESEL.

Inn. Rhine Hotel.

Oberwesel is one league from *St Goar*, and contains 2,500 inhabitants. It exhibits scarcely any trace of its ancient beauty. Its large Gothic church, built by Archbishop Baldwin, of Treves, stands in an isolated situation on the banks of the river. In the Church of the Minorities is a picture, painted by Diepenbeck, which represents Christ's descent from the cross. The chapel, which is seen near the wall of the town, not far from the Rhine, was erected to the memory of a boy named Werner, who was taken from his relations by the Jews, and put to death by them, after suffering numerous torments. *Oberwesel* was formerly an imperial town; but the emperor Henry VII made it a present to his brother Baldwin, Archbishop of Treves.

An excellent wine, called *Engenhöller*, is made in the environs of *Oberwesel*; and on both sides the river below the town there are several places where salmon are caught in great abundance.

* This is the *Lurley Berg*, celebrated by the Minnesinger *Marner*, as early as the twelfth century. *Lurley*, or *Lurelie*, as it is indifferently called, being derived from *Lallen*, or *Lullen*, “to stammer” and *ley*, “a rock.” Tradition has, however, made it the haunt of a fair Nixe, or Water Spirit, named *Lurley*, *Lureley*, or *Luzeley*, of whom many mad pranks are told. She is, notwithstanding, generally believed to be friendly to faithful lovers; and her punishment of the seven Countesses of *Schonberg* proves her detestation of insincerity. The boatmen on the Rhine seldom pass without invoking her, and the echoes never fail to repeat “*Lureley!*”

Near Oberwesel is the ruins of the castle of *Schonberg*. It was the birth-place of the heads of a noble family which existed as far back as the time of Charlemagne, and about the eleventh century changed its name from Belmont to *Schonberg*. The celebrated Frederick of *Schonberg*, or *Schomberg*, first developed his warlike talents under the command of Henry and William II of Orange; afterwards obtained several victories over the Spaniards; reinstated on the throne the house of Braganza; defeated in England the last hopes of the Stuarts; and finally died at the battle of the Boyne, in 1690.

The mountain of *Martinsberg* is adorned with a pretty house, delightfully situated, belonging to the Catholic vicar.

The right beyond Oberwesel on the Rhine abounds with picturesque views, formed by groups of rocks and mountains. A large quantity of slates is found in the environs. Here the gardening is excellent, extending down to the river, and the vines reaching to the summit of the mountains.

The small town of

CAUB,

formerly belonged to the Counts of Nuringens, whose family became extinct during the thirteenth century; but has, since 1802, been attached to Nassau. The vessels at this place are numerous, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in wine and slates. The wine made at Caub is ranked amongst the best Rhenish wines.

On a mountain above Caub, frowning like a citadel, is the castle of *Gutenfels*. This castle was almost entirely demolished in 1807, so that only the outer walls remain. In ancient writings it is always called Cub, and derived its name of *Gutenfels* (rock of Guda) from the Countess of Guda, whose

great beauty rendered her a favourite of the Emperor Richard. The landgrave William of Hesse Cassel besieged it, without success, in 1504; and near the custom-house may be seen a stone, on which this event is recorded in verse. On the projection of a rock is a sort of alcove, whence there is a fine view of the river which flows beneath. From this point Gustavus Adolphus gave his orders, during the thirty years' war, to attack the Spaniards, who had taken up a position opposite.

Opposite Caub, in the centre of the river, situated on a rock, is the castle of *Pfalz* (pronounced *Falbz*), formerly called *Pfalzgrafenstein*. A small staircase forms the ascent to this building. In one of the towers of the castle a room is shewn where it is said the wives of the Counts of the Palatinate came to be confined. It has likewise several dungeons, used as state prisons; and a remarkably deep well, which is cut out of the rock, and does not receive its water from the Rhine. The *Pfalz* was no doubt erected originally as a toll-house. It now belongs to the Duke of Nassau.

It was at this place that the Prussian and Russian army, under the orders of Blucher, passed the Rhine, January 1, 1814.

In the Rhine, above *Pfalz*, is the *Wildes Geführt*, a kind of whirlpool, formed by the river in turning round some rocks and small heaps of sand. The danger may be avoided in calm weather, by suffering the boat to glide with the current, which will direct it safely. The passage is only rendered dangerous by sudden gusts of wind, when the boats run the risk of being driven against the rocks, near the right bank.

BACHARACH

is situated three leagues from Bingen, on the banks of the Rhine,

and at the foot of a very steep mountain. The walls of the town formerly extended as far as the old castle of *Stahleck*, but part of the space is now planted with vines. Two historical facts bear testimony to the excellence of the wine of Bacharach, namely, that Pope Pius II (better known under the name of Eneas Sylvius) caused a tun to be sent annually to Rome; and that the emperor Wenzel granted independence to the town of Nuremberg for four butts of this wine.

Bacharach produces several articles, in which a considerable trade is carried on; particularly wine, iron in bars, old iron, starch, and beer. It is the natal place of the painters Kugelgen.

The Castle of *Stahleck*, the ruins only of which are now visible, had formerly its own lords, by whom the convent of Chumbd, near Simmern, was founded. This castle was pillaged during the thirty years' war, and rebuilt by the elector Charles Louis, in 1666, but soon after blown up by the French, in the war respecting the Orleans succession. Below the castle of *Stahleck* are the ruins of the church of St Werner, a beautiful monument of Gothic architecture, erected at a time when that art had attained the highest perfection.

On the south side, between Bacharach and Rheindiebach, are the ruins of the Williamite convent of *Furstenthal*.

Near Bacharach is an island in the Rhine, which includes about thirty acres of ground; between this island and the right bank is the stone, which, even in old writings, bore the name of *Ara Bacchi*. The appearance of this stone above the water augurs a good vintage, as it is only visible in very fine weather, when the waters are low.

The elector Charles Theodore established a great road, which com-

mences just beyond Bacharach, and passes through part of the valley of Steeg: by this road merchandise which has been conveyed on the Rhine, is sent to Simmern and to the Moselle. In the valley just mentioned are the ruins of the old castle of *Stalberg*, very near the village of *Steeg*. The ancient Counts of the Palatinate were accustomed to reside occasionally in this castle, as well as in that of *Furstenberg*, which is situated in the valley of Diebach.

Near the hamlet of *Rheindiebach*, a quarter of a league above Bacharach, is a remarkable echo at the entrance of the valley. Amongst the ruins of the castle of *Furstenberg* is a garden, whence there is a fine prospect. The vines near these ruins produce excellent red and white wine.

Lorchhausen, a small village, was formerly the boundary of the lower Rheingau. The ruins of *Sarec*, on the Bischofsberg, above the village, are the remains of the fortress which defended the frontier.

The environs of the village of *Niedheim* on the right are beautiful, and at a distance may be seen the ruins of the old castles of *Furstenberg* and *Stahleck*. The river forms several bends, and resembles a lake, terminated by the small town of Bacharach.

On the left is the market town of

LORCH,

which forms the boundary of the Rheingau. It formerly had a castle built by archbishop Henry III, in 1348, only the ruins of which are now visible. Opposite this place are the ruins of *Furstenberg*; and near to Lorch* is the mountain of *Kedrich*, or Devil's Ladder, the

* Beside the little town of Lorch, or Lorch, rises the precipitous mountain of Kedrich. It has received the name of the

ascent of which is very steep. Behind Lorch is the valley of *Wisperthal*, whence a north-east wind issues called *Wisperwind*; which is a singular phenomenon.

Lorch is one of the most ancient towns of the Rheingau. It was here that the first red wine on the Rhine was made. The vicinity of Rheinberg compelled the inhabitants to arm and build a castle, which gave its name to several families. The Gilgen of Lorch were the most celebrated possessors of it. The church is an ancient edifice.

On the right is the village of *Heinbach*. Above are the ruins of *Heimbürg*.

Before you reach Asmannshausen, are some remains of ancient baths, said to be of Roman origin; and on the right the village of *Dreyeckshausen* or *Trechtlinghausen*. A quarter of a league above this village are the ruins of the church or chapel of St. Clement. The mountains are a short distance from the banks of the river. On one of them are the ruins of the Castle of *Sonneck*, which was destroyed by Rodolph I in 1282.

On the left is the village of *Asmannshausen*, and on the right the ruins of the Castles of *Vautsberg* or *Vogtsberg*, *Reichenstein*, *Re-*

hinstein, and a little lower, the Castle of *Falkenberg*, lately repaired.

An excellent red wine is made at Asmannshausen, but it has no good inn. Behind the village is a small footpath leading to the hamlet of *Alhausen*, and to the suppressed convent of the Capuchins of *Northottes*, which is situated farther in the wood.

About three hundred yards this side of the *Mäusethurm* is the *Bingerloch*, or Hole of Bingen; it is an opening made through a ridge of rocks which crosses the bed of the river. This undertaking was executed by means of gunpowder, towards the end of the seventeenth century; at the expense of some Frankfort timber-merchants, in order that large boats and rafts might pass down the river. There is but little danger in passing by the Bingerloch with a pilot who knows his business; and if the water is high, the spot is scarcely visible.

On nearing Bingen, the traveller passes near the *Mäusethurm* (Mouse Tower), the erection of which is absurdly attributed to Hatto II, Archbishop of Mayence. The glaring anachronism is sufficient to refute this opinion. Hatto died in 970, and this tower was not built till the thirteenth century, when the Archbishops of Mayence levied a toll on vessels passing up and down the river. It is most probable, therefore, that this tower was erected as a toll house. It also serves as a light house, and in later times was mounted with guns, then called *mousserie*; and thus from *Mous*, or *Mousenthurm*, has been derived its present name. During the last century it has been in ruins.

The current of water begins to be very strong in the environs of this tower; and at some distance from it there are rocks which appear above the water when the Rhine is low, and against which boats sometimes run.

Devil's Ladder, because the Devil himself rode up this hill on horseback. Others say, that a bold and amorous young knight, who had carried off the heiress of the Burgh of Lorch, performed the same extraordinary feat. Another version states, that a ladder was absolutely made and fixed against the precipice, in the short space of one night, by some friendly elves, to enable a young knight, named Ruthelm, to rescue the fair Garlinda, daughter of one Sibo Von Lorch, from the power of the gnomes who inhabited the caverns of the *Whisperthal* (a wild ravine in the neighbourhood) and whom Sibo had incautiously offended. A Sir Hilchen, or Gilgen Von Lorch (*whose saddle is still preserved in the town-house!*) galloped up the Kedrick, and released his lady-love from a lofty tower, to which she had been borne by the irritated gnomes aforesaid.

The mountain of *Ruppertsberg* is situate on this side of the Nahe. In 1148, Lady Hildegard of Sponheim, famous for her piety, founded a convent on this mountain, the ruins of which may still be seen: at this place she wrote her prophecies; and here also Bartholomew of Holzhausen afterwards composed his visions. He was visited by Charles II, to whom he predicted his restoration to the English throne. He also predicted, but with less success, the establishment of the Roman Catholic religion in England. The Gothic chapel and the corridors of the convent, which are situated between rocks, have a picturesque appearance. The fountain which Hildegard is said to have excavated with her own hands, is still visible.

BINGEN.

Inns. *Victoria* and *Cheval Blanc*, both good and moderate.

Bingen, situated at the mouth of the Nahe, contains 5,300 inhabitants. On the left is the mountain of Rudesheim, and near it stands the old castle of *Ehrenfels*, entirely surrounded by rocks. Behind Bingen runs a chain of mountains covered with wood, and beneath them is the Bingerlock. More than one old castle in ruins appear suspended from a steep rock; and in the distance amongst some trees may be perceived the remains of the church or chapel of St Clement. The river first rushes with impetuosity towards this chain of black mountains; but afterwards turns suddenly to the north, breaking against the rocks in the environs of the tower of the Mouse.

"It is very evident (says Schreiber) that the ridge of mountains near Bingen was formerly obstructed by rocks, which opposed a sort of dyke to the waters of the Rhine, and gave rise to the formation of an extensive lake between Laden-

burg, Spire, Mannheim, Mayence, Grossgerau, and Pfungstadt. This mass of water having risen over the dyke, fell with impetuosity to the bottom of the precipice; and it was not till after many ages that the river effected a free passage, the rocks being then broken by the violence of the current, or more probably, in consequence of one of those grand revolutions of nature which sometimes take place." Charlemagne enlarged the bed of the Rhine, but there was scarcely yet sufficient room for moderate-sized boats to pass. The elector Sigismund of Mayence rendered the passage less dangerous, and made it navigable for large boats, in the thirteenth century. The navigation was also improved by the French and Swedes in the seventeenth century, and still more by the merchants of Frankfort.

Bingen carries on considerable trade between Mayence and Cologne. The goods exported consist principally of corn, wine, salt, pearl-ash, tartar, clover, rape-oil, vinegar, and brandy. The wines are most of them in the district of Bingen, and in the environs of the Nahe, and they are sent both up and down the river, but particularly to Frankfort, whence they are conveyed by land to the northern countries. The wine of Scharlach is most celebrated among the wines of Bingen.

From the ruins of the old château of Klopp, or Castrum of Drusus, which overlooks the town, the prospect is magnificent; the town, which is situated immediately under it, has the appearance of a grand panorama, and opposite to it is the mountain of Rudesheim, with the Niederwald. The eye may also follow the whole course of the Rhine from the farthest extremity of the horizon to the Bingerloch; and in another direction may overlook the valley of the Nahe, whence there is also a distant

view of Mont Tonnerre. Tradition asserts that the Emperor Henry IV was confined here for a long time. This castle was formerly considered impregnable, but was destroyed by the French in 1689.

Excursion from Bingen to Kreuznach.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the steamers, and convey travellers to Kreuznach for 12 s. gros each person.

The hire of a carriage with two horses to go to and return from Kreuznach is five florins; the distance from Bingen is nine English miles.

Strangers will be much pleased by a visit to Kreuznach. The drive from Bingen is interesting.

Hotels. Several large establishments, in which a table d'hôte is provided daily at one o'clock. Prices: dinner, 2 frs.; breakfast, 1 fr. There are separate tables, at which dinners à la carte, and other refreshments, can be had at all hours.

Kreuznach, an ancient town of 9,200 inhabitants, situated in the Valley of the *Nahe*. It is much resorted to by visitors from all nations, on account of its saline springs, the salubrity of the air, and the beauty of its situation. The baths are handsome; they are erected near the source of the saline spring upon an island, formed by the windings of the river, about a quarter of a mile from the town. They are approached by pretty shady walks, through avenues of trees, at the end of which stand the baths and reading room in a grove of acacias. It is during the season (which commences in May and continues until September) a gay and lively spot; interesting excursions may be made from hence to the Castle of Rheingrafenstein, perched upon the pinnacle of a rock of red porphyry upwards of 600 feet high; the ruins may be reached in half an

hour in a carriage, they command a fine view of the river. The salt-works belonging to the Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, at Carlshale, on the right bank of the *Nahe*, are curious, as are those of Munster am stein. The castles of Ebernberg, and the abbey and castles of Sponheim, are a beautiful carriage drive.

The town is historically known to the English by the death of General Talbot, who, in conjunction with the Sweeds in the thirty years' war, stormed the castle. The waters of Kreuznach have been found most efficacious in all cutaneous diseases, diseases of the glands, indigestion, &c. Brine baths may be had here, independent of its springs.

RUDESHEIM.*

Inn. Darmstädter Hof.

Rudesheim is remarkable for its ancient castles; the most remarkable of which is the *Nieder Burg*, or *Fort Ingelheim*, close to the Rhine. This was a supreme court in the time of Charlemagne; it afterwards belonged to the Archbishop of Mayence, and in the thirteenth century became the property of the Rudesheim family. After the extinction of this family,

* Hans Broemser, of Rudesheim, having been taken prisoner by the Saracens, made a vow, that should he be rescued, he would dedicate his only daughter, the lovely Giesèla, to the service of Heaven. On his subsequent deliverance and return to his castle on the Rhine, he learned that Giesèla had unconsciously frustrated his intentions, by plighting her troth to a young German knight, named Odon, and that the lovers had impatiently awaited his return, in the full assurance of their union receiving his sanction. In a transport of fury the stern Crusader cursed the unfortunate lady, who precipitated herself into the river. Her body was found by some fishermen close by the ruin called the Mouse Tower, in the middle of the Bingerloch; and to her self-destruction, under a father's malediction, popular superstition has ascribed the general turbulence of the waters in that neighbourhood.

it passed through various hands to Count Metternich, who sold it to Count Ingelheim. Its present possessor has restored it in so perfect a manner that it might be mistaken for the original building. It affords a curious picture of ancient times.

Close to the Nieder Burg is the *Oberz* or *Boosenburg*, consisting of two buildings of different periods; and near the market-place is a third fort, called the *Vorderberg*, only one tower of which remains.

The fourth castle is the *Bromserburg*; which is situated in the highest part of the town. It belongs to the Counts of Coudenhofen. These ruins have a very picturesque effect. The knights' hall, the bedroom, and the chapel, still remain. Here also are shown various antiquities connected with the history of the Bromser family.

The Saalhof, in the market-place of Rudesheim, is supposed to have been a royal palace. Rudesheim carries on a large trade in wine, and its boatmen are famous for their skill. Many rafts are constructed here.

Nearly opposite Rudesheim is the village of Kempten, picturesquely situated at the foot of Rochusberg.

The vineyards, situated on the mountain behind Rudesheim, produce very good wine. The first vines were planted there in the eleventh century, under the direction of Sigefroi, Archbishop of Mayence.

Leaving Rudesheim, one of the finest views of the Rhine presents itself. This town extends along the banks of the river, and at the extremity of it is seen the ancient chateau of the knights of Bromser. The Rochusberg is situated on the right, and opposite Rudesheim appears the town of Bingen. The whole scene is closed in by rocks, which rise near the mouth of the

Nahe, and on each side of the Rhine, forming a gulph in which the river appears to be swallowed up.

Between Rudesheim and Geisenheim stands *Eubingen*, formerly a convent; it is now an arsenal and an infirmary. When Albert of Austria made war against the elector, and approached Bingen, the nuns of Ruppertsberg, near Bingen, took refuge in this convent, where they preserved, until within a few years, several MS. letters of St Hildegard, the first abbess of Ruppertsberg; also her ring, bearing this inscription—'I suffer willingly;' and a prayer-book, ornamented with pictures, which she was accustomed to use, and which is said to have been given to her by St Bernhard. The greater part of the building was taken down in 1816, and the remainder turned into an arsenal.

At *Geisenheim* there are some pretty country seats, belonging to the Counts of Ingleheim and Degenfeld, M. Gontard, &c. The church contains the tomb of the elector, John Philip, of Schoenborn, a man of excellent character. The fanatic Barthelemy Holtzhausen, and the celebrated Leibnitz, were once in his service.

The Rhine, near Geisenheim, is 2,000 feet in breadth.

Some distance on the left is *Johannisberg* (Mount St John), or *Bischofsberg*, which is divided into a sort of terrace, rises with a gentle slope, and overlooks a delightful country. From this mountain may be seen the whole extent of the Rheingau, with its numberless towns and villages, its country seats, its convents, its mountains, and its ancient chateaux; including also a view of the river, with its scattered islands.

The famous priory of *Johannisberg* was founded in 1109, by Rutward II, Archbishop of Mayence;

and Count Rodolphus, or Rheinhof, of the Rheingau, enriched it by very considerable donations. Archbishop Adalbert converted the priory into an abbey in 1130. It was dissolved in 1567, the cloister having been burnt fifteen years before by Albert of Brandenburg. The Swedes destroyed the remaining buildings during the thirty years' war. In 1641, Johannisberg was sold for 30,000 florins to Hubert de Bleymann, treasurer of the empire, whose heirs resigned it, in 1716, to the abbey of Fulde. The building then arose from its ruins, and the cultivation of vines was increased. The wines made at this place are the dearest, and are considered the best of the Rhenish wines. The vineyards occupy a space of sixty-three acres, and produce annually twenty-five hogsheads, each containing 1,300 bottles, usually worth 20,000 to 24,000 florins, but amounting in good years to double that sum, exclusive of other wines of inferior quality. The wines are all of the Riesling kind, and the best grow nearest to the house. The vintages take place a fortnight later than in other parts of the Rheingau. The grapes which fall to the ground in consequence of this delay are collected together by forks made for this purpose. In 1809, the wine of the first quality was sold at four florins a bottle, and the inferior at three florins and a half. The wines of 1779, 1788, and 1805, are sold as high as twelve florins a bottle. In 1816, this estate was given to Prince Metternich by the Emperor of Austria.

The villages of *Winkel* and *Mittelheim* are on the left after passing Johannisberg. *Oestrich* is surrounded with country seats; also at *Erbach* there are several villas, one of which belongs to the Burgrave of Westfalen.

ELLFELD,

The principal place in the Rhein-

gau, and remarkable for its Gothic towers, is situated half a league from Nieder Walluf. There is a fine range of country houses on the banks of the river, the most remarkable of which belongs to the Counts of Elz. The boatmen who live here are famous for their skill in the navigation of the Rhine. Ellfeld was formerly called *Alta Villa*, and was raised to the rank of a town in the fourteenth century, by Louis of Bavaria. It was originally a palace, which Otho I gave to the church of Mayence, and was the usual residence of the bishops and of several noble families in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Henry Bechtermunz, a pupil and companion of Guttemberg, established a printing press here in the fifteenth century.

At *Walluf*, which is termed the gate of the Rheingau, on the bank of the river, is a pretty country house belonging to the Count of Stadion. The whole country between this place and Lorchhausen is called the *Rheingau*, which, under the dominion of the Franks, formed a distinct district, and was given by Louis, the last Carolingian king, to the Archbishop of Mayence. Between Walluf and *Budenheim*, on the opposite side of the Rhine, is a ferry.

The next place on the left is *Schierstein*, where there is a beautiful garden which formerly belonged to the family of Holzhausen. Schierstein might with great propriety be called the orchard of the Rheingau, as it produces an immense quantity of fruit, some of which is sent to a great distance. In its vicinity are the ruins of the castle of *Frauenstein*.

About a league before you reach Mayence is *Biberich* (*Hôtel du Rhin*), the residence of the Duke of Nassau, which was built by Prince George Augustus, in the beginning of the eighteenth cen-

ture. This château is particularly well situated on the banks of the river, and contains handsome and well-furnished apartments. The dining room is a rotunda adorned with pillars of Limburg marble. Behind the château extends a vast and beautiful garden, by which it is united to a delightful and very fertile part of the country. In this garden stands the old château of *Mosbach*, but it is not allowed to be opened to the public in general. Some valuable monuments are preserved there, collected from various places, and bearing different dates, but most of them have been brought from the convent of Eberbach, which has been sequestrated.

Near Biberich is a sort of rampart with a deep ditch, extending from the bank of the river to the forest of Landswald, which passes round the Rheingau, and terminates near Lorch. From a neighbouring height the traveller will enjoy a magnificent prospect; at his feet is seen a delightful country interspersed with fruit trees, and having the appearance of a beautiful garden, bordered by the château of Biberich, and the silvery waters of the Rhine; on the other side of the river appears the village of *Mombach*, crowned with a small wood of fir-trees, and beyond it is *Gonsenheim*. The blue mountains of the Rheingau raise their lofty summits on the right bank of this river, which resembles a majestic lake, whose waters reflect the villages of Schierstein, Ellfeld, and Walluf; three places situated on its banks. In the distance are seen the mountains of Johannisberg and Rochusberg, and at the furthest extremity of the horizon may be perceived the Bingerloch. The prospect is not less charming on the side of Mayence, Castel, and Hochheim. Behind the heights of *Erbenheim*, on a hill, stand the ruins of the castle of

Sonnenberg, formerly the residence of the Emperor Adolphus of Nassau.

Neid Ingelheim is two leagues from Mayence, on the road to Bingen. The hill near it commands a beautiful view, embracing the whole of the Rheingau between Ellfeld and Bingen. Several authors have mentioned Ingelheim as the birth place of Charlemagne. It is certain that he built a superb stone palace here, between the years 768 and 774, and that he frequently resided in it. One hundred pillars, brought from Rome and Ravenna, decorated the outside of this palace. Several general diets and some councils were held there, and Ingelheim has been the theatre of more than one interesting scene in the history of Germany. Frederick I repaired the palace, and Charles IV was the last Emperor who resided in it. Frederick also built a new chapel here, in which he placed some canons of the Royal Chapter of Prague; but Ingelheim was soon afterwards given by him in pledge to the house of the Electors of the Palatinate, who retained possession of it till within a short time. In the war between Frederick the Victorious and the Archbishop Adolphus of Mayence, the palace was burnt by the troops of the latter.

MAYENCE.

Hotels. *Hôtel du Rhin*, opposite the landing place of the steam vessels which go to and return from Mannheim; is a large establishment of the first class, and one of the best on the Rhine; the dinners are good and well served. The bedrooms are large, well furnished, and remarkably clean; and the servants civil and attentive. The prices are very moderate. *Hôtel de Hollande*; a large, well-situated house, with good accommodations.

Angleterre, facing the bridge. *Europe* and *Hessian Hotels*. Three Crowns, dirty and dismal.

Mayence, formerly the residence of the first elector of Germany, and more recently the chief place of a department of France, is now the most important town in the Grand Duchy of Hesse. It is situated in the midst of the most beautiful and fertile country in Germany, opposite the mouth of the Main, partly on the brow of a little hill, and partly on the banks of the river. Its population amounts to 36,000, without including the garrison, which consists of 12,000 Prussians and Austrians, this town being an important fortress of the Confederation.

Martius Agrippa, one of the generals of Augustus, established in this place an entrenched camp, intended to oppose the Germans, who came in a body from Wiesbaden with the intention of passing to the left bank. Drusus Germanicus afterwards constructed in the same place the fort called Magontiacum. This fort extended, following the same direction as the town, from the Mount St Alban to the brow of the mountain called Linsenberg; and on the other side, from the brow of the mountain called Gauthorberg to the ancient Drusensee (Lake of Drusus), outside the gate called Gauthor. The monuments, which take their date from this epoch, are, the Eichelstein, or Drususstein (stone of Drusus), on the ramparts, and the aqueduct near Zahlbach. The Roman antiquities found here have been deposited in the gallery of antiquities. Three years after the foundation of Magontiacum, Drusus established another fort opposite the first, which is now called Castel.

It was in the year 70 of the Christian era, that the twenty-second legion, which, under the

Emperor Titus, had assisted in the conquest of Jerusalem, came to garrison Mayence, and with it came Crescentius, who is supposed to have been the first that taught the Christian religion on the banks of the Rhine under the title of bishop. The Emperor Trajan erected a fort at the mouth of the Main, which became afterwards, under the reign of the Carlovingian kings, the royal château called Kufstein. Adrian enlarged the fort of Magontiacum, and it is said that he built two new forts, one of them, which was called the upper fort, was situated on a height near the village of Wissenau, about half a league from Mayence, on the side of Oppenheim; and the other, called the lower fort, stood on the north side of the town, opposite to the first, at a place called Hauptstein.

Mayence suffered much during the grand struggle between the Germans and the Romans, and was afterwards entirely devastated. It remained buried in ruins till the time of the Franks. Charlemagne established a convent and school on Mount St Alban; he also constructed a wooden bridge over the Rhine, which rested on stone piers. The piers of this bridge are to be seen in the new museum. It was about this time that Winifred, or Boniface, was nominated Bishop of Mayence, and the town, which became the seat of a metropolitan church, rapidly increased.

The commerce of the towns situated on the Rhine, which was very flourishing in the thirteenth century, being continually interrupted by the banditti, whose chiefs resided in the châteaux on the banks of the river, Arnaud Walpoden, a citizen of Mayence, was the first who persuaded his fellow-citizens to form a league with the other towns. This league, known under the name of the Hanseatic Confederation, was concluded in 1355;

more than one hundred towns situated on the Rhine, and several princes, counts, and other nobles, united in it. The châteaux which served as an asylum for the banditti were burnt, and their ruins, which still exist, form a very picturesque appearance. It is to the first founder of the Hanseatic league that the counts of Bassenheim Walpoden owe their origin. It was towards the close of the thirteenth century that the town of Mayence attained its greatest splendour, and that the arts and sciences were in the most flourishing state. The poets called Minnesänger, or Trabadours, made this place their principal residence. The one most celebrated was Henry Frauenlob, who died in 1318, and whose coffin was carried to the grave by the women of Mayence. He was buried in the cathedral, where the stone which covered his tomb is still to be seen. The epitaph has lately been renewed.

It was about this time that the Rhenish confederation built the Kaufhaus at Mayence, one of the most elegant monuments in the environs of the Rhine. This building was pulled down in 1813 to prevent its falling to decay, and a large square has been formed on its site, opposite to the hotel of the *Three Crowns*, which is remarkable for its antiquity, having been an inn since 1360.

This town gained great celebrity in the fifteenth century by the invention of printing, an honour of which Strasburg and Haarlem have in vain endeavoured to deprive it. The attempts which Guttemberg (the original inventor of printing) first made at Strasburg, succeeded afterwards at Mayence. This town soon afterwards lost all its splendour by the terrible war with Didier of Isenburg, and Adolphus of Nassau. The printers were amongst the number of those who emigrated to the other towns of Germany,

where they taught the newly-discovered art. Didier, who after the death of Adolphus became again bishop of Mayence, rebuilt the château of Martinsburg (which has since been demolished under the French government), and in 1417 founded an university. In the year 1797 the town of Mayence became subject to France, but was restored to Germany in 1814, with all the beautiful country of the Middle and Lower Rhine. Mayence is now the capital of the province of Rhenish Hesse, and the principal seat of the administration of justice. It has a bishop, a chapter, a public seminary, a medical school, a gymnasium possessing the collection of instruments formerly at the library, a lying-in establishment, and a vaccine institution.

The principal public places are: the Parade, formerly the Castle square; the Thiermarkt, or cattle market, the *forum gentile* of the Romans; the Provision market; the Haymarket; the Brand or Commercial square; the Flax market; the Leichhof or cemetery; the Tennis court; the Guttemberg square, in which is the theatre, and bronze statue of Guttemberg, erected in 1837.

The most remarkable object in the town is the *Cathedral*, which suffered a little in a siege during the late war. This edifice presents specimens of the different styles of architecture from the year 900 to 1500. The east choir and its entrance appear to be of the year 900, the nave of 1000, and the west choir of 1100. The church has two choirs, two cupolas, and four towers. The chapels along the nave are of the early part of the fourteenth century. The cathedral contains the tombs of Bishop Albert of Brandenburg, the grand Prior of Dalberg, the General Count de Lamberg, Jean Georges de Schönborn, Festrada, wife of Charlemagne, and

Frauenlob: the two latter are the most remarkable. The baptismal font was cast in 1325. The *Teutonic house*, now the Grand Duke's palace, which was the residence of Napoleon when at Mayence. The Dalberg Palace. The *Citadel*, viewed by permission, from whence there is a view of one of the finest countries in Germany. The ancient Schröder coffee-house, where there is a reading-room and a casino, to which strangers are admitted after being introduced by a member. It is situated in the place where formerly stood the house belonging to the family of Gensfleisch of Sorgenloch, and which is called *Zum Guttemberg*, whence the inventor of printing derived his name. His printing office was in the court called *Zum Jungen*, near the ancient church of the Franciscans, where the arms of the Guttemberg family are still to be seen. Guttemberg first made use of long and movable wooden letters. Faust, or Fust, who lived in the hotel of the Three Kings in the Shoemakers' street (Schustergasse), made use of cast letters, which were invented by Schöffer, of Gernsheim on the Rhine, not far from Mayence. This man was the preceptor of Faust's children, and afterwards became his son-in-law. A column, commemorating the invention of printing, was erected here, October, 4, 1824. The *Eichelstein*, near the mountain of St James. This is the interior of a monument erected in honour of Drusus. The carved stones with which the outside was covered have fallen a prey to the universal destroyer, Time. The *Favorite*, which was formerly a summer palace of the Elector, but was destroyed during the siege of Mayence. It is now a promenade.

The *Museum* of Roman monuments and Picture gallery now occupies part of the old palace, which has been partly restored; the former is certainly a more complete col-

lection than is to be found in any other town out of Italy; it consists of twenty-seven altars and votive stones, as well as more than sixty other stones belonging to the Roman legions, all of which have been found in the environs of Mayence. Here also is preserved the model of a stone bridge which Napoleon had projected across the Rhine. The *Gallery of Pictures*, the principal of which are, an 'Apollonia,' by Domenichino; a 'Carmelite on his knees,' by Hannibal Carracci; an 'Ascension of the Holy Virgin,' by Francis de Guercino; 'Christ in the Temple,' by Jordaens; 'Adam and Eve,' by Albert Dürer; and the 'Menagerie,' by Rubens, in which the animals are painted by Snyders. The *Library*, containing about eighty thousand volumes, among which there are some valuable works, particularly those printed during the infancy of the art, such as the Psalter of 1459, the Bible of 1462, the Catholicon of 1460, and several thousands of others of early date. The *Museum* is shown to travellers at all reasonable hours.

English Divine Service takes place in the chapel of St Joseph, every Sunday at eleven and three o'clock.

Mr Labern and Mr Faber, booksellers, keep an extensive assortment of guides, maps, &c.

The military bands stationed in Mayence perform every Friday evening from four till six, in the New Gardens (Anlagen). The attendance is generally fashionable and numerous, and parties frequently come from Wiesbaden and Frankfort to enjoy this musical treat.

The *New Theatre* in the Guttemberg place is open four times a week in winter, and occasionally during the summer.

Post office at the Three Crowns. Letters for England leave Mayence at seven in the morning, and arrive in summer about ten in the morning.

There is a very agreeable promenade along the banks of the Rhine, which has been newly planted. The Roman aqueduct, and the cemetery, near *Zahlmach*, are likewise worthy of the traveller's observation.

Steam Boats regularly leave Mayence for Mannheim, Coblenz, and Cologne every day. For fares and time of departure see companies' bills.

It takes nine hours to go from Mayence to Cologne; a day from Cologne to Nimeguen; a day from Nimeguen to Rotterdam; and twenty-two or twenty-four hours from Rotterdam to London, and five hours and a half from Mayence to Mannheim.

Railway Trains from Mayence to Frankfort from the 16th May to the 30th September, at half-past six, nine, half-past eleven, three, half-past five, and half-past eight; fares, first class, 2 fl. 6 kr.; second class, 1 fl. 27 kr.; third class, 1 fl. To Wiesbaden at quarter before eight, quarter-past ten, quarter before twelve, quarter-past four, and quarter before seven; fares, first class, 36 kr.; second class, 24 kr.; third, 18 kr.

Messrs Nachmann and Sons, bankers and money changers, Schuster street, 110, at the corner of Jesuits' street, behind the theatre, and nearly opposite the old university, now used as a barrack.

AUTHORISED CHARGE

For the transport of Carriages and Luggage to and from the Steam-packets, to the Hotels and Railway Station.

	fl.	kr.
For each trunk, weighing 40 pounds and upwards	0	18
For each trunk or portmanteau above 15 and under 40	0	12
For small packages under 15 pounds	0	3
If the traveller has but one piece under 15 pounds	0	6
For a light carriage	1	0

	fl.	kr.
For a heavy loaded carriage	1	30
For a pair of post horses to or from	2	12
From the boat to an omnibus or carriage on the quay, 40 pounds and upwards	0	3
under 40 pounds	0	6

If the traveller has more than four large packages, or eight small, half the above charge only.

Travellers conveyed from the steam boat or hotel to railway, or vice versa, each with one trunk, carpet-bag, and hatcase, 18 kr.; for each extra trunk, 6 kr.

Hackney Coach Fares.

In the Town.	1 Horse.	2 Horses.
	kr.	kr.
1 or 2 persons $\frac{1}{4}$ of hour	12	18
3 „ 4 „ $\frac{1}{2}$ „	18	24
1 „ 2 „ $\frac{3}{4}$ „	24	36
3 „ 4 „ 1 „	30	48
1 „ 2 „ $1\frac{1}{4}$ „	36	48
3 „ 4 „ $1\frac{1}{2}$ „	48	fl. 1 0
1 „ 2 „ 1 „	48	1 0
3 „ 4 „ 1 „	fl. 1 0	1 12

From the Railway to the Neue Anlagen, each person 18

ROUTE 19.

COBLENTZ TO EMS, NASSAU, SELTERS, SCHWALBACH, WIESBADEN, HOMBURG, AND FRANKFORT.

Distance, 14 German miles, $64\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

The scenery of the Lahn in many parts is little inferior to that of the Rhine, though on a smaller scale. The new road along its right bank from Neidhr-Lahnstein to Ems, which has superseded the old hilly road from Coblenz, presents a continued succession of beautiful scenery.

Verdant meadows, interspersed with fruit trees, hanging woods, and romantic dells, amidst the abrupt declivities of the mountains; on the left are vineyards similar to those on the Rhine. The river is at intervals dammed up by weirs, to turn the water to mills, on the margin of the river.

Passing "Dorf Ems," surrounded with orchards, gardens, and vineyards, we enter the town of

EMS.

Hotels. Angleterre. Russie. Quatre Saisons : breakfast, 36 kr. ; dinner at table d'hôte, 1 fl. 12 kr. ; beds from 1 fl.

The accommodation provided for visitors in the "Kurhaus" alone, consists of 100 baths, and 273 apartments, with a restaurateur in the establishment for the supply of provisions, wine, &c.

The price of each room and its number is marked on the door, which varies from 36 kr. to 1 fl. 30 krs. per day. The price of the baths is also fixed from their situation, viz., from 18 to 36 krs., 1 fl., and 1 fl. 30 krs. each.

In this building are extensive suits of apartments for the accommodation of sovereigns, and other exalted personages, who annually visit this place, among whom are the Emperor and Empress of Russia, King of Hanover, &c.

Ems, one of the oldest German watering places, lies in a narrow valley, which is formed of argillet-hills, watered by the Lahn. A huge group of rocks rise close by the ducal bathing-houses, called *Baederley*, the roughest of all, at whose heads the fabulous Haselmann's caves are situated. The country is wild, but neither rough nor barren, and can boast of a great variety of beauties. There are two wells for drinking, and a number of springs for bathing. Their different temperatures rise from 17° Reaum. to 37° or 72°—115° Fahren. The component parts of the water are, carbonic acid, carbonic acid gas, carbonate of lime, and natron, carbonate and sulphate of natron, and silicious earth. By means of its abundance of carbonic acid, united with a volatile hepatic gas, this water, which is used for drinking and bathing, is highly useful in many disorders.

The following are the opinions of recent medical writers, as to the efficacy of the mineral waters of Ems. The first, Dr Vogler, states "that they are beneficial in affections of the chest and lungs; asthma; pleurisy; spitting of blood; hysteric and hypochondriac affections; dropsy of the chest; and disordered respiration: also for female complaints it has a high reputation."

Dr Thilenius remarks, "that they operate on the human constitution mildly but efficiently, with little disturbance of the functions of the body. On this account they agree well with delicate persons whose nerves are morbidly sensitive; the sad effects of mental emotions, or other debilitating causes. They have a soothing and tranquillizing effect on the nervous system. They are potent in dismissing glandular swellings, and promoting absorption of abnormal deposits.

Dr Jas. Johnson gives the following cautions and advice:—"The preparation for the waters of Ems, as of all other mineral springs, is of the greatest importance, and is too little attended to. The best season is between the beginning of May and the end of September. The waters are taken early in the morning. Weakly patients should begin with small portions, till they are accustomed to the springs.

"Too much water, like too much food, will produce the same distension and discomfort of the stomach; and the quantity must be regulated by the power of digestion; from two to three wine-glasses full of the water, taken twice or thrice at intervals of a quarter of an hour, will in general be sufficient. Gentle exercise between the doses is also necessary; temperance is essentially so, during the use of these waters, as they generally excite the appetite."

The morning is the best time

bathing; the patient should not continue too long in the water at first, not more than from ten minutes to half an hour, and keep moving.

Dr Döring, a physician at Ems, gives the following list of diseases which are benefited by these waters: "Among all the maladies which are alleviated or cured by the waters of Ems, the affections of the chest are of the first consideration.

1. Pulmonary complaints having their origin in other parts of the body.

2. Loss of voice, hoarseness, &c.

3. Chronic inflammation of the mucous membranes of the larynx, trachea, and bronchia. When the affection has attained the nature of pituitary phthisis, the waters of Ems work wonders, especially where gout, rheumatism, or repelled cutaneous complaints are the primary cause.

4. Chronic inflammation of the substance of the lungs themselves.

5. Debility of the chest.

6. Tubercles of the lungs, or pulmonary consumption.

7. Catarrhs, &c.

8. Spitting of blood.

9. Scrofula.

10. Nervous disorders.

11. Congestion of the liver and abdominal organs.

12. Gout and Rheumatism.

13. Chronic eruptions of the skin.

14. Disorders of the urinary system.

15. Female complaints.

Bathing during the winter is as salutary as in the summer."

The "Kursaal," or public assembly-room, is a large edifice recently built, and stands close to the river at the end of the Promenade. It consists of a spacious salon, seventy-two feet square; with a handsome gallery round it, supported by twenty columns of Limbourg marble, fifteen feet high; and over this

for a second gallery, supported by a similar row of marble columns

The ceiling and whole interior is highly decorated with painting and gilding. A splendid chandelier of cut-glass is suspended from the centre, and several smaller ones hang around it, and give the whole a magnificent effect. At each end of this room are the gaming apartments; those on the right are the card-rooms, elegantly furnished; and those on the left comprise the *salle à manger*, coffee-room, and offices.

This building communicates with a most elegant colonnade of 200 feet in length, with shops, bazaar-fashion, on one side of it; and in front a flower-garden intersected with gravel-walks, and furnished with seats, the whole looking on the river. It has a handsome front on that side, and opens to the public promenade on the bank of the river.

At the "Kursaal," during the season is a table d'hôte daily at one o'clock; the charge is 1 fl. and at four o'clock 1 fl. 48 krs.; breakfasts, 36 krs.

Tables d'hôte at one o'clock at 54 krs.; and at three, at 1 fl. 30 krs.; exclusive of wine at several other places.

As exercise is constantly recommended, and the valley and the adjacent hills afford many pleasing trips, but are beyond the convenient walk of an invalid, to assist in the extension of excursions, the donkey is pressed into their service; and a more useful, sure-footed animal, and better calculated to scramble over the mountains, could not be found.

They are well set out with saddles and bridles, and each has a brass plate with his number attached to his forehead. A sturdy driver, whose costume consists of a blue blouse with a leathern girdle

round his waist, and a red cap, attends each animal.

Breakfast and dinner over, a squadron of these animals are seen waiting at the doors of the principal hotels, ready for their riders to mount ; and having received the word of command, accompanied by a *vis a tergo* , in a thump from his driver, on he proceeds at the rate of about three or four miles per hour.

They are hired generally by the hour, for which forty kreutzers are paid.

The amusements of the town consist in a public promenade, and a ball given twice a week in the "Salle de Reunion." The walk along the bank of the river is of half a mile in extent, not the least fatiguing, and presents to the eye a variety of picturesque scenery.

In the Protestant church in the village, a quarter of a mile to the west of the town, English service is performed on every Sunday during the season, by a clergyman of the Church of England ; the expenses are defrayed by a subscription raised among the visitors ; and a collection at the door after divine service.

The *environs* of Ems are beautiful and interesting. The romantic Linkebach, the shadowy opening of a valley, on the left bank of the Lahn, is much frequented. Pleasant walks on the right bank take you to Kemnau, and on the other side, up the Spiess and Winterberg. Here you meet with beautiful prospects into the deep valleys, of wondrous forms. The village of the same name as Ems lies at a small distance from it, and hence a path takes you on your left to Fachbach, abounding in wine. About half a league farther you come to the ruins of Sportenburg, by a romantic path through thick bushes, up the mountain. The architecture of the castle is surprising. Tapering turrets, united with the walls, seem

to stand at the corners ; but when you come nearer, you find that they are pillars terminating in human heads. The Pfingstweide, a mine and melting-house, well worth seeing, lies on the road that leads to the romantic valley of Auf.

From Ems you may proceed by a convenient road along the Lahn to Nassau, which is five miles distant from it. (Inn, the *Krone*, from whence you have a fine view of the ruins of Nassau and Stein.) The road takes you through Dausenau (*Tusenu*), a league from Ems, where an octangular tower justifies the supposition that there must have been a fortification of the valley of the Lahn on that spot. Berg-Nassau, a hamlet where the avenues of a silver mine are, lies half a league upwards from thence, on the left bank of the Lahn. The little town of Nassau runs along the right bank of the Lahn. The town is reported to have been built by a Count of Lauenburg, whom the track of a stag enticed into that wild romantic valley. The late Baron Stein, who has deserved so well of Germany, resided at Nassau, and his country seat, which is beautifully situated, is shown to strangers.

A conic mount, grand and picturesque, and clothed with bushes and trees, on whose top the ruins of the castle of Nassau are seen, rises opposite to the town, on the other bank of the Lahn, which here may be crossed by a chain bridge. It was built about 1101, by Count Lauenberg, the ancestor of the Counts of Nassau. There is now a good road to these ruins, which are accessible in every direction, and you may ascend to the top of a well-preserved tower by a new convenient staircase, where the prospect of the wild mountainous environs is very interesting. The dungeon underneath the tower still exists. The ruins of the castle of

Stein lie in a bold and picturesque manner, on the north side, below the ruins of Nassau, upon a rugged huge block, which in times of yore may have separated from the rock. The father of the minister, Von Stein, had the surrounding woods formed into a charming English park. The path goes in a zig-zag, amidst trees, upwards, and resting seats are found in different spots. A small open temple, with a beautiful prospect, stands upon the projection of the rock. The mill-brook flows below into the Lahn from a beautiful lateral valley. The mount is composed of argillit. The ferrying place to the ruins lies a few paces without Nassau, near the little village of Scheuern, running along a mountain bank, on the left bank of the Lahn.

Persons wishing to proceed directly to Schwalbach should take the road by Singhofen, Holzhausen, and Kemel; but such as desire to see the other beauties of the valley of the Lahn, and the wells of Geilnau, Fachingen, and Selters, must take the road on the right bank of the Lahn, past Langenau, and Obernhof to Holzapfel, and thence to Geilnau.

The Castle of Langenau lies a short league beyond Nassau, in the plain, close to the Lahn. Its walls, turrets, and embrasures are still in very good preservation. The cloister of Arnstein lies in an oblique direction, over against Langenau. This cloister, formerly an abbey of Præmonstratensians, lies on a high rocky mount, and was originally the residence of the Counts of Arnstein. The Count Lewis, jun., was the last issue of this family, who built it in 1139, lived, and was buried there.

You now proceed through a wood to the little town of Holzapfel, in the county of the same name. The ruins of Laurenburg appear sideways on the top of a

hill, on the Lahn. Charlottenburg, a colony of Waldensians, lies near Holzapfel.

There is a very profitable lead and silver melting house between Holzapfel and Laurenburg, belonging to the Prince of Schaumburg, which annually yields 50 to 60,000 flor. The castle of Schaumburg lies within a short distance from it, on the left bank of the Lahn. Holzapfel is but a short way distant from Geilnau. This mineral spring lies on the Lahn, and is five leagues distant from Ems. It was known in time of yore, but fell into oblivion, and did not get into repute again before 1809. The water is limpid, pearly, pleasantly pungent, and if mixed with wine and sugar, froths like champagne. Its component parts are carbonic acid gas, natrin chlorate, carbonate of natron, lime, chlorate of magnesia, and iron. Upwards of 100,000 pitchers are sent annually to all parts of Germany and of Europe. The sanative powers of this water, together with its pleasant flavour, have procured it this considerable sale, which is almost equal to the acidulæ of Fachingen and Selters. It resembles the former water very much in its component parts and quality. It has proved itself particularly sanative in diseases of the abdomen, in the stone and gravel, and when taken perseveringly, not only carried off small stones, but prevented the reproduction of new ones.

Fachingen is about two leagues distant from Geilnau. The road by Schaumburg (which, like Fachingen, lies on the left bank of the Lahn) is rather longer, though no traveller will be dissatisfied with having taken it. The castle of Schaumburg lies toward the bent of a curve which the Lahn forms here. Here is the residence of the Princes of Anhalt-Bernburg-Schaumburg. The Countess Agnes

of Holzapfel bought the castle and territory of Schaumburg, in 1656, of the Count of Leiningen Westerburg, and redeemed it from the feudality of Cologne. By her granddaughter it lapsed to the present lords, together with the county of Holzapfel. The castle has an exceedingly beautiful site, and commands a charming prospect. Some farms lie at the foot of the hill. The ruins of Balduinstein are situated on the top of a hill, not far from Schaumburg. The Archbishop Balduin, of Treves, built this castle in 1325. The village of Balduinstein lies at the foot of the hill. There are considerable iron mines between the latter and the village of Hausen.

Whoever is fond of a wild, solitary landscape, as Ruesdael, Everding, and Salvator Rosa have painted it, is advised to take a trip from Nassau to the castle and borough of Katzenellenbogen. The country has a character somewhat gloomy and melancholy, but interests a susceptible mind.

The shortest way from Schaumburg to Fachingen is only three quarters of a league; but as it is an unbeaten mountain path, it may be recommended only to practised walkers; such as are not, should not mind the roundabout way of half a league by the village of Berlebach. Fachingen lies between high woody hills, in a truly romantic valley. The well, which was discovered in 1745, issues from four springs so near the Lahn, that it was found necessary to separate it from the river by a dam. At high water it is, therefore, liable to be overflowed. The government of Nassau have, however, at a great expense, provided means of clearing the frame immediately. The water of Fachingen differs very little from that of Selters in its component parts. It contains less muriatic soda, but more pure kali,

iron, and carbonic acid gas. It is an extremely pleasant beverage, especially when mixed with wine and sugar, or with milk. As a resolvent it is particularly valuable in disorders of the abdomen, the spleen, acidity on the stomach, weakness of the organs of digestion, &c.; it has also proved its salutary effect in gouty and nervous diseases, giddiness, looseness. It keeps for years, and is, therefore, exported to Russia, the East Indies, and to the Cape of Good Hope. It also sits lighter on the stomach than many other mineral waters, and it is particularly recommended by physicians in mucosity, hemorrhoids, and gravel. There are above 300,000 pitchers filled annually on the duke's account.

The little town of *Dietz*, belonging to Nassau, lies a quarter of a league above Fachingen, where the Aar discharges its waters into the Lahn. The old town has indeed the form of all old country towns, but the new town is built regularly, and the Dutch cleanliness and neatness are very conspicuous in the disposition of it. Dietz had formerly counts of its own, but the family became extinct in 1388. The Lahn being navigable from Weilberg to the Rhine, and the neighbouring valley of the Aar and its environs very fertile, much business is done in grain. Oraniestein, a château of the Duke of Nassau, with very fine plantations, lies a quarter of a league above Dietz.

A good gravel walk takes you from Dietz to *Limburg*, which is an hour distant from it. This town is very ancient, and often mentioned in the history of the middle age of Germany. The magnificent church of St George is one of the handsomest and most remarkable monuments of ancient times. It was begun, but not finished, by the Gaugraf Conrad in the begin-

ning of the tenth century. There are still some interesting old German pictures preserved in it, as also in the church of the Franciscans. Limburg is the see of a bishoprick for Nassau and Frankfurt. Inn, the *Nassauer Hof*.

In three hours you may proceed from Limburg to *Niederselters*. Of all the mineral springs of Germany this is one of the most celebrated. The well issues from the ridge of a hill, in a pleasant valley, watered by the Ems. It lies only a few hundred paces off the village, and was discovered first between 1500 and 1550, but in the thirty years' war filled up again. This excellent water seems not to have been valued much for a long time, for even in the middle of the eighteenth century it was let for 2 fl. 20 kr. per annum; afterwards for 5 fl.; and twenty years later for 14,000 fl.: when at length Triers, who owned it, undertook the administration, it produced 80,000 fl. annually. Since 1803, the wells have been made a ducal domain; they yield an annual revenue of far above 100,000 fl., more than two millions of pitchers being sent abroad annually. The spring abounds in natron or carbonate of mineral alkali, which favours the solution of iron in it, that appears in it only individually as an oxydemixed in water. As this water keeps a long while, on account of its moderate combination with carbonic acid gas, it is drunk all over the globe and exported to both the Indies.

It is cooling, searching, enlivening, promoting all secretions, especially those of urine and the skin, less those of the intestinal duct. It promotes very much the activity of the lymphatic and glandular systems, is very digestible, and causes no heat, nor congestions of the blood. It is, therefore, as salutary to full-blooded and strong sub-

jects as to weak persons, and of eminent use in all disorders arising from the inactivity and weakness of the vascular system, from obstructions, obstructed secretions, hemorrhoidal affections, liver and bilious complaints, rheumatism, and scrofula. As a principal remedy, it appears to prove itself in chronical pulmonary diseases, especially in phthisic, both in that of the mucose and that of the tuberculous kind, and in the inflammatory and purulent phthisis; even when the latter disorder has already arrived at a high degree, it gives great relief. It is also wonderfully efficacious in all kinds of asthma, owing to a material congestion in the lungs, or connected with it, as well as in diseases of the kidneys, such as gravel, the stone, &c. The only cases in which it does not agree with the patient, is when his stomach is very weak and disposed to flatulency. A spring of fresh water issues within a few paces of the mineral well. The inn called *Zum Nassauer Hof* is the only one at *Niederselters*.

LANGEN-SCHWALBACH.

The *Hotels* are numerous, and in general handsome and well conducted. In the Upper Town are the *Allee Saal*, or *Hôtel de Promenade*, which comprises the public assembly and reading rooms. It is a large range of buildings, and contains a spacious "salon à manger," and numerous apartments handsomely fitted up. It has a table d'hôte during the season, at one o'clock, at 1 flor. (or 1s. 8d.) each, not including wine; and at four, at 1 flor. and 30 krs. Here balls, promenades, and concerts are held occasionally. *Hôtel de Duc de Nassau*; a table d'hôte at one o'clock, at 48 krs. or 1s. 4d. each; and at four, at 1 flor. each, or 1s. 8d., exclusive of

wine. The *Hôtel de Poste*. It is a large and commodious establishment; numerous apartments, handsomely furnished. A spacious *salle-à-manger*, table d'hôte at one o'clock daily, for 48 krs. each. *Hôtel de l'Europe*, a new built establishment on a large scale. It combines an hotel and lodging-house, and has many chambers with salons. A table d'hôte at one o'clock daily during the season, at 42 krs.

The prices of lodgings vary much, from their situation, and in proportion to the style of their fitting up.

From 42 krs. to two flor. each room, per day, seems to be the general average price; but accommodation for a month may be had on much more reasonable terms, in many parts of the town.

This town lies in a pleasant valley, which is environed by well cultivated mountain fields and woody hills, which are crossed in different directions by causeways. They distinguish Ober-and Unter-Schwalbach, though both parts are no way separated, but connected by an uninterrupted row of houses. The church of the Roman Catholics stands in the upper part of Schwalbach; those of the Protestants in the lower part. One of these, lying at the extremity of the town, is distinguished by its Gothic antique appearance and charming set of bells, and is environed by a common churchyard. A great number of sanative springs, impregnated with mineral particles, more or less, most of which are used as a refreshing beverage, issue in the valley. The *Lindenbrunnen*, which is frequently drunk by the inhabitants like common water, so called because it was formerly encircled by a group of fragrant linden trees, issues in the middle of the town; and the *Brodelbrunnen*, so called because it bubbles like

boiling water, foams and boils lower downwards. Its water is very cool, contains little carbonic acid and iron, and is, therefore, admissible and useful as an admixture to the mineral baths. This spring was discovered in the fifteenth century, before the other wells. It is nine feet deep, and three feet broad. An outlet is not visible. The remaining springs of Schwalbach, used by patients, are, the *Weinbrunnen* (*aque vi-nariæ Usipetum?*), perhaps called so because it was believed to have a wine-like taste,* or, mixed with wine, it is very quickening and refreshing. It bubbles in the forepart of a pleasant meadow ground, near the road to Wiesbaden and Schlangenbad; a double row of beech trees, which leads to it from the high road, affords a refreshing coolness. The water, which is preferred to that of the ferruginous well, on account of the greater coherence and copiousness of its component parts, is as limpid as crystal, and pleasantly refreshing. It was originally the property of some families, but at present is a ducal domain, and much more has been done for the embellishment of the environs and the accommodation of visitors than heretofore. The *Weinbrunnen* yields in one hour nine Rhenish awmes, at eighty quarts the awme. There are about 30,000 pitchers exported annually. According to the analysis of Mr Kastner, at Erlangen, the *Weinbrunnen* contains natrin chlorate, carbonate of iron oxidule, carbonate of mangan oxidule, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, kalin chlorate, sulphat of natron, silica, clay strontian, hydro alkali jodat, lithion, and extractive matter.

The *Stahlbrunnen*, separated from

* I never could discover any similarity in taste between wine and this water.

the Weinbrunnen by a mountain-ridge, though communicating with it by pleasant shadowy walks, issues in an opposite pleasant meadow-ground, running in a westerly direction, and being environed by shadowing poplars. This spring was discovered in 1740. It has nearly the same component parts as the Weinbrunnen; yet its specific ponderosity differs, and its cubature of fixed minerals is less. These different proportions determine the use of these waters in particular cases. The ferruginous well yields in an hour five awmes of water; the annual exportation may amount to 15,000 pitchers. The water of this well is very efficacious in all cases of debility arising from a very irritable blood, weakness of lungs, a disposition to consumption, or irritability of nerves. In diseases of the abdomen, too, in a weak digestion, and acrimony arising from it, or in the impurity of the juices, this water may be recommended.

The *Paulinenquelle*, issuing at the higher part of the Weinbrunenthal, near the Rosenbrunnen, properly so called, is the most remarkable, and particularly recommended by physicians. It was new-framed, and ornamented at a considerable expense in 1834, and, besides the above-mentioned elements, contains a greater quantity of carbonic acid gas, traces of a heterogeneous metal, approximating chiefly to titan, as to its effect, has a pleasant taste, and has been used by many patients with advantage, surpassing all expectation, in various disorders.

The *Ehebrunnen*, so called from an oak and beech tree grown into one, contains also considerable elements, but is not much resorted to. The Roesel, or Rumpelborn, springs in the meadow-ground.

The splendid new *Bathing-house*, built in 1829, contains forty-two very elegant and comfortable bath-

ing-closets, affording all possible conveniences; a single bath costs 48 kreutzers and 6 for the attendant; to secure a bath at any particular hour, bespeak the day before. Lofty colonnades, built in a noble style, and elegant corridors afford, to the bathing and drinking public, comfort and protection against the inconveniences of the weather. The most frequented walks at Schwalbach are the Ehebaum, the Wiesenbrünnchen, the threefold echo, and the Grauenberg. The excursions in the environs are to *Adolphseck*, the ruins of a castle, with a small village on the Aar. A charming road leads to it through a narrow valley, overtopped by banks of rocks. The castle lies on a high round hill, with bold picturesque environs. The count Adolphus of Nassau is said to have had it built before he was elected emperor of Germany, for his mistress, with whom he had eloped from a cloister, in which he had been confined by his wounds and carefully nursed by her. In 1695 it was still inhabitable, but has fallen to decay since. The garden of Milchsatz affords to strangers a very pleasant and quiet retreat. Refreshments of all kinds may be had there. The iron forge (*Eisenhammer*), three quarters of a league from Schwalbach. A road takes you thither, following the winding course of the Aar, which waters pleasant meadows and puts in motion several iron-works. *Hohenstein*, two leagues from Schwalbach, a mountain castle of a very grand character, which was demolished in the thirty years' war. The old ruins, founded upon huge masses of rocks, brave majestically the tempests of time, and proudly peer down into the depth of the valley, in which lies a wretched village. In the foreyard of the castle there is a well cut into the rock, that reaches down to the very depth of

the valley, whose waters feed it. A convenient staircase leads you up the high towers, and seats are placed at the top for the accommodation of such as wish to enjoy the view of the wild romantic country. In the forester's pleasant dwelling, which is not far off, refreshments may be had. The ruins of the castles of Greifenstein and Kattelenberg are not far off, on the Katten, or Hessenalp.

Donkeys may be hired at 36 kr. the hour.

The countries on the Lahn are, in general, graced with many natural beauties, and you behold here a great number of decayed castles whose names remind us of many vigorous families and energetic times. The castle of *Schwalbach* lies two hours from Hohenstein, and from Schwalbach. It was built by William, Count of Katzenellenbogen, about 1371, and is not yet entirely demolished. A league farther, in the forest, which is called the *Fuchshoehle*, the ancient castle of *Hohenfels*, with its mighty towers, rises aloft. The knight Daniel von Langenau is said to have built it in the fourteenth century. Its site is very beautiful, and one has a charming view from its windows. There is also an ironwork in the same forest, which furnishes the furnace of Michelbach with ore for smelting. Still more interesting is the castle of *Arteck*, probably of Roman origin, which lies farther upward, towards Dietz. Ancient coins are frequently found here, and sculptures in relief fixed in the walls that deserve a minute examination. About five miles from Schwalbach is

SCHLANGENBAD.

An excellent causeway, leading across the mountains, along rocks, connects both places. A sick heifer caused the discovery of this salutary bath about two hundred years

ago. It left the herd every day, and the herdsman found it near a warm well, where it sought and found health. In 1657 Dr Gloxin, of Worms, bought these wells of the parish of Berstatt, together with a parcel of land and the requisite timber, for two awmes of wine. Hesse-Kassel, to whose supremacy that spot was subject, got, soon after, possession of the bath, and the landgrave Charles ordered, in 1694, the requisite dispositions and arrangements to be made, which were gradually enlarged and improved, and cost far more than 400,000 florins. The landgrave Frederic I, afterwards king of Sweden, had every year four thousand pitchers of it sent to him to Stockholm. The site of Schlangenbad, in a deep, solitary valley, has, indeed, a somewhat sad and melancholy appearance; however, such as are fond of peaceful groves, the charms of artless nature, and rather commune with themselves than converse with others, will not here miss the bustle of Wiesbaden and Schwalbach. The elements of the soft water, which is almost greasy to the touch, are chlorate of talc, carbonate of magnesia, carbonate of natron, natrin-chlorate, carbonate of lime, chlorate of lime, carbonic acid gas, and azotic gas. Its temperature is 22° R. or 81½° F. It is softening, gently remitting, resolving, composing, and purging; hence it is to be recommended, particularly in nervous disorders that do not admit of other mineral waters or pharmaceutical medicines, nor of anything stimulating; in cutaneous diseases, too, and stiffness of limbs it is also very efficacious. The *Nassauer* (formerly *Mainzer*) house, built in 1701, communicates by a passage with the old Hessian house. There are three wells here, yielding about 3,500 awmes of water in an hour, and ten spacious baths, one of which is a shower bath. Two of

them are lined with porcelain, and one with marble. There are six other baths in the new house. The proceeds of these wells are, upon the whole, but indifferent, and keeping them up is, in consequence, an amiable sacrifice made to suffering mankind. A walk to the eminences of *Georgenborn*, or to the chapel of *Rauenthal*, from *Schlungenbad* on the height of *Baben*, or *Babenhäusen*, will be found very pleasant. Here you have one of the finest views of the *Rheingau*. Remains of singularly fashioned masonry, called the *alte Burg*, are found between *Rauenthal* and *Kiderich*.

English Church Service is performed by the Rev. William Phelps in the evening at five, and in *Schwalbach*, in the morning at eleven.

WIESBADEN.

Hotels. Adler and Poste-House.—This is decidedly the best hotel in Wiesbaden; a residence of some time enables me to recommend this house for cleanliness, civility, liberality, and moderate charges. It does not display that splendid half-starved misery which is too often to be met with at the fashionable German Spas; but the traveller, in pursuit of either pleasure or health, will here find substantial comforts, administered in a prompt and satisfactory manner. The proprietor, Mr Schlichter, speaks English remarkably well, and pays the utmost attention to his guests. There are table d'hôtes every day at one and four o'clock served in a spacious and elegant dining-room. Behind the hotel is a beautiful and extensive garden; here is a thermal spring, which supplies the *bibbers* and the *bathers* without going beyond the premises. The bath-rooms are most comfortably fitted up. The post office is in the courtyard.

Four Seasons.—This house has much fallen off, the proprietor having thought more of, and bestowed more attention on his new than his old house.

The Rose.—This is a good house, with garden, baths, &c. Table d'hôte at one and four.

The *Nassau, English Hotel, Taunus, Promenade, London*, and numerous others in various parts of the town, named after "the birds in the air, and the fish in the sea."

Wiesbaden is only two leagues and a half distant from *Schlungenbad*. Such, however, as are fond of a rich and charming prospect, should return by the gravel-walk leading from *Schwalbach* to *Wiesbaden* across the *hohe Wurzel*, as it is called. You may also proceed by a footpath, by the way of *Georgenborn*. Before you lies the extensive valley of the Rhine, with the glittering river which serpentine down from the hills of the Black Forest. Over against you, *Mentz* lies expanded with its spires; sloping eminences rise behind you, and, at a farther distance, the *Taunus* towers up to the clouds. On your right, the first villages of the *Rheingau* are coming in view, along the banks of the river, and a little to your left you behold the woody tops of the *Bergstrasse*. The luxuriant valley of the *Main* ranges on your left, where *Frankfort* appears in fluctuating outlines. At the foot of the mountain *Wiesbaden* disappears between hills.

That the *Mattiaks* have dwelled here in ancient times is doubtless. *Drusus* built a castle at *Wiesbaden* near the wells, and one can still see the remains of it in the *Heidenmauer* (heathenwall), as it is called, which terminates the churchyard towards the east, at a length of about 650 feet. The remains of Roman baths have also been discovered. One of these was found in the *Schuetzenhof* (archers' court);

it was ninety feet long, ten feet broad, and five feet high. The tiles with which the substruction was covered, had the number of the XII legion. In 1815, when the bathing-house *Sum weissen Löwen* (now *Roemerbad*), near the *Kochbrunnen*, was building, the ruins of Roman steam-baths were discovered. A tile was marked with the number of the XIII legion. The masonry of a third Roman bath was dug out in 1807, in the garden of the late post-master, Mr *Schlichter*. Subterraneous apparatus for sweating-baths occur, too, in the *Saalgasse*. Interesting Roman coins were found near the castle turret. With the *Salic Franks* *Wisibadum* appears as the main seat of their *Königshundrede* (*Kunigesundra*), which stretched from *Eppstein* as far as *Walluf*. The *Carlovingians* had a palace here, in which Charles the Great sometimes sojourned, and, at a later period, Otto the Great, who granted to *Wiesbaden* the privileges of a town (965). The spot on which the royal palace (*sala*) stood was excavated in the beginning of the eighteenth century, when masonry, floors of gypsum, and painted walls were found.

Wiesbaden has sixteen warm and two cold mineral springs, which are mostly used for bathing. The elements of the water are: carbonate of lime, magnesia, natrin chlorat, muriate of lime, and magnesia, sulphat of natron and sulphat of lime, alumina, and some iron dissolved in carbonate of natron. These elements impart to the water a very efficacious power in gout and rheumatism, in cutaneous diseases, apoplexy, palsy, stiffness of joints, &c., whence this watering place has been frequented very much of late. The hottest spring, or the *Kochbrunnen* (scalding well), which was rebuilt very tastefully some years ago, and, at the same

time, furnished with a drinking establishment, has a temperature of 52° R. or 149° Fahr.

It is calculated that the quantity of water issuing from the several sources in twenty-four hours is not less than 84,692 cubic feet, or 11,000 hogsheads; and that it contains 42,000 pounds of solid matter.

The taste of the water has been compared to weak chicken broth slightly salted; and it emits an odour much like that of lime during the process of slaking with water.

It is taken generally, at an early hour in the morning, in the quantity of from three to five glasses at intervals of a quarter of an hour between each. Persons begin to assemble round the "*Kochbrunnen*" at five o'clock in the morning; each with a steaming potation in his hand, too hot to be immediately swallowed, moving carefully along the walk adjoining the spring with the utmost caution, lest any of the healing fluid should be spilled before it is drank.

The bathing houses have two partitions, one for lodging, and one for bathing, they are twenty by forty feet high. In most of the bathing rooms you may see the naked roof, which has one, or several openings, to permit the vapours to escape. In each bathing house there are from thirty to sixty bathing closets. The floor is commonly bricked. A bath costs thirty-six to forty-eight kreutzers. The price of an apartment with a bed, in the bathing houses, in the season, from 10 to 15 fl. a week. It is said that all the dug fountains are brackish and cannot be drunk. Some of them are near the hot wells, which does not, however, diminish their natural coldness. This justifies the supposition that the original hearth of the warm wells must lie at some distance from the town, probably in the

north-western hills. They appear to lie very deep, as they are influenced neither by dry nor wet seasons. Not even the hot summer of 1834, when many springs were dried up, had any influence on these mineral wells. The town has, at present, only one potable fountain in the market place. It is well water, and comes from the road to Schwalbach. Within these last thirteen years a well has been framed at the *Platte*, which amply supplies the town with water, though not so abundantly as a fountain would require. Some cold brooks flow through the town, and receive the refuse of the warm springs.

The *Kursaal* is a beautiful establishment. The first object that strikes your eyes is the splendid portico of six colossal columns of the Ionian order; two halls run along the right and left hand, each of them supported by twelve Doric columns. These colonnades, terminating in pavilions, before the saloon, contain numerous shops. The space between the arcades and the main building, as well as the surrounding plantations, are used as promenades. The main building contains a ball room, halls for dining and gaming. The internal arrangements, decorations, and furniture are very tasteful; over the entrance is an elegant loge or box supported also by marble columns, with a suit of rooms attached, for the accommodation of the family of the Duke and his court. The opposite end opens to the garden and pleasure grounds. A beautiful cast of the Apollo Belvedere, of gypsum, and other statues and busts, of Carian marble, are exhibited here. The twenty-eight Corinthian columns that support the gallery in the large saloon are of inland black-grey marble, which is found in the vicinity of Limburg, near Vilmar on the Lahn. The whole is con-

structed of stone, and has a front of 350 feet, and a depth of 170.

The sides of the room are ornamented with twelve large mirrors, and the intervals decorated with statues and vases of the purest Carrara marble. Among them are a statue of Apollo by Ghirard of Rome, a Diana, Venus, Hebe, Menelaus, Bacchus, and some busts. They were executed by Franzoni di Carrara, a pupil of Canova, for Letitia, mother of Napoleon Bonaparte, but from the change which took place in the fortune of that family, they were sold; and now form a splendid ornament to this noble room. The ceiling is coved, and richly decorated; and from it are suspended five chandeliers of cut glass of large dimensions. Eight candelabras, ten feet high, add to the ornaments of this apartment, all harmonizing in elegance with each other; the small ball-room is a most splendid room, and when lighted up, is not exceeded in brilliancy by any room in Germany.

On the left are the refreshment rooms, and on the other a suite of rooms, appropriated to roulette, and rouge-et-noir tables.

Immediately behind the *Kursaal*, is a spacious area, planted with trees; and a sheet of water surrounded by trees, shrubs, and beds containing a collection of the choicest shrubs and flowers, the trees are most luxuriant.

For the following interesting description of the *Museum* I am indebted to the 'Mirror of Nassau,' by the Rev. W. Phelps, to the pages of which I beg to refer my readers for a full and highly interesting history and general description of the Duchy of Nassau. Description of the building: library; reading-room; hours when open; museum, its contents; Roman remains; ancient German relics; sculptures of the temple of Mithras at Heddernheim; description of them; obser-

ventions on the worship of Mithras; altar screen from Marienstadt; old tombs; picture gallery; collection of minerals; geological specimens; collection of specimens of natural history, viz. ichthyology; zoology; ornithology, and entomology.

This establishment occupies a large handsome edifice situated in the Wilhelms strasse; having a portico supported by four Ionic columns, over which is a pediment. A porte-cocher leads into a vestibule supported by twenty-four Doric fluted columns, and has a noble appearance. It contains a library, reading room; committee and librarian's room on the right; on the left a large collection of antiquities; subjects of natural history, zoology, mineralogy, geology, and entomology; with numerous specimens of ancient German and Roman antiquities, arranged in a suite of rooms, appropriated for their reception.

The following brief sketch of the contents of the several apartments will direct the attention of the curious and scientific visitor to them.

On the right is the library occupying a suite of handsome rooms, and well stored with a collection of books, upwards of 70,000 in number, and many valuable manuscripts. One beautifully written on vellum, and richly illuminated with gold letters, and paintings, is entitled 'Visions of St Hildegarde and St Elisabeth of Schoenau,' 1287; also the following specimens of early printed books:—

Catholicon. Mogunt. 1460. Part of the old Testament. Mogunt. 1462. Summa theologiæ, Thomæ de Aquinas, 1464. Valerius Maximus. Mainz, 1471—1473. Bible and Testament. Strasbourg, 1485. Herodotus and Thucydides, 1490. Ovidii Metamorph. Venetiis, 1497.

Busts of Virgil; Isis; a Greek muse; Mucius Scaevola; Apollo; Aristotle; Plato; Augustus; Li-

via; Hadrian; and Julian; with numerous votive altars; a Lion found at Heddernheim, &c.

The reading room is open on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from nine o'clock till twelve in the forenoon; and from two till five in the afternoon. Strangers introduced to the Secretary of the library, Mr Zimmermann, will receive every polite attention, and may have the loan of books out of the library, upon giving a receipt for them. Philosophical and literary journals and periodical works are to be found always lying on the table.

The museum is open on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, from three to six o'clock in the afternoon. On the left of the vestibule is a suite of rooms, containing early German and Roman antiquities, well arranged.

No. 1. A case filled with urns and Roman vessels in great variety. A glass vase fifteen inches high, and ten in diameter, with a cover and two handles, deserves particular attention. It contains burnt bones, and was found at Kreuznach. A large cast of the head of 'Saturn,' from the original by Melchior, in the cathedral at Mentz.

No. 2. Contains several votive altars. Two cases of Roman pottery; a case of bronze figures.

A small standard of the XXII Roman legion is a curious relic. It is of brass, representing a capricorn ending with a fish's tail, holding in his mouth a ring, from which hangs a heart-shaped leaf. Between his fore feet is an eschallop shell, to which is attached two similar leaves, besides several appended to different parts of the body. A similar figure is found sculptured on stones, marked Leg. XXII, and on coins found in this district, in bronze and iron; swords of ancient form, &c.

No. 3. In this room are eight

cases filled with Roman vases; amphorae, lamps, paterae, lachrymatories, and other utensils in an infinite variety of forms in pottery and in glass; with several votive altars. The most curious and interesting is a large piece of Roman sculpture five feet nine inches wide, and six feet high, standing at the end of the room. It is a spirited group in high preservation, and found amidst the ruins of a temple dedicated to the worship of "Mithras" at Heddernheim, near Frankfurt. It represents, in the principal group, Mithras, a Persian Deity, kneeling on a bull, which is lying prostrate under him: with one hand he grasps the nostrils of the animal; and with the other he has plunged a sword into his neck. There are numerous other figures, which we shall describe hereafter.

Many detached portions, sculptured with figures resembling those on the large stone, are placed around; all of which were found in the same temple, in 1826.

The following observations, derived from authorities connected with the history of this singular and rare relic of antiquity, it is hoped, will be found not uninteresting.

Mithras. The worship of Mithras is the most ancient religion in the world, said to have been introduced by Zoroaster in the Eastern world; and formed part of the religious system promulgated by Djemchid, and mixed with the worship of the sun. It is the "Sabeism" of "Hauching," or the religion of the "Mechabad" of Dabistan in Persia.

It is supposed to have been the worship of Baal, exercised by the Chaldeans; and the resemblance between Mithras and Baal is very striking.

The worship of Mithras in Rome is supposed to have been introduced into that city from Asia-Minor (where it has long been natural-

ized) during the war against Mithridates, King of Pontus; and the Cilician pirates.

Plutarch alludes to this worship, which is a proof it was known in his time and was promulgated in Rome B. C. 68: publicly established during the reign of Trojan. A. D. 101; and adopted much in the time of Antoninus.

The Romans introduced it wherever they extended their conquests, and remains of temples dedicated to the service of this deity have been found in Germany, Gaul, Switzerland, Pannonia, Dacia, and even in England, near the Roman wall in Northumberland.

How great must have been the influence of this newly-introduced religion, after it had received the Imperial sanction; so as nearly to have annihilated the previous pagan worship of the Romans. It was undoubtedly adopted by the Roman generals, wherever they extended their conquests; and temples dedicated to the worship of Mithras are frequently found wherever the Romans had been settled.

The cave dedicated to this worship in Rome was situated immediately at the foot of the Capitol, where is now the flight of steps which lead to the church of "Ara-Caeli," adjoining that edifice. It was destroyed by the order of Gracchus, A. D. 377; yet its worshippers were found down to the time of A. D. 390.

The mysteries of Mithras, as the mysteries of Eleusis and others, were the last refuge of pagan worship after the introduction of Christianity. Justin and Tertullian notice its existence; and the resemblance of its practice and ceremonies with those of the Christian religion is striking.

Gregory of Nazianzen and Jerome express their opinion on this subject, and attached much importance to its rivalry with the Chris-

tian faith ; and the establishment of Christianity was one of the principal causes of the success, and of the development of the worship of Mithras throughout the Roman empire, till it yielded to the triumph of Christianity.

We find a description of this deity in Baruch and in Jeremiah.

The principal attributes and qualities of Mithras were : purity ; truth ; greatness ; power ; vigilance ; justice ; wisdom ; heroism ; protection ; and mediation.

Its emblem was a bull which represents the earth, carrying on his back Mithras or the sun.

The deity is opening with his pionicard the veins of the animal ; which appears to be a natural symbol of the sun, whose rays fertilize the earth.

In contemplating this highly interesting relic of antiquity, how symbolical is the whole design, representing the Creator typified under the figure of Mithras.

In the upper compartment the "God of day" is seen taking leave of Mithras, and mounting his car, to which four horses are attached, who appear eager to start and ascend the mountain before them, which is emblematic of their daily course through the arch of heaven. On the other side of the hill the car is seen descending with the deity, reclining at his ease, and rapidly approaching the horizon, having run his daily course.

In the next compartment below, man is seen rising into life from a palm tree. Mithras, holding the bull by the hind legs, shows the power he has obtained over the animal, and is emblematic of the earth, which has been made subservient to the use of man. The next figure represents Mithras placing a radiant crown on the head of a woman to typify the rays of the sun again extending their influ-

ence, by which the earth is to be rendered fertile and productive

The figure with the radiant crown is next seen kneeling before Mithras who extends his hand to assist in raising her up, after being exhausted by the effects of production.

The four winged heads at the angels represent the four winds ; the next four heads the seasons. That of spring has a chaplet of roses, and the other four are, perhaps, allusive to the four stages of animal and vegetable life.

We come now to the principal group below. On the back of the bull, Mithras is seen, having plunged a sword into the neck of the bull, and the blood gushing out of the wound. This is an exemplification of the piercing effects of the rays of the sun on the earth. The dog leaping up, may be allusive to the rising of Sirius, or the dog-star, a period in the annual revolution of the earth when the rays of the sun are most requisite to ripen the fruits of the earth. On one side, or rather at the tail of the bull, a figure is seen, holding an inverted torch allusive to the previous absence of the sun. On the other side, another figure, with his torch upright, leaning against a tree in full foliage, round which a serpent is entwined, and whose head is seen above the top of the tree. This is emblematic of the vivifying rays of the sun, which has called into life the animal and vegetable kingdom.

The signs of the zodiac marked on the arch represent the other and annual course of the sun ; and the whole of this group appears to be symbolical of the presence of the sun, summer, or day.

On the reverse of this stone are figures symbolical of winter, and the absence of the sun, or night. The bull is here seen prostrate, and apparently asleep. a striking em-

blem of the earth having brought forth and matured its fruits: he is now reposing to recruit and refresh his prolific powers. Mithras is presenting, from a cornucopia, the fruits of the earth to man; and two other figures, in Phrygian bonnets, are also bringing baskets of fruits. Above the arch are seen the lower part of a human figure, too much decayed to afford room for conjecture. On the top of the arch are seen the bull, sheep, and hog, in repose; and the ferocious animals—the lion, tiger, and wolf starting off in pursuit of their prey under the cover of night, or absence of the sun.

Several small stones bear sculptured representations of many of the figures seen on the large stone, and were found among the rubbish within the ruined temple of Mithras at Heddernheim.

In the Borghese Palace at Rome is a similar piece of sculpture, representing Mithras; and several others in the Museum of the Capitol, but they are smaller, and contain only part of the subjects found at Wiesbaden.

For a further description of the worship of Mithras, see 'Hammer's Memoire sur le culte de Mithras.' 'Faelix Lagard Recherches sur le culte de Mithras.' Vol. II. Paris. Seel. H. 'Die Mithrasgeheimnisse. Aarau, 1823.

No 4. Is an apartment containing books.

No. 5. Has many interesting objects of curiosity. A large and gorgeous altar screen, brought from the dissolved monastery at "Marienstadt," in excellent preservation, exhibits not only the skill of the artificer in the construction of so elaborate a piece of work; but the expensive decoration in its painting and gilding. We have already noticed a magnificent and larger work of this kind in the church of Ober-Wesel.

No. 6. Contains several votive altars; a collection of Roman instruments; large cinerary urns of the ancient Germans and Romans.

Model of the Castle of Rudesheim, &c.

No. 7. Models of huts found in the island of Borneo.

A number of fine Roman votive monuments, with effigies; one to C. VAL. GEBERTA LEG. VIII; another to LVCIVS VETVRIVS LEG. XIV, &c.

Staircase. Here are seen several large sarcophagi, and remains of Roman antiquities; figure of a lion and fragments.

Ascending to a lobby, a pair of folding doors open into a suite of apartments of large dimensions, richly stored with objects of curiosity and science.

The *Picture Gallery* contains a small collection of pictures, some by the celebrated ancient masters. The number is 136.

No. 8. Several paintings and cases of butterflies found in the duchy of Nassau. Among them many rare and beautiful specimens.

No. 9. Cases of mineralogical and geological specimens. Minerals with their oxides and crystallization.

No. 10. A fine stuffed specimen of the Hippopotamus of the Nile, ten feet long, and four feet high. Here are also cases of geological specimens; coal and other fossils; shells and organic remains.

Returning through the picture room, enter on the right, to the zoological collection.

No. 11. Contains various specimens of fishes, some of curious form. In the centre of the room are cases containing eggs of birds, and crustaceous fish.

No. 12. A collection of skeletons of animals, birds, &c., for comparative anatomy. Cases of monkeys, bears, wolves, &c.

No. 13. Contains a large collection of preserved birds, well arranged; also a lion, tiger, wild boar, deer, &c., and many other animals.

The collection is sufficiently large to interest the naturalist.

This collection is placed under the inspection of the directors of the society for the archaeology and history of Nassau, which was established in 1821, with the approbation of, and supported by, government. This society have made it an object of their particular care to search for, collect, and describe the Roman and German antiquities found in the duchy of Nassau, as well as to promote all geographical, statistical, and historical illustrations relating to them, and to preserve the existing documents, as also those of the middle ages. The society consists of about 150 members.

The *Palace* is a new and handsome edifice in the Market Platz. It has two fronts, with the entrance at the angle, under an ornamented portico, and was built in 1837—1838. A large building adjoins it containing the offices. The interior is fitted up most elegantly. It stands on the site of an ancient palace, belonging to the Counts of Nassau.

A large and handsome edifice has been erected in the Louisen-Strasse and Frederick-Platz, called the *Ministerium*, for the accommodation of the Legislative assembly, and to provide suitable offices for the "ministry," who conduct the affairs of the duchy.

The *Theatre* is a large and handsome building, with a portico. The interior is conveniently fitted up.

Plays, operas, and ballets are performed four times a week.

Admission to the boxes, 1 flor. 12 krs.; stalls, 1 flor.; second boxes, 42 krs.; amphitheatre, 18

krs.; and gallery, 12 krs. The performance begins at half-past six o'clock, and generally ends soon after nine.

The Theatre has a large grant from the duke annually.

The remaining buildings are the new *Artillery Barracks*, the *Mint*, a *Roman Catholic Church*, built in a handsome style. The *Hospital* is an extensive range of building situated near the Kochbrunnen spring, and was founded by Adolphus, Emperor of Germany, in A.D. 1296. It contains accommodation for 250 patients. It is appropriated to the use of the poor of the city and district, and for indigent strangers, who have their lodging gratuitously. It has hot baths for the use of patients.

There is also in the court of the "Hotel des Chasseurs" a public bath for labourers and servants, who pay two kreutzers only for its use.

English Church Service is performed every Sunday morning in the summer at eleven, and evening at six, by Mr Lanfear; and in the winter at eleven and four.

Reading-room in the right wing of the Kursaal is well supplied with English, French, and German papers.

TERMS.

	fl.	kr.
For three months	8	6
„ one month	3	36
„ one week	1	0
„ one day	0	12

During the winter, when the above establishment is closed, there is a reading-room for the use of the English residents in the Nassau hotel; the apartment is well lighted and warmed, and supplied with English papers and periodicals.

Post office, in the Adler Court. Mails for England, viâ Ostend, leave daily at half-past nine o'clock in the morning; viâ France, daily at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Tables d'hôte.—The dinners at the Kursaal on Sundays are generally excellent, and numerously attended; the charge is the same as elsewhere—1 fl. at one; 1 fl. 45 at four o'clock.

Carriages may be hired for excursions by the day or hour.

Saddle-horses and *Donkeys* may be hired at the rate of 36 krs. the hour, or to go and turn

	fl. kr.
From the Platte	1 24
„ Mosbach and Biberich	1 0
„ Schlangenbad	2 0
„ Sonnenberg ruins	0 40

Diligences, &c., to Schwalbach, Nassau, Ems, and Coblenz, every morning at half-past nine o'clock. To Limburg and Cologne Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at half-past four. To Rudesheim, through Biberich, Schierstein, Eltville, Winkel, &c., at ten in the morning.

Steam Packets, belonging to the Cologne and Dusseldorf companies, land and receive passengers at Biberich, both up and down the Rhine; places may be taken at either of the offices, in the Marktplatz; omnibuses call for passengers when booked, and convey them to and from the boats: fare, 21 krs.

Prices of Provisions are very moderate, as the following list will show:

	Meat per lb.	kr.
Beef		12
Mutton		10
Veal		9
Pork		12
Bread		3
Butter		21 to 30
Poultry scarce and not very cheap.		

Banker. Marcus Berle.

Of the walks of Wiesbaden, the *Neue Anlage* (new plantation) is the most pleasant. It runs from the late *Herrengarten* (gentlemen's garden) round the *Kursaal* (pump-room) and the large pond behind it, up the brook to the *Dietenmuehle*

(a quarter of a league), which is very much frequented, and thence as far as Sonnenberg.

Nature has been very profuse in her gifts of beauties to this sanative place. Of the numerous interesting environs we mention, particularly, the *Nero'sberg*, with the valley of the same name. This mount lies half a league north-westward from Wiesbaden. In the old oak forest that crowns its summit, there are remains of Roman masonry, that might originally have formed a square of about 140 feet.

An excellent causeway takes you to the village and castle of *Sonnenberg*, half a league distant from the baths. The castle lies in the village, on a chalk hill. You enter the ruins by a tolerably preserved gate, which towards the south has a prospect of the Rhine, and to the north a view of the surrounding mountains. There is now an apartment fitted up in the ancient German style, in the tower, and a staircase that takes you to the plateau. The chapel of Rambach appears in a picturesque manner in the background. Adolphus of Nassau fortified Sonnenberg against the inroads of the dynasts of Eppstein. The (late) pheasants' warren, three quarters of a league from the town in a pleasant meadow ground, environed by a cheerful grove. Several pleasant views also present themselves from here.

Klarenthal over against the pheasants' warren, formerly a nunnery, founded by Adolphus of Nassau and his consort Imogina. His sister was made abbess, and his daughter prioress, of it. His successors sequestered it in the last century. The foundress Imogina was buried in this cloister. When it was destroyed her tombstone was taken to the parish church of Wiesbaden. In the vicinity of the pheasants' warren, you behold on either side of the road that leads to Bleiden-

stadt a number of tumuli, some of which are overgrown with trees and bushes. Some of them were opened about twenty years ago, and found to contain coals, ashes, urns filled with bones and ashes, offering cups, lachrymal flasks, lamps; in some of them also gold, silver, and copper coins, arrows, lances, sacrificial knives, &c. All articles that were dug up lay eastward. Similar tombs are found near Dotzheim. The excavations, undertaken here and in other spots by the Aulic counsellor Dorow, have yielded arms, rings, stitching needles, nay, even a well-preserved plated spur.

The *Geisberg* (goat's mount) is a quarter of an hour distant from Wiesbaden. From here you have a charming prospect in the direction of Mayence and of the fine villages on the Rhine; there is an inn on the summit. *Adamsthal* (Adam's Valley), a beautiful farm in the wood, half-an-hour's distance from Wiesbaden. Refreshments of all kinds may be had here. The fulling-mill, on the side of the cloister of Klarenthal. There are, at this place, fine plantations.

The *Platte*, a hunting-seat in the midst of the forest, two leagues from Wiesbaden, where the road to Idstein diverges from that to Limburg. Here is one of the most extensive and fullest views in all Germany, as wide as that of the Hohe Wurzel. The palace-like hunting château, built in 1823 and 1824, forms a regular square, and is fitted up very tastefully.

Biberich is described on the banks of the Rhine, page 121.

ROUTE 20.

WIESBADEN TO FRANKFORT.

Railway Trains to Frankfort, from the 16th of May to the 30th of September, six times a day, at six, half-past eight, eleven, half-past two, five, eight. Fares, 1st class, 2 fl. 42; 2nd class, 1 fl. 48; 3rd class, 2 fl. 15.

To Mayence, at the same hours, fares, 36, 24, 18 krs.

Omnibuses convey travellers to and from each train; 12 kreutzers each person, including luggage.

The only stoppage between Wiesbaden and Castel is at the branch station of Biberich, where the carriages are detached and drawn to Biberich by a one-horse power.

Castel.—A large new hotel has just been opened here. The trains wait here about ten minutes, between which and Frankfort the only place worthy notice is

Hochheim, two leagues from Mayence, situated on a height whence there is a very fine view of the Maine. The wine made there is considered one of the best Rhenish wines. There are a great number of vineyards in the district of Hochheim, but the best wines are produced from the vines which grow on a hill behind the old deanery house, in a space of eight acres. Every acre contains 4,000 vines, each of which is considered to be worth a ducat. In a good season this hill produces twelve large butts of wine, each containing seven and a half *ohm* (a German measure). One of these butts is frequently sold for 1,500 florins or more, even while the wine is new. This hill is entirely exposed to the rays of the sun, and is sheltered from the north wind by the town. A rivulet which flows around it serves to preserve moisture in the dry season, and in the rainy season prevents the vines from being inundated, by receiving the superabundant waters through numerous wooden pipes placed there in order to drain the land.

Frankfort described at page 156.

ROUTE 21.

WIESBADEN TO HOMBURG BY EPPSTEIN, KRONBERG, AND OBERURSEL.

Travellers making an excursion

from Wiesbaden to the Taunus mountains should go by the way of Eppstein, which is three leagues distant from Wiesbaden. It lies, with its ancient castle, between the four charming valleys of Fischbach, Lorsbach, Fockenhausen, and Brenthal. According to popular tradition a dreadful giant dwelt on the rock in times of yore. He was caught in an iron net by a knight named Eppo, who hurled him down into the abyss, and built himself a castle on the rock. The rib of a whale, which is suspended over the gate, and pretended to be the skeleton of the giant, is intended as a memorial of the fact. The nobles of Eppstein were very rich and highly respected, and five of them occupied the archiepiscopal see of Mentz. The monumental tomb of these ancient dynasts is to be seen in the church of Hofheim. Roman tombs are found on the southern declivity of the Stauffen, and a singularly formed rock, with traces of mounds of earth, rises on its summit. The ancient cloister of *Retters Retterese*, founded by the Count Gerhard of Nuerings, in the twelfth century, stood on the summit of the eminence. The farm of Roeders lies now on the ruins of it. There is a pleasant mill in the valley of Eppstein, with mineral baths and convenient accommodations for strangers. The well issues in the valley. There is a very pleasant walk by way of Hofheim to Sulzbach and Soden. These parts are much frequented, especially on Sundays, in summer by parties from Frankfort.

Hofheim lies in a pleasant country towards the Maine. The church, which is visited by many pilgrims, lies on a pleasant woody eminence. It contains the tomb of a count of Stollberg. The most charming prospect of the plains of the Rhine and Maine is an ample indemnification for the trouble of climbing up

to its summit. It is two leagues distant from Hoechst, and four from Frankfort.

Sulzbach was under the Carlovigians a *curtis regia*, and is charmingly situated. It was made a free imperial village, and in that quality formed an union with Frankfort as early as 1282.

Soden, two leagues distant from Eppstein, and three from Frankfort, lies between two hills that branch from the Taunus, and form a mild and pleasant valley. It derives its name from a salt spring, which, however, is made no use of at present. There are here seven mineral springs, and three inns and bathing houses. The water has a temperature of 14° to 18° Reaum., or 64° to 72° Fahr., and contains natrin chlorate, kalin chlorate, carbonate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, sulphate of lime, carbonate of iron oxydule, silica, alumina, bromine, and carbonic acid gas. It is used both for bathing and drinking, in cases of rheumatism, gout, &c. Soden originally was a colony of Sulzbach, and a free imperial village, under the united protection of Mentz and Frankfort. At present it belongs to the house of Nassau, and the government takes great care of the accommodation of strangers. The situation is very inviting, and well qualified for excursions into the neighbourhood. The village lies in a grove of fruit trees, charming hills encircle it, and the climate is very mild. A pleasant walk takes you to the summit of a hill (*zu den drei Linden*) with a church.

From Soden it is one league to *Kronberg vor der Hoehe*, which is environed with fruit and chestnut trees. In the ruined castle is a picture, with rhymes underneath, representing the battle in which (1389) the citizens of Kronberg, being companions in battle of the people of the Palatinate, decided the victory over the Frankforters.

There are here some remains of the dwellings of the Templars, the *Rothe Hof* (red court) and the *Hoelle* (hell). Hartmuth, the brave friend of Francis of Sickingen, is particularly distinguished among the knights of Kronberg. One of his ancestors introduced, during the crusades, the chestnuts, of which there is a fine grove on the left side of Kronberg.

Kronberg has gained some celebrity by the culture of fruit trees. An acidulæ, abundant in salt, iron, and sulphur, new framed in 1790, springs in the valley between Kronberg and Mamoldshain. It is reported to be very efficacious in chronic diseases. It is to be lamented that there are no accommodations for using the water for bathing. There is a copious salt spring near it.

Near Kronberg is the castle of *Falkenstein*, one of the most handsome ruins of the Taunus. When the sky is clear, you can survey from there above seventy villages that lie scattered around, and, on one side, part of the Rhinegau.

Whoever takes an interest in the ancient German fortress of *Königstein*, and has not visited it from Eppstein, should visit it from here. The distance is only a quarter of an hour from the fortress, which was taken and demolished by the French in 1796; you have a beautiful prospect of the Melibocus and part of the Rhine. Königstein is said to owe its origin to the Romans.

Oberursel lies a league and a half from Kronberg, in a fruitful country, on a brook that drives mills and copper works. The ancient church is worth seeing. There was a printing office established here in the sixteenth century, the productions of which are extremely scarce.

From Ursel it is one league to

HOMBURG VOR DE HÖHE.

Inns. Quatre Saisons, Hotel d'An-

gleterre, Hessischer Hof, Hôtel de Russie, all possessing good accommodation with moderate charges. The *Adler*, *Rose*, and *Engel*, good second-rate houses.

This delightfully situated little city has now become a formidable rival to its neighbour, Wiesbaden; for although it has for some years possessed several valuable springs and was much frequented by those in search of health, it did not offer any temptation to the fashionable world as a gay watering place until within the last four years. In 1840 two gentlemen (the Messrs Blanc) from Paris obtained from the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, on a lease of thirty years, certain portions of land well situated for the purposes contemplated, the erection of a *Kursaal* and the formation of walks in its immediate vicinity. This has all been effected, and although so short a period has elapsed since the improvements commenced, so judicious have been the arrangements that everything wears a substantial and mature appearance. The *Kursaal* is a beautiful erection with two fronts, one facing the principal street, the other overlooking the country. The grounds behind and in the vicinity of the springs, which are of great extent, and terminating in the neighbouring woods in every direction, are laid out with taste and beauty; seats are placed at convenient distances under wide-spreading branches, and I can assure my readers that every want likely to be felt either by those in health or those out of health have been anticipated. Immense sums, too, have been spent by these enterprising gentlemen in boring where there existed the least probability that a new source might be found, and two additions have thereby been made; thus Homburg now possesses no less than *five* brunnens of the most valuable description; so that, whether in search of health

or pleasure, a more delightful spot to pass a month or two does not exist in Germany.

In the preceding pages I have directed the visitor to the various and numerous points of interest, but any attempt to describe their beauty would be a vain endeavour.

Great improvements have also taken place with regard to accommodation for the numerous visitors; large and handsome hotels and private houses have been erected in the most desirable parts of the town and environs, so that no difficulty will now be experienced in meeting with suitable apartments, for large or small families.

At the present moment Homburg contains between 400 and 500 houses, a great proportion of which are lodging houses. To those persons intending to make only a short stay, a hotel is the most desirable; indeed few if any, of the larger and best apartments can be hired for less than a month, but small apartments and single bedrooms may be hired by the week, varying of course in price, according to size and situation, from 4 fl. a week to 200 fl. a month. Many of the best houses contain three and four saloons, and from eighteen to twenty-four bedrooms, with kitchens, stabling, coach house, &c. In most lodgings the people will only undertake to get breakfast and tea, so that those who prefer dining in their apartments must either order dinner from a restaurant, or provide servants of their own to cook it.

Climate.—There can be but one opinion as to the healthiness of this favoured spot, 600 feet above the level of the sea; an inconsiderable height when compared with that of some of the spas of Switzerland, Tyrol, and Bohemia; but the openness of the country towards the south and east, and the immediate neighbourhood of the Feldberg and

Altkönig, rising to the height of 2,500 feet, affording all the advantages of a more elevated position.

In winter the cold is never severe, the thermometer appearing to sink no lower than in Frankfort. As a peculiarity of the valley in which the mineral waters rise, almost every evening, shortly after sunset, a breeze from the north-west sets in, which is cold even in the height of summer.

In general, during the summer, the temperature is regular, and the early morning air is highly bracing: thunderstorms are rare, and never of long duration, and the mists which occur in August and September soon disperse.

Population, 5,000 souls, one third of which are of the Jewish persuasion.

Kursaal.—This unique building is situated about 150 feet to the right of the principal street entering from Frankfort. In size it is not to be compared to similar buildings either at Baden or Wiesbaden, but in point of accommodation, convenience, and comfort, it is equal. The centre is supported by arcades, forming the entrance, leading directly across the hall into the ball-room, eighty feet long, forty-four broad, and forty high, lighted by five elegant chandeliers; at either end is a gallery supported by marble pillars corresponding with the walls, formed of a beautiful imitation of the same material. The ceiling is tastefully embellished; in the side over the entrance is a private gallery communicating with an apartment most splendidly furnished, and intended for the accommodation of the landgrave, or any of the royal family.

From the centre, wings extend on each side, containing on the left the reading and play rooms; on the right, the dining, coffee, and smoking apartments, approached by

corridors leading from the entrance hall ; on the right within the door is the hat and cloak room—on the left is the bureau of the proprietors, Messrs Blanc.

The situation of this building is peculiarly well chosen, in the very heart of the fashionable and pleasant part of Homburg : from the windows you command a view of the Taunus mountains, the Valley of Springs, and the extensive plains extending to the Rhine at Mayence, and the Maine at Frankfort.

The *Reading Room* is liberally supplied with English, French, German, Dutch, and Belgian newspapers and periodicals for the *gratuitous* use of strangers, both ladies and gentlemen ; this is an accommodation to be met with at no other spa in Germany, and I doubt not but this act of liberality on the part of the proprietors is fully appreciated by all who enjoy the benefit. The English papers arrive in winter about eight in the evening, in the summer a few hours earlier.

Music.—The band plays in the neighbourhood of the springs every morning from half-past six till eight ; in the orchestra near the terrace, behind the Kursaal, daily, from three till six, and in the evening from seven till eight. The band is composed of first-rate musicians, performing selections from the most popular overtures, duets, fantasias, and solos ; occasionally a similar performance takes place in the Grand Salle, when all the apartments are thrown open for the gratuitous use of the public.

The *Gaming* commences at eleven in the morning, and continues, without intermission (unless there are no players), until eleven at night. The smallest stake allowed at rouge-et-noir is a thaler, at roulette a florin may be staked.

Baths.—There are several bath-

houses in Homburg ; the principal one is that belonging to Mr Thuquet Hof-Apotheker, in Louisen strasse, nearly opposite to the Kursaal ; and although the cabinets, eighteen in number, are rather on a small scale—they are very comfortably fitted up, with every attention to comfort and convenience ; every description of bath is found here, from the simple river water to the Russian vapour bath, including shower, douche, gas, sulphur, and rain, with ear-pipes, leg-cases, and hip-tubs. The bath-rooms are warmed by copper steam stoves ; the saline water used is drawn from the spring known by the name of the sauer-brunnen, and conveyed in large casks to the various bath-houses ; this spring was first discovered in 1809—the natural temperature is about 9° Reaum. or 52½ of Fahr. It is raised to the heat prescribed by the aid of steam machinery attached to the building.

Terms for Baths.

	fl. kr.
Mineral single bath	0 48
Fresh Water	0 30
Douche	0 48
Vapour	0 40
Russian Vapour	1 45
Attendance at ditto	0 35
Gas	0 36

An *English Physician* (Dr Prytherch), who has published a work on the comparative merits of the waters of Homburg and Kissingen, resides and practices in Homburg.

The *Brunnens* of Homburg are five in number ; they are named the *Ludwig*, *Salinen* or *Badbrunnen*, *Elizabeth*, *Kaiser*, and *Steel*.

All these springs are pleasantly situated, within a short distance of each other, in a valley on the east side of Homburg, about five minutes' walk from the Kursaal.

The *Ludwig*, on the left, under the tall poplars, is the oldest, and originally possessed a taste similar to the celebrated waters of Selters

and Fachingen, and much used by the natives as a refreshing and pleasant beverage, but the borings which took place in the neighbourhood in 1841 appear to have rendered a further boring of the Ludwig spring necessary; by so doing, the water became considerably changed from its original delicious flavour.

The next in rotation, though not in importance, is the *Badquelle*, the water of which is pumped up and conveyed in large casks to the bath-houses in the town—it is never used internally; is of a yellowish colour with a bitter salt taste. Immediately in front of the entrance to the restaurant is the

Kaiser Brunnen, unadorned by flowers or plants; it is a valuable spring. On the right, in the midst of a well arranged parterre, is the

Steel Brunnen—The discovery of this spring does away with the necessity of a patient taking the waters of Pymont, or any other chalybeate, after those of Homburg. This source was found, in 1842, by boring with the artesian screw, at a depth of 210 feet: it is perfectly limpid in colour; and the supply of water is very abundant. It is totally dissimilar to the other springs in taste, character, and appearance. The result of a very minute analysis, by one of the most able and reputed chemists in Europe, Professor Liebig, of Giesen, is highly favourable.

Elizabeth Brunnen is situated at the end of the long avenue of poplars, extending near a quarter of a mile in length. This spring is the most frequented by invalids; and the repeated application for beakers keep the maids in constant activity, to be compared only to the nimbleness of the water bibbers. People who give so much trouble should not neglect rewarding these civil and industrious girls. The

head gardener bestows considerable pains on this spot, in memory, no doubt, of the departed princess. He occupies the adjoining building.

The Elizabeth Brunnen is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid gas; containing $48\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches of this fluid in the pint of 16 oz. This taste, of course, tends in a great measure to cover the bitterish salt flavour which would otherwise prevail.

The *Après gout* is decidedly ferruginous when drank on the spot, therefore the sparkling water of the Curbrunnen is by no means disagreeable, and the temperature being only $9\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ Reaum., or 53° Fahr., renders it on a hot summer's morning a refreshing, and even luxurious draught; and after one becomes habituated to its use for some days, it is relished exceedingly. This is, no doubt, very much caused by the sensations which succeed the drinking of the water, namely, a feeling of warmth in the stomach, accompanied by a pleasing degree of exhilaration.

Thousands of bottles of this water are annually exported to England and all parts of Europe.

The agent in London is Mr Best, 22 Henrietta street, Cavendish square, who is also an extensive importer of waters from the principal mineral springs in Europe.

Churches and Chapels.—There are two churches in Homburg, besides the Landgrave's chapel in the château; the old church in Dorotheen Strasse is Catholic, and that in the old Stadt, Lutheran; in neither of the old churches is there any object worthy of notice; but the chapel of the Landgrave is remarkable for the old paintings on the panels, and the glazed gallery for the accommodation of the royal family.

English divine worship, according to the rights and ceremonies of the Established Church of England,

is performed every Sunday morning at half-past eleven o'clock, and in the afternoon at half-past three; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered on the first Sunday in every month. The present officiating clergyman is the Rev. James Butler. The church is supported by voluntary subscriptions; for the collection of which a book is sent round to the visitors.

The *Jews' Synagogue* is a plain unostentatious building in Juden Strasse.

The Cemeteries.—There are two receptacles for the dead outside the lower gate on the road to Dornholzhausen. The small one on the left of the road is the burial place for members of the reformed religion; in the larger, on the right, the remains of Catholics and Lutherans are deposited; it contains a few monuments of the most simple kind; the most recent is a marble slab, enclosed with an iron railing, to the memory of General Brossine, a Russian officer of distinction, who died suddenly at Homburg, Nov. 3, 1843.

Police office is situate in Dorotheen Strasse; open daily from eight in the morning till six in the evening. Strangers who intend making any stay in Homburg should deposit their passports here, when a "Legitimations-Karte" permit of residence will be given free of expense.

Post office.—Letters for England leave Homburg every day in summer at three o'clock; in winter, at seven in the evening.

Letters from England, via Paris, arrive every day except Thursday; in summer at three in the afternoon, and in winter at half-past six.

Letters from England, via Rotterdam and Ostend, arrive at Homburg four times a week, at ten in the morning.

Payment of postage to England

is optional; the cost of a letter the entire way to London is 40 kr.; letters are delivered on the fifth day, via Paris.

Letters to Frankfort only, are despatched several times a day; postage, 2 kr. The post office is open in summer from six in the morning till eight in the evening; in winter, from eight till twelve, and from two till seven.

Diligences start from the post office about ten times a day during the summer months, and seven times in the winter; the time occupied is one hour and a half; fare in coupé, interior, or outside, is 30 kr.; baggage is charged for very moderately, at the rate of about 30 kr. for one hundred weight.

Omnibuses leave Mr Fischer's, No. 64 Louisen Strasse, for Frankfort, calling at the different hotels, several times a day; fare, 24 kr.

Sporting.—Amongst the pleasures of Homburg that of shooting must not be omitted; it is due to Messrs Blanc to say, that they endeavour by every means in their power to render this delightful spot as attractive as possible, not only to the invalid who may here find relief and restoration to health from the extraordinary curative properties of the Homburg waters, but the energetic sportsman, the patient angler, and the most determined pedestrian may here all find employment and gratifying recreation. The extensive districts, abundantly stocked with game of every description, are rented for a series of years by the above-named gentlemen, and during the shooting season once or twice a week is devoted to the sport; a person belonging to the establishment takes down the names of all those inclined to join the party, who rendezvous at nine o'clock on the morning appointed, good double-barreled guns are supplied by the

keepers, and the party thus collected proceed towards the woods; on reaching which a portion is selected, the shooters placed at distances of about thirty or forty paces according to the extent to be covered, and the number of persons; and the beaters drive the game towards the sportsman.

Fishing.—The right of angling in the streams in the neighbourhood of Homburg is also vested in the Messrs Blanc, who grant to visitors the privilege of fishing with rod and line within their district, and a morning may be agreeably passed, and your labour rewarded occasionally, with a perch or trout weighing less than a pound.

Billiard Rooms are situated opposite the Kußsaal; there are two tables; the accommodations are good, and the conveniency of the situation will no doubt induce many to resort to this manly and rational game.

Charge by the hour, day or night, 24 kr.

A coffee and refreshment room is also on the premises.

Shooting Club.—The landgrave contributes 100 florins annually towards the support of the society. In the month of October, every year, a supper is given to the members.

Environs.—To attempt a full description of the various delightful and romantic excursions which may be made in the neighbourhood of Homburg is next to impossible; so numerous are they that not a single outlet, in any direction, but will lead to a secluded walk in the immediate vicinity, or to the most distant excursions, for the full enjoyment of the picturesque scenery, or the extensive and beautiful views with which the country abounds. The well-kept walks behind the Kursaal, in the neighbourhood of the springs, and the woods adjoining the valley, will

afford many hours' recreation. To the invalid these resources are invaluable, as calculated from the extreme purity of the mountain air to promote convalescence, and ultimately to restore strength and vigour; indeed, it is an undisputed fact, admitted by all medical men who have written on Homburg, that in the whole country of the Taunus, and adjoining districts, there is no place which can equal it, either in point of climate or beauty.

The *Palace Gardens* are very extensive, laid out something in the English style, introduced by the late Landgravine Princess Elizabeth; indeed every spot of garden ground belonging to the royal family of Homburg reminds one of the exquisite taste, and the expense and care, which must have been bestowed in rearing the choicest plants, shrubs, and flowers, and although much neglected, the various specimens may still be seen. The lower grounds, immediately adjoining the palace, contain two ponds well stocked with fish; the large piece of water on the left is drained once in three years, when the best fish are selected and deposited in the smaller lake for the use of the landgrave; the small fish are allowed to resume their amusements for the benefit of the next haul. On turning round the large lake to the left, and then following the path to the right, will lead to the *Fantasie*, a combination of serpentine shady walks with seats; this is another lovely retreat which communicates with the fruit garden, at the further extremity of which is a retired shady avenue, which might be justly named lovers' lane. Returning to the gate leading to the château gardens we enter the

Alley of Poplars.—Extending about one mile and a half to the *Maison de Chasse*, this alley was

first planted in 1769 by order of the Landgrave Frederick V; there are upwards of 1,000 trees, including the young ones lately planted.

The gate on the right leads to *Princess Elizabeth's Garden*.—This was the favourite haunt of her royal highness, who spent much of her time in the cultivation of rare plants, planning horticultural improvements, which even at this day are sufficiently visible to show the exquisite taste of the princess: the grounds, which may be entered by three different gates, occupy about four acres, laid out in arbours, summer houses, besides hot-houses, a vinery, and a great variety of fruit trees. A little beyond this on the left is the garden of

Prince Gustave, also prettily laid out, and contains a neat building, consisting of a large saloon, a bed room, and a dressing room; this beautiful retreat is frequently visited by the prince in the summer, is at all times open to strangers; nearly opposite stands the small

Fir Wood, which offers a cool retreat on a summer's day; shady walks will take you entirely round: the opposite avenue leads to the

Cottage and Farm of the late Landgravine Elizabeth, and although sadly going to decay, it still retains an outline of a delightful retreat; the grounds are extensive, and abundantly stocked with rose trees and other choice and sweet flowers. On entering, in front, on a small island in the centre of a lake, stands a trellis-work temple; by the side is a large weeping willow, bewailing, as it would seem, the irretrievable loss of the fostering hand of her who planned and reared the exquisite beauties which now lie drooping and neglected. On the left of the lake is (or rather what was) the farm house; a little beyond is the rustic cottage, consisting of five rooms, three only of which are shown to strangers; the door

in the rear opens into the small drawing room, neatly furnished, and where everything remains in the same state as when last occupied by her royal highness; the chairs and tables are in the rustic style; on the walls are suspended engravings of George III, George IV, William IV, Queen Adelaide; the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, Cambridge, and Sussex; the Princesses Sophia and Amelia, besides several portraits of members of the landgrave's family; a marble bust of the Landgrave Frederick Joseph is placed on a pedestal in front of the entrance; beyond this is a small boudoir, leading into the third room, in which is arranged near 200 pieces of beautiful old china in the various useful forms of plate, dishes, cups, saucers, jugs, vases, &c.

Some of the china is said to have belonged to Queen Charlotte: the lower shelf around this room is composed of black marble, supported by polished hoofs of the buffalo. The exquisite taste of the princess as a florist and horticulturist may be observed in every direction. The grounds contain also several tasteful and beautiful arbours and summer-houses, in which her royal highness was wont to spend a considerable portion of her time, when the season of the year permitted. Returning into the alley a little way on the left is the

Alley Gast House, where refreshments may be had; here is a large ball-room in which the rustic girls and their smoking swains assemble for dancing on Sunday evenings; on Mondays the members of the Rifle Club assemble here and fire at the target for prizes.

Beyond this, on the right, the road leads to Dornholzhäusen. Continuing up the alley on the right, at the top is the

Maison de Chasse of the land-

grave ; it is pleasantly situated in what is called the great wood. There are several rooms half furnished, ornamented with family portraits of former landgraves ; in the saloon there is a scarlet table cover embroidered with the arms of England and Homburg by the late Landgravine Elizabeth. The building is in the Gothic style, the grand apartment, however, is still in an unfinished state ; those that are tenantable are occasionally used by the present landgrave during the summer season for fêtes champêtres ; from the roof is an extensive view of the adjoining country. Or taking the road from the Alley to Dornholzhausen, about a quarter of a mile beyond, by the side of the mill on the left hand of the road, is the

Trout Pond.—Few persons could desire a more lovely spot than this to pass away an agreeable hour ; a large summer-house is placed as it were in the centre of the lake. The walks round are completely shaded by large trees ; a small rustic bridge on the left will lead under some lofty firs and old oaks ; an open space on the right is used by the military to practise their firing. Proceeding forwards, passing the Maison de Chasse already described, a small avenue on the left will lead past the

Pillar to commemorate the completion of a reign of fifty years by the good Landgrave Frederick Ludwig. Recrossing the Alley, pass a summer-house, and winding towards the right the first of

Four Fish Ponds, each higher than its fellow, presents itself ; a neat gravel walk with four flights of steps leads to the uppermost pond bordering the wood ; they are well stocked with fish, and by means of sluices the water at any time can be drawn off : beyond the farthest is a bridge, pass over it and round the cottage, then follow a path

towards the left skirting the wood, proceed down an avenue towards a house (*i. e.* a mill), before reaching it turn up a short avenue to the

Seven Electors.—Being seven very singular large and ancient oaks, one of which cannot be less than 700 years old ; they were evidently planted here for some purpose on some particular occasion, because a small temple is placed near them, and there are evident symptoms of some rites and ceremonies having taken place in times gone by under the wide-spread foliage. Through the wood and recross the alley to the

Botanical Garden and Nursery. Enter by a wooden gate. This is another of those lovely places within a pleasant walk, yet how few of the thousands who annually visit Homburg ever even heard of this delightful spot ; the unrestricted admission to all the gardens and walks belonging to the royal family is a privilege not to be lightly valued. At all hours and at all seasons this beautiful retreat, as well as all the others, is open to the public ; no greedy door-keeper to fee, no petty authority to follow your wanderings lest you might be tempted to put your nose to a flower—all is open confidence on the part of the government. I am sure I need not suggest to visitors a proper *conservative* feeling in return. These grounds contain trees and plants of the most choice and rare description, with the name attached to each. The gravel walks are kept in excellent order, rustic seats abound in every direction, but more particularly on the banks of a lovely lake. The enclosure to the left, on entering this garden, is the

Deer Park, stocked with game belonging to his Royal Highness the Landgrave. Taking the right on leaving, will lead up to the Elizabeth stone. To go to the

Luther oak, instead of proceeding up the road, go round the enclosure of the deer park, a small path at the end of the cross road will lead to

Luther (Eiche) Oak—a small tree planted in 1817 in commemoration of the Reformation. Here are placed rustic seats and tables beneath arbours for the accommodation of pic-nic parties. This spot commands an extensive and beautiful view. To reach the

Elizabeth (Stein) Stone the road lies to it in a straight line from the top of the alley of poplars; it is so named in consequence of the late landgravine occasionally sitting here while the new road across the mountain to the Feldberg was making.

A quarter of a mile further up the road, beneath an old oak, stands the

Urn to the memory of L. A. F., the valiant Prince of Hesse, who was killed at the battle of Lützen, 2nd May, 1813.

If not too tired, from this place half way between the urn and the Elizabeth stone, on the right returning from the former place, a road will lead to the Gold Mine about one mile and a half distant from this spot. The road to it may be easily found by adhering to the following directions. A visit to this place should by no means be neglected, as the charming situation of these projecting rocks afford the most beautiful views in the country. It is for this alone that persons visit it, as the said gold mine itself is but a small excavation under the rocks, extending about twelve hundred feet, not worth the trouble of crossing the road to see. On entering from the main road, turn towards the right, pass a weeping oak on the left, and a little further on the hill, opposite a vista opening towards Homburg, is a

Pyramid of plain white stone, about fifteen feet high, no inscription or mark to indicate how long it has stood there, or for what purpose it was erected. Proceed round to the right, cross the high road up a gentle hill, on the top two roads present themselves, take that on the left; about five hundred yards on the left, under the trees, a narrow footpath leads past a stone on which is engraved "*Adelheid Weg*;" passing some rocks on the left, follow the footpath past another stone, similar to the former, short round to the left brings you suddenly upon the rocks of the celebrated

Gold Grube (mine). Here is a rustic seat, plenty of dry wood, and good space to "put on the pot;" to get a perfect view descend to the point of rocks. I will only attempt a brief description of the beautiful prospect which unfolds itself. Immediately in front, about four miles distant, with its well-known white tower, stands Homburg, with a green lane from beneath your feet cut through the variegated woods, intercepted by the village of Ober-Stettin. On the right is the village of Oberursel, in the midst of a fruitful country; the church is an ancient building, and is remarkable for its high steeple; on the left is the Limberg.

The houses between Stettin and where you are standing belong to the town of Frankfort, as well as the adjoining woods. They are occupied by foresters placed there for the protection of the game. In the extreme distance may be seen the Rhine, Frankfort, the Main, and the Bergstrasse.

To return, you may either retrace your steps or descend a very steep path to the foot of the rocks. By turning towards the hill on the left at the bottom of this descent, you

will find the Grube immediately beneath the rocks, a peep into a dirty hole will be your only reward, unless indeed you are fortunate enough to discover the gold that no one else could find. The path home, I presume, is sufficiently described to enable our miners to get back in time for dinner.

Friedrichsdorf, about forty minutes' walk from Homburg, through a pleasant wood. The village is composed of one long street. The inhabitants speak the French language, being chiefly descendants from the French refugees who quitted their native land after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. They were received and allowed to settle themselves here, by Frederic II, Prince of Hesse Homburg. Manufactures of coarse cloth and woollens were established, which are carried on at the present day. There are two public establishments, one for young gentlemen, the other for young ladies, where they are taught the rudiments of education; but the chief object in sending young people here is to enable them to acquire a perfect knowledge of the French language.

Dornholzhausen is a village consisting of about five hundred inhabitants, laying to the right of the poplar alley, and may be reached by taking the first road on the right after passing the alley gast-house. This village has nothing to attract the notice of strangers, except a pleasant walk, and on Sundays a ball in the grand salle; or if the weather be warm, under cover in the garden; nine pins, knock-'em-downs, and a small billiard table with large pockets, will enable those fond of such amusements to pass the afternoon agreeably. Refreshments, in the shape of cutlets, &c., may be had at moderate charges.

Hire of an Omnibus or Carriage.

	3 horses.	2 horses.
To Luther (Eiche) Oak and	fl.	fl.
Elizabeth (Stein) Stone .	5	3
Gold Grube	6	4
Königstein and Soden . .	9	6
Kronthal	7	5
Oberursel	5	3

FRANKFORT.

Hotels. *Russie*, first-rate establishment; very expensive. *Angleterre*, a good family hotel; charges: breakfast, 42 kr., eggs and meat, extra; table d'hôte at one o'clock, 1 fl. 18 kr., including wine; at four, 1 fl. 45 kr., without wine. *Roman Emperor*, *Wiedenbusch*, *White Swan*, *Paris*, and *West-end Hall*, near the railway station.

Frankfort is a free town, and the seat of the German diet. It occupies, inclusive of Sachsenhausen, on the left bank of the Main, a spot of 625 acres, and has above 3,400 houses, besides the outskirts; 217 streets and lanes; seven large squares, fourteen smaller ones; 115 fountains; seven Roman Catholic churches, six Evangelical, three Lutheran churches, for divine service; one synagogue; and one temple, in which divine service is performed in the French language; above thirty public buildings; more than twenty inns, exclusive of the inferior public houses; with a population of more than 56 000.

Most of the buildings in the new town (occupied principally by rich merchants and bankers) are literally palaces. The street called the Zeil, and the New Street of Mayence, and the schoenen Aussicht, extending along the quay, are exceedingly handsome.

The old town is composed of narrow streets and remarkably queer looking wooden houses, many of them (particularly those near the "Dom," or Cathedral, and "Roemerberg") are of great antiquity. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, many industrious

families of France and the Netherlands settled at Frankfort. In 1662 the Jews' street was built. Frankfort was the mart of the German booksellers for many years, until the oppression practised by the Imperial Committee of Censure drove the booksellers to Leipsic. After the thirty years' war, the French war on the Rhine, which broke out near the close of the seventeenth century, greatly distressed the town, and caused considerable expenses. Frankfort in 1689, expecting to experience a like fate with most Rhenish towns, took in a Hessian and Hanoverian garrison for its protection. The same measure was taken at a later period, in 1707, when the French marshal, Villars, demanded a contribution of a million of livres. In the beginning of the seventeenth century the solemn elections and coronations of the German emperors at Frankfort were resumed, until the election of Frances II, the late Emperor of Austria, in 1792.

Frankfort arose from a state of oppression and mortification after twenty years, with renewed energy and in greater glory. It is richer, more flourishing, and more beautiful than ever. The happy state it enjoys is owing to the patriotic spirit of its citizens, and the sensible management of the public affairs. By the act of the German Union, Frankfort was made the seat of the Diet, whose sessions were opened November 5, 1816. Frankfort has a garrison of 700 men, besides about 2,000 National Guards.

The Austrians and Prussians have been withdrawn since 1842.

Frankfort is an excellent stopping place, *en route* to Switzerland or Italy. The superior accommodation to be found in the hotels; the numerous and well-stocked shops,* where every description of

wearing apparel may be purchased and made up in a style equal to London or Paris, and at a moderate price; the facilities to proceed in every direction by public conveyances. Lohnkutschen, railroad, and steam-boats, corresponding with the Rhine and Danube. Frankfort being also the residence of the ambassadors from the various courts of Europe, passports may readily receive the *visé* of the representative of any country, the traveller may have neglected in London. Possessing these advantages, it is not surprising that this delightful city has not only become the residence of numerous English families, but thousands visit it for long or short periods during the summer.

The most interesting sights in Frankfort may be visited in the following order. Starting from your hotel into the Rossmarket, the corner building on the right is the

Casino, a large, elegant, and convenient establishment. The first floor, consisting of an immense suite of apartments, elegantly furnished, are devoted to reading, conversation, cards, and billiards. There are upwards of a hundred papers for the use of the subscribers, including the *Times*, *Globe*, *Standard*, and *Galignani's Messenger*, besides several English periodicals; a member has the privilege of giving a card of admission, valuable for one month; at the expiration it cannot be renewed, but any person intending to remain in Frankfort may, on being properly proposed and seconded, become a member.

The ground floor is devoted to refreshments and smoking; altogether the Casino in Frankfort is equal to any in Germany. The opposite corner on the left is the banking house of Messrs Gogel, Koch, and Co.; the latter gentleman is also the British consul, and is always happy to show to English

* See advertisements at the end.

travellers or residents the most polite attention. Passing the fountain on which is Hercules and Antæus, into the grossen Gallen Gasse, round to the right is the

Stüdel Museum, lately placed in a new and suitable building. It is an artistical institute for the improvement of young painters and designers, engravers and architects. The banker, Staedel, who died Dec. 2, 1816, left his numerous pictures and collections of prints, together with his houses, and a capital of more than 1 200,000 florins, for the foundation of this institute, the scope of which is not only the improvement of the arts in general, but also the improvement of young artists, by proportionate assistance. The fine artistical collection of Dr Grambs, who died in 1817, which was purchased for the institute, added considerably to its value. The principal pictures in Staedel's collection belong to the Flemish school. The trustees have, however, augmented the collection by the addition of some good pictures of the Italian school, and some modern paintings; amongst the latter is a beautiful picture representing Huss pleading before the Council of Constance, by Lessing, of Dusseldorf; it cost 10,500 florins (about 900*l.*). A fresco painting, representing 'St Boniface preaching Christianity,' occupies the entire side of one of the eight rooms forming the gallery. This museum is open to the public every day except Saturday, from ten till one.

On leaving the museum take the left to the Bockenheim gate, and following the road a short distance you arrive at the beautiful

Garden of Baron von Rothschild, situated on the right of the Bockenheim road; admission is readily granted to respectable strangers, but to see the house, permission must be obtained at the residence in Frankfort; return by the prome-

nade to the second or Eschenheim gate, distinguished, by the high tower; on the left is the

Senkenberg Museum, or cabinet of natural history, open on Fridays from eleven till one, on Wednesdays from two till four, but a small fee will ensure admittance at all reasonable hours on other days. This museum possesses a large collection of natural curiosities, minerals, antediluvian remains, mammalia, birds, fish, amphibious animals, &c., &c.

In the entrance hall are two large giraffes; the ground-floor apartments contain stuffed animals, amongst them is the hippopotamus or river horse; on the first floor are a numerous collection of skeletons of fish, birds, animals and some human skulls, the second floor stuffed birds, third floor preserved reptiles and fishes, fourth floor a gallery containing Egyptian mummies, Indian curiosities, great coats made of sausage skins, and eggs, &c. Mr Rueppel, the celebrated traveller (a native of Frankfort), has particularly contributed to enrich this museum with many rare objects.

Proceeding down the street leading to the Zeil, the large red building on the left is the

Palace of Thurn and Taxis, belonging to the prince of that name, formerly the residence of Prince Primas, and now the seat of the German Diet, and dwelling of the Austrian ambassador, who presides at the

Bundestag.—The apartments are not shown. On the right under the corridor is the passport office, open from ten till twelve, and from three till five; a few doors nearer the gate is the residence of the Bavarian minister. Passport office open from ten till eleven.

Presuming my readers have adopted the German style of dining

early, by the time you reach this spot it will be near the table-d'hôte hour, one o'clock.

Afternoon Excursion. Passing down the Zeil on the left is the *Post office*, a large new establishment, from whence proceed the public diligences to all parts of Germany. The office to take places is on the right-hand side in the court yard; the letter department is in front, open from eight in the morning till eight in the evening; letters for England, viâ Paris, are despatched every morning at six o'clock, and arrive in the afternoon; postage (the payment of which is optional) to London is 38 kreutzers the cost of a newspaper from London is five kreutzers.

In proceeding down this street one cannot help admiring the magnificent houses, or rather palaces, which extend the entire length, in which may be found a variety of well stocked magazines, comprising all that art or nature may require, to improve the mind or adorn the body. The fourth turning to the left and the first on the right will lead to the *Friedberg Gate*, but before passing through the gateway a short distance on the right in the garden is

Mr Bethmann's Museum, in which is the celebrated statue of Ariadne, by Dannecker, an artist of Wurtzburg; in the same building are various casts taken from the most celebrated statues in the galleries at Paris. It is open to the public from eleven till one.

The large building opposite the entrance to the garden is the *Orphan house*.

Outside is the *Monument* erected by the King of Prussia to the memory of the Hessians killed in the siege of Frankfort in 1792. The monument is near the princely residence of Mr Bethmann.

Turning to the left hand, about a mile on the Homburg road, is the

New Cemetery (Friedhof), in which are numerous monuments. The most elegant is that destined to receive the departed members of the Bethmann family; it is decorated by Thorwaldsen with various designs in bas-reliefs.

Returning towards Frankfort: the large *Italian Villa* on the left belongs to Baron Rothschild; it adjoins the village of Bornheim; the high watch towers now seen mark the boundary of Frankfort.

Returning by the beautiful walks outside the town towards the Main to the

Town Library, close to the Ober-Main-Thor (gate), a modern building, of small dimensions; in the entrance hall is a marble statue of the poet Göthe, who was born in Frankfort; a room on the left of the entrance contains a collection of miniature paintings, and a receipt for 200,000 florins subscribed by the inhabitants of Frankfort towards the sufferers by the fire in Hamburg. This receipt is a sheet of beautifully illuminated vellum, in an oak case, made out of some of the damaged timbers of the town-hall, ornamented with bas-reliefs cast from the metal of the destroyed church bells; the seal of the town in wax is attached. A miniature printing press stands on a piece of wood, part of the original press of Guttenberg. In the library is a copy of the first printed Bible, a pair of Luther shoes, and a portrait of Guttenberg.

Open every Tuesday and Thursday from eleven till twelve; on Wednesdays and Fridays from two till four.

The large building behind the library is the

Town Hospital. Proceeding along the quay, called *Schöne Aussicht*, the opposite bank of the river presents many pleasing views. The large building adjoining the bridge was originally the

Palace of the Teutonic Knights, subsequently a barrack during the occupation of the Austrians and Prussians (withdrawn in 1842). Part is now in ruins, and part occupied as warehouses. The church adjoining contains nothing worthy of notice. On the bridge is a statue of *Charlemagne*. Turning up the street opposite the bridge, the second turning on the left leads to the

Cathedral, or *Bartholomäusstiftskirche*, where for many years the emperors were crowned. Lewis the German and a pious Franconian matron founded the abbey, which, at an early period, was united with the church. It received, however, its present shape first about the middle of the fourteenth century. It is built in the form of a cross, and has only one unfinished steeple, which is obtuse at the top, at which they were working from 1415 till 1509, and which may be considered as the last work of ancient German architecture; an additional height is to be added. In the cathedral are the tombs of the unfortunate Emperor Günther of Schwarzbourg and of Rudolph of Sachsenhausen, and a Holy Family by Rubens. The *Pfarrthurm* or tower should be ascended by those who do not mind going up 318 steps. The entrance is in the corner near the market, on reaching the top a small wicket prevents you from taking the fireman and his family by storm, a slight agitation of a very small bell will procure admission to the platform commanding a most extensive and beautiful prospect, marks point towards the numerous villages within view; a small plate on the side of the tower records the date of the foundation, twelve o'clock, the 6th of July, 1415. Within the tower is a trap door looking down upon the four great bells, besides fire lanterns, flags, and a speaking trumpet which

would astonish the captain of a seventy-four. The old lady expects a trifle from those who favour her by a visit.

Passing through the meat-market to the Roemerberg, in which is the celebrated

Roemer, formerly the place where the Emperors of Germany were elected. The Kaisersaal is ornamented with new portraits of the Emperors, from Conrad I. to Francis II, simultaneously painted by the first artists. A fee of 10 florins will procure a sight of the original Golden Bull, by which Charles IV regulated the mode of election for the Emperors of Germany; this celebrated document is dated 1356. Opposite is the

Church of St Nicolas, with a new steeple, and now undergoing a thorough restoration. Leaving the Roemer by the back entrance will lead to the

New Exchange, a small, badly-situated building. The interior contains no ornaments worthy notice, but a peep in upon the bulls and bears of Frankfort, between twelve and one in the day, will afford an idea how easy it is for men of reputed wealth to buy stock by thousands with a wink or a nod. The exterior near the church is ornamented with seven figures, emblematic of home and foreign trade.

St Paul's, or the evangelical metropolitan church, was finished in 1832, is a handsome oval, with which, however, the heavy roof forms a singular contrast. The small steeple overtops the stately cupola very little; passing through the exchange, or back through the Roemer, take the right to the quay, on the left is the

Saalhof, only remarkable for occupying the site of an ancient palace; the chapel of which still may be seen; on the corner of this building may be seen various

marks, indicating the height of the river in the years 1623, 1682, 1764, 1784, and 1790; in February, 1844, it reached to the lowest iron ring. The next building on the quay at the corner of the opening is the

Church of St. Leonard, remarkable for its age and arched walls; opposite the entrance is an excellent

Bathing Establishment, where every description of bath may be enjoyed at a reasonable charge. Continue along the quay past the

Custom House, and the end of a beautiful new street, Mainzer Strasse (the yellow house, a few doors up on the right, is the residence of the English minister), to the

Main-Lust Garden. On summer evenings a band performs some delightful music. I now leave my friends to take their coffee, and if too tired to walk, a carriage will take them to their hotel for twelve kreutzers.

The *Theatre* was handsomely decorated in 1842; it possesses an excellent company, with an orchestra composed of the first-rate musicians. The house is generally well filled, particularly on opera nights. The performances take place five times a week; admission, first boxes, 1 fl. 45 kr.; second boxes, 1 fl. 24 kr.; parterre, 48 kr.

The *Museum*, a name given to a society established in 1808 for the encouragement of young musicians and singers; the members meet on every alternate Friday evening, in the large room in the Weidenbusch; on these occasions strangers are admitted on being introduced by a member. It is a musical treat of the first order.

Statue of the Poet Göthe, in bronze, by Schwanthaler of Munich, has been erected in the Allée, fronting the Theatre. It is a singular circumstance that M. Stieglmayer,

the founder, died almost immediately after the casting of this statue was completed.

Göthe was born in the Hirsch-Graben, Lit. F. No. 74, the family arms are over the door.

The *Rothschild family* continue to support the institutions of their native city with their usual liberality, the house in Juden Gasse, No. 78, is still inhabited by Madame la Mère at this moment, March, 1847, ninety-five years of age.

The *Synagogue* in the Juden Gasse; it is worthy a visit; Friday evenings after six o'clock is the best time.

Divine Service, according to the rites of the Church of England, is celebrated every Sunday morning at half-past eleven, by the Rev. W. Bolton in the French church.

An English *Bible Society* exists in Frankfort.

The *English physician* is Sir A. Downie.

Passports are signed by the English Minister, the Hon. B. Fox Strangways, Neue Mainzer Strass, between the hours of ten and twelve.

Bankers. Messrs. Gogel, Koch, and Co., who are also exporters of Rhine and Moselle wines.

Diligences daily to Leipsig and Dresden, in thirty-six hours; Coblenz every evening at six, in twelve hours; to Paris in sixty hours; to Würtzburg, Ratisbon, and Hamburg.

Railway trains to Mayence, from the 16th of May to the 30th of September, at 6½, 9, 11, 3, 5½, 8½, First class, fl. 2. 6.; second class, fl. 1. 27; third class, fl. 1.; fourth class, 42 kr.: to Wiesbaden, first class, fl. 2. 42.; second class, fl. 1. 48; third class, fl. 1. 15.; fourth class, 51 kr. Children under ten years, half-price. Charge for carriages: to Mayence, fl. 8. 15.; to Wiesbaden, fl. 9. 12 kr.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the trains; fare for each person, including portmanteau, carpet bag, and hat case, 18 kr.; without baggage, 12 kr.

A railway is now open between Frankfort and Heidelberg. See next page.

Steam-packets leave Frankfort for Mayence twice a day, from the 1st of May, in two hours; fares, first cabin, fl. 1. 24.; second cabin, 48 kr. To Würzburg every morning at half-past 5; fares, fl. 5. 12., in the best place; second place, fl. 2. 30; to ascend the Main is a tedious affair.

Rhine Steam-packets. Travellers may book themselves in Frankfort, by the Dusseldorf or Cologne Company's boats, either up or down the Rhine.

Mr. G. Krebs, opposite the post office, is agent for the former company, speaks English, and is also the agent for the General Steam Navigation Company, and is capable, as well as willing, to render every information to strangers. Mr. Krebs keeps one of the best selected stocks of Havanna and other cigars to be found in Frankfort; also a great variety of fancy snuffs, tobacco, &c. His old Cognac is strongly recommended, as well as his groceries.

Hackney-flys with one horse, ply for hire in various parts of the town. The regulated charge for two persons, per hour, 48 kr.; three quarters of an hour, 36 kr.; half an hour, 24 kr.; quarter of an hour, 12 kr.; a course within the gates is 12 kr; three or four persons pay a third more.

There are two fairs held at Frankfort during the year; one at Easter, and again three weeks before Michaelmas; during which the town is very gay.

J. N. Trier & Co. in the Zeil H. No. 1. (Turkenshuss) are respectable money changers.

Excursions from Frankfort.

The most delightful excursion in the neighbourhood of Frankfort is to *Homburg*; handsome and convenient carriages start from the post office at least ten times a day; fare, 30 kr. Omnibuses from the lower end of the Zeil also several times a day; fare, 24 kr. A carriage may be hired to convey a party there and return in the evening for seven florins, exclusive of drink-geld. The diligence takes one hour and a half, the carriage about two hours.

The exterior of Frankfort, and its near and more distant environs too, demand the attention of the traveller. The most charming walks and plantations encircle the town. To this we must add the number of villas, fine pleasure gardens, and country houses, which afford a very pleasant view, and constitute an enviable preference of Frankfort.

The following places are in the immediate neighbourhood:

Bornheim, a considerable hamlet, half a league distant from the town, much frequented, especially in summer, at the fair, and the lark feast. *Hausen*, in the lovely Nidda-grounds, with some villas, a short league from the town. The little charchessian town of *Bockenheim*, which almost touches the watch-tower of that name. *Rödelheim*, scarcely a quarter of a league from Hausen, the seat of an old noble family. The palace garden, which is laid out in the English fashion, and some villas, render it very pleasing. The *Forsthaus* (house of the forester), one league from the town, on the left bank of the Main, in a wood that is laid out in the manner of a pleasure garden. The *Reidhof*, a splendid villa of the late Baron M. von Bethmann, with a fine park stocked with game. *Oberrad* lies between Offenbach and Frankfort.

Offenbach, formerly the residence of the Prince of Isenburg. The town has cheerful streets, many fine buildings, about 7,500 inhabitants, and 540 houses. The ancient German palace, built by Reinhard, Count of Isenburg, in 1556, lies on the bank of the Maine. Offenbach has many considerable manufactures, especially that of coach making.

Omnibuses run to Offenbach every half hour; fare, 12 kr.

Frankfort distant.

from	G. mil.	E. mil.
Amsterdam	58	267
Antwerp	58	267
Augsburg	47	216
Bale	47	216
Berlin	67	308
Calais	81	372
Carlsbad	46	218
Dresden	57	270
Hamburg	64	297
Homburg	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kissingen	21	66
Leipsig	43	198
Marienbad	44	204
Munich	45	207
Paris	74	340
Stuttgart	26	126
Strasburg	30	138
Vienna	94	432

ROUTE 22.—RAILROAD.

FRANKFORT TO DARMSTADT AND HEIDELBERG.

9 German, 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ English miles.

Trains leave Frankfort for Heidelberg, through Darmstadt, three times a day; fare, including 40 lbs. of luggage, first class, 3 fl. 33 kr.; second class, 2 fl. 33 kr.; third class, 1 fl. 45 kr.

DARMSTADT.

Hotels. *Hotel de Darmstadt* nearest to the railway, excellent, with reasonable charges: breakfast, 30 kr.; dinner at table d'hôte, 1 fl.; bed, 48 kr.; charge for sitting room, per diem, 1 fl. 30 kr. *Traube*.

Darmstadt, which was about fifty years ago an insignificant place, with 700 houses, and a population of not quite 9,000 souls, has been im-

proved so much under the government of the present Grand Duke and his father, as to have at present above 1,500 houses, and 30,500 inhabitants, besides the garrison.

The *Museum* in the palace contains a beautiful collection of prints and drawings, and curious antiquities; among which there is a well preserved mummy, a great variety of Roman antiquities, Etrurian vases, lamps, columns, gems, statues, busts, mosaic work, carved works of various kinds, idols, and the like, and a very interesting collection of coins. Open every day.

The *Cabinet of Natural Curiosities* is particularly valuable, on account of the bones of animals quite unknown to the present generation, *e. g.* bones of mammoths, most of which were found in the country of Hesse Darmstadt, and stuffed birds.

The *Collection of Pictures* amounted in 1820 to six hundred, in 1844, to the same number. There is also a tolerably complete collection of phalla-plastics, or imitations of Roman antiquities, cut in cork; most of them were done by Antonio Chichi, the inventor of this art at Rome. Some exquisitely fine casts of classic monuments of antiquity, and a collection of the dresses of different nations, of Asia, &c.

The *Theatre* was built in the years 1818 and 1819, in a noble style; is quite isolated, and stands fronting the palace: it holds about 1800 spectators. Open Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday.

There are only two churches in Darmstadt—the town church, near the market-place, and the Roman Catholic church. The former is a plain rude building, in the Gothic style of the beginning of the sixteenth century. The latter, standing upon Riedeselberg, overtops all other houses, and being a large rotunda, makes a striking impression on the beholder, by its simple

architecture and the harmony of its proportions.

The *Exercierhaus* is a splendid piece of architecture. It encloses a space 319 feet in length, and 151 in breadth, unsupported by pillars. The hanging work, by which the ceiling is upheld, is deemed a master-piece. This house serves at present to keep a pretty numerous artillery, and the military accoutrements.

The *Casino*. Strangers are admitted by a card of introduction from the proprietor of the hotel.

The *New Mews*, forming a large square, each side measuring 450 feet, are provided with all requisite necessities. There are kept a considerable number of stallions, for the improvement of the breed of horses in the country.

There are also several beautiful gardens in and near the town. The palace garden, called *Herrengarten*, abounding in beauties, and the garden of Prince Emile are the principal, from which you have a charming view of the Rhine and the Donnersberg, the Maine, the Taunus, and the Bergstrasse.

The *Carlshof*, about a quarter of a league from the town, with some fine buildings, planted by the late Baron von Barkhausen, minister of state.

Between this and Heidelberg the following objects deserve notice:—the beginning of the *Bergstrasse* at the gates of Darmstadt, the old knights' castle, the Riesensäule (the giant's column), the Felsenmeer (sea of rocks), the *Melibocus*, and the fountain of Auerbach, the pleasure house, called the Schweden-säule (Swedish column), near Stockstadt.

From Darmstadt to Heidelberg the road is celebrated as the *Bergstrasse*; the beauty and variety of which forms a striking contrast

with that between Frankfort and Darmstadt; a few miles beyond the latter city begins the Odenwald district, which is aptly described by the author of an 'Autumn near the Rhine.'

"On the left, the wooded and vine-covered range of mountains, with their old castles, forming the boundary of the Odenwald, runs parallel with the road, and immediately above it. On the right stretches a vast sandy flat, through which the Rhine wanders, bounded by the heights of Mont Tonnerre and Voges, at 50 or 60 miles distance. The villages and towns on the road are beautifully situated at the foot of the mountains, overhung by vine-covered slopes, and embossed in orchards, which extend in cheerful avenues along the road, from one town to another."

Almost every mountain on the Bergstrasse, and many of those in the Odenwald, are crowned by a castle; one of those relics of the days of knighthood, which, embosomed in the woods of beech, or surrounded by vineyards, adds the interest of its antiquity and chivalrous associations to the charms of the landscape.

The *Melibocus* is a conical hill of granite, 1632 feet above the level of the sea: it is the highest of the Odenwald chain of hills, and is very conspicuous on account of the white tower on its top, erected 1772. The more distant objects are Spires, and Mannheim, with its slated dome to the left; Worms, and its Gothic cathedral opposite; and the dark towers of Mayence, lower down. The tower is built on the very edge of the declivity. The smoking villages, the gardens, vineyards, and orchards of the Bergstrasse, appeared immediately beneath us. We traced the course of the Rhine, which now gleamed

in the bright sun, and appeared little removed from the base of the mountain, from above Mannheim, almost to Bingen, a distance of nearly 60 English miles. At Bingen it loses itself in the defiles of the Rheingau mountains, which bound the view on that side. The course of the placid Neckar and its junction with the Rhine are visible, as also that of the Maine. A good telescope is kept in the tower, by the help of which, in a clear day, we were told you might distinguish the tower of Strasburg cathedral at a distance of above 100 English miles. Towards the north, the view reaches the mountains in the neighbourhood of Giessen, in Hesse, 60 miles distant. To the east lies the Odenwald, over the chaotic wooded hills of which the prospect stretches as far as the vicinity of Würzburg—a distance of 60 or 70 miles; while on the west, across the Rhine, the eye ranges over the smooth plain, till it is bounded by the blue broken tops of the Mont Tonnerre and the Voges mountains, at a nearly equal distance."

HEPPENHEIM

formerly belonged to the electorate of Mayence, but is now in the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt; it is situated on the Bergstrasse, and contains 440 houses, and 3,600 inhabitants. On entering the church, you see immediately under the tower an inscription of the time of Charlemagne, A.D. 805. In the neighbourhood is the eminence called Laudberg, on which justice was formerly publicly administered. The ruins of Lorsch Abbey deserve notice.

HEIDELBERG.

Inns. The *Badische Hof* (court of Baden), the *Prinz Carl* (Prince Charles), near the corn market,

with a view of the ruins of the castle, the *Hollande*.

The celebrated University of Heidelberg, after Prague the oldest in Germany, was founded by the Count Palatine Ruprecht, in 1346, and its privileges confirmed by Pope Urbanus, in 1376. It obtained, however, far greater extension about 1386, when the celebrated Marsilius, of Ingelheim, was appointed the first rector. By the cession of the left bank of the Rhine, in 1802, the university lost the greater part of its revenues, and was reduced to the brink of ruin, when Charles Frederic, Elector of Baden, who had obtained possession of the hitherto Rhenish Palatinate, newly founded the university, and provided for its duration, by assigning to it a considerable fund from the treasury (which has been augmented since). Hence the university calls itself at present Ruperto Carolina, in honour of its second founder. With this period begins the new era of the university, which, by the celebrity of its teachers, and the increasing number of students, under a paternal government, occupied one of the first places among the German universities; but since 1830 it has lost many of its distinguished supporters.

The great object of interest, however, to all travellers is the castle, the ruins of which are considered the finest in Europe. This noble pile was destroyed by fire, caused by lightning, in 1764.

The gardens afford most delightful walks; from the Terrace a magnificent view presents itself; but the finest view of the whole is from the hill on the right bank of the Neckar; a path leads up from the end of the bridge. The *great Tun of Heidelberg* is said to be the largest cask in Germany; it is in a cellar, the key of which is kept by

the people in the inhabited part of the building. This celebrated cask was made by order of the Elector Charles Theodore, in 1751, as an emblem of a rich and fertile wine country; it has been filled with wine on three occasions, and will contain 283,000 bottles; it is 33 feet long, and 24 feet in diameter. There is a barrel in front without hoops; the wooden figure of a man is the effigy of a buffoon named Clemens, who drank fifteen bottles of wine daily, a suitable companion for so large a wine cask.

The following places in the environs deserve notice, the *Heiligenberg*, with its ruins; the *Wolfsbrunnen*, the *Stift Neuburg* (Abbey of Neuburg), very tasteful plantations, garden, and a chapel in the Gothic taste; the *Kaiserstuhl* (the emperor's stool), with a tower, and a monument erected in commemoration of the Emperor Francis's ascent to its top (1815); the *Riesenstein* (giant's stone), with a charming view of the town and castle.

From Heidelberg pleasant excursions may be made into the mountainous regions of the Odenwald.

ROUTE 23. THE RHINE.

MAYENCE TO MANNHEIM.

Steam boats leave Mayence for Mannheim at least twice a day, and Strasburg once; the scenery is very uninteresting, but for large families, or persons with much luggage, this route will be found the most comfortable, as well as the cheapest, to proceed either to Baden or Switzerland, though not so fast a mode of travelling. For the hours of departure see company's bills. It will, however, be seen by the advertisement at the end of the book, that, to compete with the railway, the Cologne Company propose to run their boats in

one day from Cologne to Mannheim, and one day from Mannheim to Strasburg! The fast boats reach Mannheim in five hours and a half from Mayence.

For fares see companies' bills.

OPPENHEIM,

A small town, with 300 houses, and 2,600 inhabitants. It is surrounded by flourishing vineyards, particularly in the direction of the village of Nierstein. The old Gothic church, dedicated to St Catherine, and the ruins of the Castle of Landeskron, are the principal architectural curiosities, together with an altar of Apollo and of the Goddess Sirona, and several other Roman antiquities: a Swedish column marks the spot where Gustavus Adolphus crossed the Rhine on a barn door!

WORMS

Is situated at no great distance from the Rhine, in the dominions of the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt. It contains 900 houses, and 8,000 inhabitants. The Cathedral is a superb building in the Bizantine style, and there are several other churches and public buildings well worth visiting.

This ancient town formerly contained a population of 30,000 souls. In 1521 a Diet was held in Worms, before which Luther declared his adhesion to the Reformed creed, in the presence of Charles V. Charlemagne was married here.

Near Worms stands a tree, under which Luther is said to have rested on his way to the diet.

MANNHEIM.

Hotels. *Europe*, a large house, situated close to the place of landing for the steam packets, and overlooking the Rhine; charges—bed-rooms, from 2 to 4 frs.; breakfast, of tea or coffee, bread and butter, 1 fr.; table d'hôte, one o'clock, 2 frs.; four o'clock, 3 frs.

Hotel du Rhin, in the town, opposite the post office; charges—bed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ frs. to 2 frs.; breakfast, 1 fr.; table d'hôte, 2 frs.; separate dinner, 3 to 4 frs.; saloon per day, 4 frs.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the steamers to convey travellers to the hotels or to the railway; fare, 18 krs.

Mannheim is a handsome and regularly built modern town, belonging to the duchy of Baden, containing a population of 20,000 souls, including many English families. It was founded in 1606; but having been twice destroyed, during the thirty years' war and in 1689, it was re-erected, for the third time, on a handsome plan.

The principal edifice is the huge red stone palace (das Schloss), a portion of which is inhabited by the Grand Duchess Stephanie. The right wing, now in ruins, was formerly the opera, but was bombarded by the Austrians in 1795. In one suite of rooms is a gallery of paintings, besides which are prints, statues, natural history, and a library. Adjoining the ruined wing is the Lyceum, formerly the Jesuits' College, the church of which (one of the ten in Mannheim) if not in the best taste, is striking and pleasing. The exterior gates are worthy of notice. Opposite is the Theatre (das Schauspielhaus), the orchestra of which is celebrated: it is open on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays. The Town-hall, the Arsenal, the Observatory, the Custom-house, the Churches, the Place d'Armes, with a bronze fountain by Cruppello; the market place, with a fountain, Van der Branden.

Among the lounges are—the Garden of the Palace; the Bridge of Boats, and gardens opposite, the Lindenhof, between the Palace-garden and the Schwetzingen road, the Muhlau, a little pleasure-house, with a garden.

Mannheim has the advantage of

an excellent *English school* conducted by Dr. Lovell, author of several works on the German language; to this establishment the sons of families residing in Mannheim are admitted as daily boarders.

English divine worship is performed every Sunday Morning at eleven o'clock.

ROUTE 24. RAILROAD.

Mannheim to Heidelberg in forty minutes; Carlsruhe one hour, forty-eight minutes; Baden (Oos), three hours, thirteen minutes; Kehl (Strasbourg), five hours, six minutes; Offenburg, four hours, fifty-three minutes; Friburg, seven hours, forty minutes.

Distances from place to place in Stunden;
Fares in florins and kreutzers:—

	Mls	1st Cl.	FARES 2d. Cl.	3d. Cl.
Mannheim to		fl. kr.	fl. kr.	fl. kr.
Friedrichsfeld	2	0 24	0 15	0 12
Heidelberg	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0 51	0 30	0 21
Wiesloch	3	1 27	1 0	0 45
Langenbrücken	$2\frac{3}{8}$	1 54	1 18	0 57
Bruchsal	2	2 21	1 33	1 12
Weingarten	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2 45	1 51	1 24
Durlach	1	3 6	2 3	1 33
Carlsruhe	$1\frac{1}{8}$	3 18	2 12	1 39
Ettlingen	$1\frac{1}{8}$	3 36	2 24	1 48
Muggensturm	$1\frac{1}{8}$	4 9	2 45	2 6
Rastatt	2	4 21	2 54	2 12
Oos	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4 48	3 12	2 24
Bühl	2	5 15	3 30	2 39
Achern	$1\frac{1}{2}$	5 39	3 45	2 51
Renchen	$1\frac{1}{8}$	5 57	3 57	3 0
Appenweier	$1\frac{3}{4}$	6 12	4 9	3 6
Offenburg	$4\frac{1}{2}$	6 33	4 24	3 18
Kehl		6 45	4 30	3 24
Friburg		8 36	5 51	

CARRIAGES.

From Mannheim to	fl. kr.
Heidelberg	6 6
Carlsruhe	19 39
Oos	28 39
Offenburg	39 18
Kehl	40 30

HORSES.

From Mannheim to	fl. kr.
Heidelberg	1 42
Carlsruhe	6 33
Oos	9 33
Offenburg	13 6
Kehl	13 30

	Dogs.	
From Mannheim to		fl. kr.
Heidelberg		0 9
Carlsruhe		0 33
Oos		0 48
Offenburg		1 6
Kehl		1 8

Trains six times a day.

Excursionists intending to visit Schwetzingen, should stop at Friedrichsfeld station; in that case it will be best to take your place only to that station, leave your luggage in the office of the railway, and proceed by the next train.

Schwetzingen—although placed in the midst of a sandy plain, this royal garden presents rich vegetation. It contains a variety of interesting objects, such as the Temple of Apollo, Pan's Fountain, the Bird's Arbour, the Painted Wall, the Temple of Minerva, the Mosque (die Moschee), and the Roman Ruin. It also contains a good botanical garden.

Heidelberg, described at page 165.

Bruchsal is a small but handsome town situated on the Salze; it was formerly the capital of the bishopric of Spire, and the bishop's place of residence, but it is now in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The objects of interest are—St. Peter's Church, the Hospital of the Brothers of Mercy, the *Wasserburg*, and the Château, a fine building with a magnificent prospect over the plain of the Rhine.

Durlach is in the Grand Duchy of Baden, rather more than two English miles from Carlsruhe, and has 6,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the capital of the Duchy, and has declined very much since Carlsruhe became the chief town. In a garden are some Roman antiquities. In the vicinity are the ruins of a Roman villa. There is a vineyard on Mount Thurmberg, which is a favourite promenade of the citizens of Carlsruhe during the vintage. The *Allechaus* between Carlsruhe and Durlach is also much resorted to.

CARLSRUHE.

The *Golden Cross* (Post). This house is now under a new proprietor, who has newly furnished it, made new staircases and water closets, and added other improvements, which render it now a very comfortable and clean house, with moderate charges. Mr. Grosse, the landlord, speaks English, and is very attentive to his guests. The house is opposite the Post-office.

Hotels. The *Prince Héritaire* (Erbprinz), good, with moderate charges.

Angleterre, good.

Carlsruhe. The residence of the Grand Duke of Baden lies a league and a half from the Rhine, in the *Hartwald* (Hart forest), which encloses the town, partly in the north and west. The foundation stone of a hunting palace was laid in 1715, and the town was joined to it afterwards. There is no doubt but that Carlsruhe is one of the finest towns in Germany. Its population amounts to twenty thousand souls. The streets are regular, broad and light; some of them afford a prospect of the neighbouring mountains, whilst others form a pleasant architectural picture; and the Hart forest, which encircles part of the town, has some shady walks, where the gravel-paths are generally dry. The rapidly increasing flourishing state of the town may be dated from the time when the Margraviate was raised to an Electorate, and afterwards to a Grand Duchy. It is built in the shape of a fan, all streets converging at the castle, which forms the centre.

The *Palace*. From its tower (called the lead-tower), forming the centre of all the streets of Carlsruhe, there is a rich and extensive prospect.

The *Palace of the Margraves* of Baden, whose façade is adorned with six beautiful Corinthian columns. In this palace the great hall is ornamented with beautiful landscape

scenery by Kunze, and particularly worthy of notice; a fine garden is contiguous to it.

Roman Catholic Church, built in the form of a rotunda. The fine organ in it stood formerly in the church of the abbey of St. Blasien. Opposite to it stands the office of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and at the other side the spacious House of the States, in which the halls of the two chambers are particularly worth seeing.

The *Town-house*, opposite to the Evangelical Church, in the market-place, a large mansion, built in a plain, though pleasing style, which may be called a real ornament of the market-place. The tower that rises behind the Town-house contains the prisons; the pyramid standing in the middle of the market-place covers the remains of the founder of Carlsruhe.

The museum, intended for social entertainments. Strangers are admitted.

Theatre. This splendid building was destroyed by fire on the 28th of February, 1847.

The Palace Garden is a fine plantation, which, on one side, is contiguous to a pheasant preserve, and on the other to the botanical garden. The latter contains above six thousand species.

The railroad passes near *Ettingen*, containing a population of 3,000 souls. There are two large paper mills here.

RASTADT.

Inns. *Post*, very bad; *Golden Cross*, no better; *Star*, worse.

Rastadt was formerly the residence of the Margraves of Baden-Baden. Its population is 3,000. Here is a handsome château, with a great variety of collections and Turkish trophies, gained by Prince Louis, of Baden, and also a garden. There is a splendid view from the Belvidere, where there is a statue of Jupiter. There is a Lyceum in the

ci-devant Convent of Piarists. A peace was signed here in 1714, and a congress held in 1797 and 1798, for the execution of the peace of Campo-Formio. There is a monument in memory of the French ambassadors assassinated at a short distance from Rastadt in 1798.

Rastadt is now being strongly fortified. On the left is the

Favourite, a former residence of the Margraves of Baden.

Oos Station. The trains to convey travellers to Baden branch off here.

Diligences to Wilbad every day from Durlach at half-past two; fare, two florins.

Diligences from Carlsruhe to Stuttgart every day at 2 P.M. and 10 P.M.; fares, 4 fl. 51 kreutzers, in 8½ hours. Omnibuses at 6 and 11, A.M. and 5 and 7, P.M.; fare, three florins, in 10 hours.

English Church service every Sunday at 11 and 3.

BADEN-BADEN.

Hotel d'Angleterre, a first-rate fashionable house, pleasantly situated, with excellent dinners, good attendance, and great civility, Table d'hôte at five o'clock.

Cour de Bade. At the entrance of the town leading from Carlsruhe, is a large and handsome establishment, with extensive garden, baths, &c. Table d'hôte at five.

Hotel de l'Europe, a large establishment opposite the Maison de Conversation.

Hotel de France, conveniently situated on the Promenade, clean and comfortable. Table d'hôte at one and five o'clock.

Rhine Hotel, very good, and conveniently situated near the post and diligence office in Leopold's place. The house is large, and report speaks favourably of the accommodation and attendance. Table d'hôte at one and five o'clock.

Hotel de Russée, very much improved, now very good.

The charges at all the hotels are nearly alike. Table d'hôte at one o'clock, 1 florin 12 kr.; at five o'clock, 1 florin, 45 kr.; half a bottle of wine costs 12 kr. more; bed-rooms from 1 to 2 florins; sitting rooms from 2 florins 20 kr. to 5 florins; tea or coffee from 36 to 48 kr.; in addition the proprietors charge one franc a day for the service of the hotel.

The *Town* is composed of several irregular streets described in the usual fashion, with various names, difficult to express, and more difficult to understand. The arrangement of numbering all the houses, without any regard to streets, consecutively from one to 593 (the number of houses at the present moment constituting the town of Baden), renders a knowledge of the names of the streets unnecessary. The boss of locality will be found sufficient, if you have it. The numbers commence at the first house on entering from Rastadt, proceed up what is called the grand rue or Lange Strasse, popping into the lanes and alleys, *en route*, round by the Hotel d'Angleterre, taking in the entire quarter of the town between the new promenade and Stephanian baths, crossing the promenade, and after many ups and downs, ins and outs, their termination will be found (by people curious in that way) near the town church; it therefore follows that Nos. from 1 to 136 will be found between the entrance of the town and Leopold's place. Having taken a turn round the conversation-house, from 136 to 360 will be found in the Lichten-thaler quarter, and from 375 to 593 in the neighbourhood of the hotel Darmstadt, market place, and church. This is the most perfect idea I can venture to give, after several ineffectual attempts to do better, for a more strange

mode of giving a whereabouts could not be devised; some streets have the odd numbers on one side, and the even on the other, then running on consecutively on one side and half through the town before the other side is honoured with a notice. One thing, however, is quite certain, the houses *are all numbered*, and therefore those who may want a number from one to 593 will be sure to find it.

Furnished Lodgings. Baden contains about 600 houses, 390 of which are lodging houses; it may hence be inferred that no difficulty exists as to obtaining apartments by those who object to the bustle of a hotel. For persons intending only to make a short stay a hotel is of course the most desirable; indeed, few, if any, of the larger and best apartments can be hired for less than a month, but small apartments and single bed rooms may be hired by the week, varying of course in price according to size and situation, from 20 to 400 florins a month. The greatest number of the large suites are in the new promenade and the Sophienstrasse; many of the best houses contain three and four saloons, and from eighteen to twenty-four bed rooms, with kitchens, stabling, coach-house, &c.; but in other parts of the town (they are occasionally to be met with in Lange Strasse) there are several large apartments, but the situation is bad, and the entrances are frequently through a dirty yard. In most lodgings the people will only undertake to get breakfast and tea, so that those who prefer dining in their apartments must either order dinner from a restaurant, or provide servants of their own to cook it. To enable those who might prefer adopting the latter plan, the prices of provisions, &c. will be found elsewhere.

The *Conversation House*, devoted to the various purposes of assemblies, card parties, meetings, eating, drinking, smoking, and last, though not least, gaming!—The house lies in the back ground of a large green, which is bordered on either side with chesnut trees. In the centre of the building rises the hall, it is forty-nine feet high, 120 feet high, and eighty-nine feet broad. Two arcades connect this hall on one side with the theatre, and on the other by the restaurant. On the left side of the building there are two rows of shops, containing the usual articles of luxury and dress, together with the Tyrolese and Nuremburg toys.

Balls and Reunions.—The former take place every alternate Saturday in the grand saloon during the months of July and August and the latter three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in the smaller one.

Terms of Admission.

		fl. kr.	fr. ct.
One person	fifteen days	4 40	soit 10 0
"	" one month	7 48	" 16 75
Two	" fifteen days	7 48	" 16 75
"	" one month	14 15	" 30 55
Three	" fifteen days	10 48	" 23 15
"	" one month	17 0	" 36 45
Four	" fifteen days	14 0	" 30 0
"	" one month	25 0	" 53 60
Five	" fifteen days	15 0	" 34 30
"	" one month	28 0	" 60 0
One	" for the season	21 5	" 45 0

A single admission to a ball or reunion is fixed at fl. 1. 24 kr. 3 frs.

The etiquette observed at these assemblies is of the *stiff order*. The M. C. and his capering deputy, manage the affair no doubt to their own satisfaction, but to the majority of the young people who do not enjoy the patronage of the Princess Rouski-Pouski or the Count Piski-Whiski, but who nevertheless go for the purpose of enjoying a dance, the result is anything but gratifying or satisfactory.

The room used for the reunions is nearly as long as the large assembly-room; the orchestra is conveniently placed in a slightly elevated position in the centre of the room, and the entrance and extremity are most abundantly decorated with shrubs and flowers; altogether the appearance of this room when lighted up is chaste and elegant, and well adapted to the purpose for which it is used. A card-room adjoining is also at the disposal of those who prefer a rubber or a game at *ecarté*.

Dancing usually commences at half-past eight and terminates at eleven. Subscriptions are received at the rooms, the library, and in the anti-room on the nights of the reunions.

Music. The band plays in the neighbourhood of the pump-room every morning from half-past six till eight, in the orchestra daily from three till four, and in the evening from seven till eight; on Saturday evenings during the months of July and August a band of first-rate musicians perform selections from the most popular overtures, duets, fantaisies, and solos. On Sunday evenings a similar performance takes place in the *grande salle*, when all the apartments are thrown open for the gratuitous use of the public.

The *Gaming* commences at half-past ten in the morning and continues without intermission (unless there are no players), until twelve at night; up to six or seven o'clock two tables only are used, one for rouge and noir, the other for roulette, in the evening another room is opened, where there is a second roulette table. The smallest stake allowed at R. and N. is half a crown dollar, at roulette a florin may be staked, but the largest sums are risked at the R. and N. table, consequently around this table the lookers on appear to find the great-

est attraction as well as the players, and from seven till ten or eleven in the evening a good position either to play or see is difficult to be obtained.

A *Restauration* is also attached; when you purpose dining, it is a desirable plan to bespeak your place in the morning; this is not only a benefit to yourself, but justice to the host, who then can offer no apology for *short commons*. The dinners and wine are good, but dearer than elsewhere; there is but one table d'hôte in the day, at five o'clock; price, including half a bottle of wine, 4 francs, or 1 florin 52 kr.

Price of Refreshments.

	fl. kr.
Ice	0 24
Coffee (noir)	0 9
„ with milk	0 14
Lemonade	0 18
„ gazuese	0 30
Tea, the portion	0 24
„ with bread and butter	0 34
Glass of brandy	0 6
Bottle of porter	2 12
„ of beer	0 9
Bavaria beer	0 12

The *Reading-room* is another limb of this extensive establishment, and a delightful refuge it is, particularly to the unfortunate gambler, who may here console himself by conning the price of 3½ reduced consols. The *Times*, *Chronicle*, *Standard*, *Sun*, and *Galignani*, are taken in. Subscription:—

	fl. kr.
For three months	8 6
„ one month	3 36
„ one week	1 0
„ one day	0 12

The reading room is also supplied with German, French, and Dutch newspapers, periodicals, and reviews.

The *Library* is well supplied with the newest works in the various languages, a catalogue of which may be had on application.

The *Theatre* adjoins the library. In the season there are performances

both German and French, but few people attend except upon very extraordinary occasions, which occur but seldom, the pieces are played generally in a respectable manner; but the all absorbing *maison de conversation*, is too close and too formidable an opponent to allow people to think of a theatre during the months of July and August, much less to enter one.

The *Drinkhall*.—This chaste and elegant building was commenced in 1839; it is 270 feet in length, forming a colonnade, supported by 16 corinthian pillars. The building is most conveniently placed, and the interior arrangement corresponds perfectly with the external beauty of the building; the ceiling of the pump-room is supported by a beautiful marble pillar, from which is constantly running the hot mineral water; on the right and left are two ante-rooms where the whey and cold mineral waters are supplied. The walls, both internally and under the colonnade, are to be adorned with fresco paintings, the floor of the pump-room is to be of variegated marble, and the colonnade of Roman tiles; altogether this building, whether as regards situation, convenience, form, or decoration, bids fair to exceed in beauty any similar establishment in Europe.

The doors of the Drinkhall are open from five o'clock in the morning till twelve at noon, and from five till seven in the evening.

The mineral water used in the baths and for drinking is that of the Ursprung, which issues from a rock near the church, and conveyed in pipes to the various bathing establishments; it is perfectly clear. This spring yields within twenty-four hours 7,345,440 cubic inches of water. That it has been known to and used by the Romans appears by the remains of Roman masonry found here.

The water has a smell like broth, and a weak salty alkalish taste; 54 Reaumur or 154 Fahrenheit. According to the analysis of the water from the Urspring, made by Kastner, a pint of water, weighing 7,392 grains, contains twenty-two $\frac{3}{10}$ ths grains of solid matter, the principal ingredient of which is common sea-salt, there being not less than $17\frac{1}{2}$ grains of that substance present. The remainder consists of sulphates and hydrochlorates of lime and magnesia, with traces of carbonate of iron, and about half a cubic inch of carbonic acid gas.

The water is conducted through pipes to the new Drinkhall, in reaching which, however, it loses nothing of its general efficacy, and very little of its usual warmth; the quantity of water to be drank varies according to the advice of the physician, generally from two to eight or ten glasses in half-hour, twenty minutes, or quarter-hour intervals, to be drunk as warm as it runs from the fountain; half an hour afterwards patients should take, if their strength permit it, moderate exercise. Persons who suffer by a slow digestion or are used to take much medicine, should put in every glass a little packet of Carlsbad salts, to be had at the Drinkhall, which consists of bicarbonate sulphate of soda, and dissolved easily. They should operate two or three times; in a contrary case, the number of glasses or the quantity of the salts must be increased.

Besides the mineral waters, whey, prepared by a person from Weisbad, Canton Appenzell in Switzerland, is also drank like the mineral water, from two, four, to six glasses, with exercise taken between each glass.

Sick persons, on whom they do not operate, may put in the first and second glass a paper of the salts before mentioned; the whey should generally be drunk warm. But those

who are subject to agitations should let it cool a little.

The use of the whey is especially serviceable in cases where separative and secretive activities are to be excited, where interruptions in the circulation of outward passage from the abdomen are to be removed, in an inflamed and agitated state of the blood; or if a sharpness of the blood is to be relieved; and where an excessive irritability of the nerves is existing. Dr. G.

Prices of Mineral Waters in the Drinkhall.

	Bottle half
Selterser	kr. 18 12
Fachinger	„ 18 12
Geilnauer	„ 18 —
Neiderbronner	„ 24 —
Canstadter	„ 16 10
Freyersbacher	„ 12 —
Homburg	„ — —
Adelheid	„ 36 —
Kissenger	„ 18 12
Marienbader Kreutzbrunnen	„ 36 22
Ripoldsauer	„ 10 —
Griesbacher	„ 12 —
Patersthaler water	„ 12 —
Stahl and Weinbrunner	„ 20 15
Pymounter Stahlbrunnen . . .	„ 48 86
Langenbrucker	„ 16 12
Weilbacher Sulphur water . . .	„ 18 —
Emser Kranchen	„ — 32
Carlsbader Salze the pound, fl.	4 30
— — the ounce	„ — 18
A paper sufficient for a dose . .	„ — 2
Goats whey, the glass	„ — 4

Physician, Dr. Guggert.

Public Walks. The fashionable promenade is the neighbourhood of the conversation-house, its bounds are, to the east the Oosbrook, and to the south-west a hill, which now is incorporated with the plantation. Shady gravel walks cross each other in all directions; and there are many spots here that afford charming prospects.

The *Lichtenthal Oak Avenue* is mostly resorted to in the evening, and commonly crowded with carriages and horsemen, and the paths

on either side with pedestrians. At the first turning on the right a path takes you to the hill called the Beyting, and the ruins of Yberg. At the extremity of the second oak avenue, lies to your right, the pleasant hamlet of Guenzenberg, and to your left the *Gruene Winkel* (green corner) with a public house, and lodgings for strangers. From this place it is only a quarter of an hour's walk to Lichtenthal, to which place the avenue extends. *Lichtenthal* is properly only the name of the nunnery that stands here; the valley is called Beuren. At the entrance, near the bridge, stands the bathing house, with its natural steel baths; over the bridge is the nunnery, it is of the order of the Cistercians, and was founded in 1245 by the Margravine of Irmengard, and preserved when the other religious houses were secularized. The foundress spent here the last of her days, and several princesses of the family took the veil here afterwards. At present the nuns take their vow only for two or three years, and occupy themselves with the instruction of the girls of the valley. The funeral chapel, in which many Margraves of Baden-Baden, together with their families, are buried, is remarkable: it has been renewed, and adorned with several fine pictures of the old German school. Those painted by Hans Baldung, whose daughter died as a nun in this cloister, are deserving of notice. The church music is executed by the nuns, and attracts on Sundays and festivals, many strangers. The large building which lies on the left side of the yard, is now converted into an orphan house founded by Mr. Stultz, the celebrated London tailor. The sight of the cloister has a melancholy appearance: it is separated by a rushing forest rivulet from Mount Cæcilia,

which throws its shade over the solitary fabric. Several walks lead to the top of the mount; the Bueren valley, with its scattered rural inhabitants, stretches about three-quarters of a league on either bank of the rivulet. This valley abounds in picturesque spots, and the lover of nature will find himself well rewarded if he wanders through it, at least as far as the saw-mill. At the village of Gaisbach the granite formations begin; and to the left from thence a pleasant path brings you by the hamlet of Muehlenbach and the Wahlhof, to the castle of Neueberstein, in the valley of the Murg.

Excursions.

Mercury Tower. Although it has generally been the custom to commence the round of excursions by visiting the old castle, I beg, with all due deference to that recommendation, to advise the stranger to begin by a visit to the column of Mercury standing on the top of the Staufenberg, upon the same principle that I would recommend a person to ascend a central eminence in a town before commencing a peregrination through it. From the top of this tower (which has been erected out of the funds of the town for the accommodation of visitors) you will have one of the most lovely and extended views to be met with on the continent, presenting a perfect panorama, and embracing a view of the Rhine from beyond Strasburg to Spire, the range of the Vosges, and in the immediate locality, the numerous villages in every direction, with the roads, by which the direct route to each may be easily traced; the ascent to this lovely point of view commences at the top of the new promenade past the hospital church under an avenue, which will occupy from one hour and a quarter to one

hour and a half. Incased in a modern brick centry box looking place, stands an ancient stone or stones, on one of which are some characters nearly obliterated, but the clear sighted people have made them out to be: IN. H. DD. DEO. MER. DVR. MER. C. PPVSO; which has been translated thus: "In honour of the divine Imperial house, consecrated to the God Mercury by Curius the merchant, to acquit himself of a vow made for the recovery of his health."

The little house on the top of the hill will supply bread, butter, eggs, wine cheese, and such light food; but those who would prefer something more solid had better take it with them. There are two additional ways to descend, but they are rough, and difficult to find without a guide, and should never be attempted by those either on horseback or on mules.

The Old Castle.

This is a most delightful excursion, either on horseback, ass-back, on foot there and back, or carriage-hack. As a ruin it is nothing when compared to Heidelberg; but the short distance from Baden, its romantic situation, and the good cheer always to be had from before sunrise to sun-setting, has rendered it vastly popular. Pic-nics, on your own account, or breakfast, lunch, or dinners, on account of the host, are readily and comfortably provided.

For pedestrians the most pleasant way is by the new flight of steps behind the hospital church, which takes you through the garden of the *new palace*. There are also foot paths through the garden of the Zähringer hotel, and from behind the town church. On gaining the carriage road, way-marks will direct you au vieux Chateaux; foot paths will occasionally be met with, by which the distance (though

not the fatigue) will be curtailed; seats are conveniently placed at distances, rendering the ascent quite practicable and easy, occupying not more than half an hour from the new palace, for those persons having the use of their legs—lazy people, only, ride up. The first thatched shed with a table is a resting place, commonly mistaken for that known as Sophienruhe, which is much higher on the left as you ascend, and may more conveniently be visited on descending. On entering the ruins, on the left is the restaurant, consisting of a kitchen, salle à manger, and a large and handsome saloon, with two ante-chambers above; order your dinner or breakfast in an hour, and proceed to inspect the ruins. I will not attempt to direct you, as excursion parties are generally composed of the two sexes, in even pairs, hence it follows that some would be in the cellars, others in the garret, whilst another pigeon pair might be cooing in the shrubberies; but people not in love will go out at the furthest porch, and take the right path up stone steps to the first projection of rocks, again to the right, right again! down stone steps, wooden bridge, back again, straight forward, first to the right again, down stone steps, into the road to Gernsbach, right again will bring you to the entrance to the ruins, turn right into the house, and recruit your exhausted energies!

Two æolian harps are placed in the upper and lower windows, whose magic tones produce a singular effect in these ruins, especially in the dusk of evening. This palace was the residence of the Margraves of Baden for three centuries, and was destroyed, along with the town of Baden, by the French, in 1688. In an eastern direction of the palace a row of rocks stretch along for about a mile, so

that there is no doubt but that, in former times, they formed a compact wall with the rock upon which the castle stands, which has been split by some terrestrial convulsion in later times. This appears evident from the enormous rocky masses, which lie scattered here in such quantity that they would suffice to build a city.

The Ruins of Ebersteinburg are about an hour's walk from hence, with a castle now in ruins. Here was the first residence of the counts of Eberstein, one of the most powerful families, that probably branched with the house of Baden, from the dukes of Zaebringen. This demolished castle, situated at the extremity of the villages upon an insulated rock, commands a view of the Rhine-dale. From hence you may descend into the

Wolfsschlucht (Wolf's-den), which lies in the valley below, and is formed of colossal rocks. The spot is wildly romantic. On your return to Baden, the road takes you past the

Devil's Pulpit; an immense rock which rises from a meadow ground, surrounded with fir trees, whose broad summit runs parallel with the road from Baden to Gernsbach. Its name is derived from an ancient tale.

Fremersberg. On the south declivity of the mountain which confines the valley from Baden on the south-west side, formerly stood a convent of Franciscan monks; up to the year 1450, it consisted only of a few pious hermits. The margrave Jacob, a few years before his death, having lost his way while hunting, found shelter here for the night; the hermits received him very friendly: in return for their hospitality, he built them a convent. When, in 1826, the monks were reduced by death to two, the convent was sold, and the old build-

ings pulled down and replaced by a modern and pleasantly situated inn. On a colossal stone cross, are these words:

In Remembrance of the Convent
Fremersberg,
upon the Place of the High Altar,
by Leopold, Grand Duke of Baden, 1838.

Persons who have health and strength to walk should never think of hiring a carriage to this place. The distance does not exceed two English miles, and not very hilly. The tax for a carriage and two horses is enormously high, being no less than 4 fl. and drink money. The road lies on the left of the conversation-house, following the old road, which is shorter than the new.

The Jagdhouse, Hunting seat. Passing out of the town by the road to Radstadt, your attention will be arrested by a long avenue of poplars; about a mile and a quarter distant, this very remarkable double row of trees will lead you direct to the above-named interesting spot, from whence there are extensive views, but merely a repetition of what you have already seen from Mount Mercury. The house is built in the form of a cross, with adjoining pavilions, and a house of entertainment. There is a shorter road for pedestrians, through the wood and hamlet on the left on leaving Baden. The hire of a carriage, to go and return, with two horses, 3 florins, one horse, 2 florins.

The *Yberg* is a steep conical mount, projecting towards the south-west; the distance to the top of the hill from Baden is about five miles. Take the first turning on the right on the road to Lichenthal. There is no record of the origin of this castle, of which only a tower remains, to the summit of which there is a convenient staircase, as well as a good store-case,

containing bread, butter, cheese, and other light commodities.

The *Waterfall of Geroldsau*. Geroldsau is half an hour's walk from Lichtenthal, in a pastoral situation, on a meadow ground, watered by a clear mountain brook. From hence the waterfall is only an hour's walk. The country grows wilder and more romantic, the mountains higher and more compact. At length you hear the roar of the cataract without seeing it, for it gushes down from its rocky bed into a deep chasm, and seems to bury itself in the bosom of the wilderness. A short distance farther you enter another solitary valley, in which, next to a forest brook, a rural habitation stands, where, however, you can get no refreshment but milk and honey. In summer, this part of the country swarms with visitors, and is also frequently the resort of artists, for the purpose of sketching the fine landscapes.

The *Valley of the Murg*. The Murg, from which the valley derives its name, issues in the black forest, and discharges its waters into the Rhine, near Steinmauern, a league from Rastadt. This valley, which is ten leagues long, abounds in charming scenery. Entering it near the little town of Kuppenheim, the road takes you past the excellently cultivated country seat of the Margrave, William of Baden, and thence through the villages of Kothenfels and Gaggenau. The latter has a glass-house that is worth seeing, and an iron foundry. Amalienberg, a charming country seat. Behind the little town of Gernsbach is the castle of

New Eberstein. The rock on which New Eberstein stands rises perpendicularly out of the Murg. It was rebuilt about thirty years ago upon the old foundations, and gives a tolerable idea of the castle

of an ancient knight, of which the beautiful old painted window also reminds you. The prospect is unique, both in an eastern and western direction.

The firm of Mr. Auguste Klose, an old-established banker in Carlsruhe, is ably represented by Mr. Haldenwang, in correspondence with the principal bankers in London, Paris, &c. The Bureau is attached to the Holland Hotel. The highest price given for circular notes and other securities.

English Church Service takes place every Sunday, at a quarter past eleven and a quarter past three, in the hospital church at the end of the new promenade, immediately after the termination of the German Protestant service.

The chaplain is remunerated for his services by voluntary contributions, payable at the above banks, and by the collections made at the church door, out of which the expenses of the establishment are defrayed.

Shooting. The privilege to shoot game in the forests in the Duchy of Baden is to be obtained either directly from the government, who let by public auction, usually for a period of ten years, certain portions or districts, varying from 15 florins a year to 600. Previous, however, to the party being allowed to become lessee of a district, he must produce testimonials as to his respectability and competency, not only to take care of his own life, but also not likely to take the life of another, by mistaking a man (married, of course,) for a buck. Strangers may enjoy the pleasure of shooting by receiving the permission of the lessee, either as a personal favour or for a cash consideration.

Fishing. The right of fishing is also let on the part of the government, in lengths of about five miles

along the banks of the rivers. The government have, however, granted to *strangers* the privilege of fishing with hook in the Oos river from Lichtenthal to the village of Oos. To fish in the Murg river permission is easily obtained from one of the lessees residing on its banks, for one or two florins. Fishing in the Rhine is allowable to all persons both natives and strangers, except in the back waters, which are always let to fishermen. Good fishing tackle is to be purchased, but *not* in Baden.

Baths. Several of the hotels in Baden are also bathing houses, where warm, mineral, vapour, and shower baths can be obtained. There is also a Russian vapour bath in the Cerf hotel, with apartments adjoining, fitted up with beds and couches for the patients after taking the bath. From a personal inspection of the various establishments I find them to contain the following number:—

	Price.
	k. fl. kr
Baden nineteen, mineral and shower - - -	12 to 0 24
Cerf nineteen, vapour, shower, and mineral - -	24 to 1 20
Cerf one, Russian vapour -	1 20
Chevalier d'or five, mineral -	0 12
Darmstadt twenty-eight, vapour, shower, and mineral	12 to 1 20
Sun fifteen, mineral and shower - - -	12 to 0 36
Zaehringen eleven, shower and mineral - - -	24 to 0 36
Stephanie, river - - -	0 24
No. 304, Lichtenthal-Strasse ten, steel - - -	0 24
Lichtenthal Village, steel -	0 24
Swimming bath - - -	0 18

As a bathing establishment for those who may live in private apartments, or at hotels where there are not baths, I consider the Darmstadt the most perfect in its arrangements, convenience, and variety of price, rendering them

suitable to all ranks of persons. The bath-rooms are light, neatly fitted up, some with marble, others stone, and many are neat wooden tubs. I should also mention that the greatest civility and prompt attendance is experienced at them all.

Printed police regulations in French and German is, or ought to be, hung up in each apartment, for the guidance, not only of the proprietors and their servants, but also of the bathers themselves.

Post-Office.—Letters are dispatched for England every evening, at nine o'clock, by Strasburg and Paris: the postage of a single letter from Baden to London, is 18 kreutzers; according to the new regulations between France and England, correspondents sending to Baden from either of these countries, may or not, at the option of the writer, pre-pay their letters.

The time allowed for a letter to reach Baden from London is four clear days; that is to say, a letter posted in London on Saturday night would reach Paris on Monday morning, and, forwarded that evening, would reach Baden on Wednesday, about twelve o'clock. Letters may be posted till nine A.M. Between twelve and two the post office is closed; it opens at eight and closes at seven.

Restaurateurs.—The lodging-house keepers in Baden having a decided objection to cook for their tenants, and the occasional inclination of most persons to dine in their own apartments, has led to the establishment of several Traiteurs, who undertake for a fixed sum to supply dinners at any hour in the day, provided notice is given in the morning; it cannot, however, be expected that after the meat is taken from the fire, cut into portions, placed in dishes,

and carried perhaps the length of two or three streets, that you will get it very hot; I would, therefore, recommend those who may happen to be particular on this point, to dine at one of the numerous and well supplied tables d'hôte—it is quite as cheap, better food, and greater variety—to say nothing of the enjoyment one must feel at the contemplation (if you have time) of seeing so many persons so pleasantly and actively employed.

Provisions, &c.—Saturday is the principal market day, commencing at seven o'clock in the morning; on the other days in the week vegetables, fruit, eggs, &c. are also on sale.

	krs.
Meat—Beef . . . per lb.—	11
„ Mutton . . . „	9
„ Pork . . . „	13
„ Veal . . . „	8
Fowls from . . . 24 krs. to 1 fl.—	
Ducks . . . 48 „ „ 1 „	—
Geese 1 „	30
Butter per lb.	24
Eggs the dozen	12
Bread per lb.	3
Vegetables & fruit plentiful and cheap.	
Wood is also cheap.	

Groceries, &c.

	krs.
Sugar per lb. 24—	26
Coffee per lb. 36 krs. to 1 fl.	12
Tea per lb. . . 3 fl. — „ „ 5 „	—
Chocolate per lb. 32 „ „ 1 „	48
Candles, wax . . per lb. 1 „	12
— common . . . „ „	24
Cheese, Swiss . . . „ — „	24
— Gruyer . . . „ — „	32
— Parmesan . . . „ 1 „	12
English Porter the bottle 1 „	30

The market for river-fish is held on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Hire of Horses, Carriages and Mules.

For a Carriage with 2 horses. 1 horse.		
From Baden . . . fl. krs. fl. krs.		
to Gernsbach, by Neu-		
house, and returning		
by the Château d'Eber-		
stein	5 0	3 0
Ditto, by Gaggenau, and		
the Favourite	6 30	4 0

to Forbach	9 0	6 30
„ Hub	5 0	3 12
„ Jagdhaus		
„ Seelach	3 0	2 0
„ la Favourite } . .		
„ Fremersberg . . .	4 0	2 42
„ Old Castle	4 0	2 20
„ Ebersteinburg . . .	4 0	2 42
„ Devil's Pulpit . . .	3 30	2 0
„ Yburg	3 30	2 20
„ Lichtenthal and back		
without stopping . .	1 0	0 40
Ditto, and waiting an		
hour	2 42	1 48
To the Maison de Con-		
versation and back . .	2 42	1 36
To or from ditto . . .	1 20	0 54

Fares by the Hour.

	fl. krs.	fl. krs.
One hour	1 20	0 54

Fares for Saddle Horses.

	fl. krs.
Half a day of 4 hours . .	2 20
A whole day of 8 hours . .	4 40

Donkeys.

	fl. krs.
Half a day	1 12
A whole day	2 0

The prices are fixed for carriages with two horses, and rise in proportion if one or two more horses are required. The prices do not vary, even should the traveller make use of his own carriage. Persons who order a carriage to take them from Lichtenthal ought to pay 45 kr. above the usual tax, if the road does not lead through Lichthenthal. The pavement and bridge toll is paid apart. In return no one is expected to provide for the coachman and his horses. The saddle horses and donkeys are fed at the expense of the persons who hire them. If the carriages have been kept above 6, and horses above 4 hours, the tax for the whole day must be paid. Carriages employed in going to church, paying visits, to take a drive in the Lichtenthal avenue, or on the roads to Oos, are paid by the hour, without reference to the above mentioned general taxes. The Trinkgeld is not included in the above tax.

Travellers wishing to proceed to Wildbad, must take the train to Durlack, the conveyances across the mountains from Baden are discontinued.

WILDBAD.

The hot springs of Wildbad, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, are situated in a contracted, but very beautiful valley of the Black Forest; they were discovered accidentally during the chase at a very distant period. Their wonderful efficacy becoming known in Germany during the middle ages, a great number of princes and distinguished persons (the only travellers in those times) resorted to them, in order to recover from disease, wounds, or fatigue. These springs have that advantage over most thermal waters, that their temperature is equal to that of the human blood.

Wildbad offers no inducement for persons not requiring its baths to select it as a temporary residence, being for the most part a poor-looking little town, or rather village, placed in one of the most retired valleys of the Black Forest, enclosed by steep pine-covered mountains, and at a considerable distance from any town of importance. At one extremity of the street of which the town consists, is an open space, or square, containing the two hotels, the bath buildings, and public room, supported by a colonnade. The place is greatly improved within the last two years; new houses have been built, and the accommodations improved: a new Kursaal has also arisen, with a dining room capable of receiving 150 persons at the table d'hôte. The rapidly rolling rivulet Ens flows behind the town; the only carriage road through the valley being constructed on its banks, which, beyond the baths,

are planted with trees for near a mile, forming the public promenade. The principal excursion is up the valley, to the village of Kalmbach; there are also some shaded paths in the mountains for pedestrians or donkey riders; but there are few watering places that do not surpass Wildbad in the beauty of its environs: Dr. Granville considered its sombre and triste position superior to the beautiful and *riant* valley of Schlangenbad, and the fruitful country in its neighbourhood, *before* he patronised Kissingen. During the greater part of the year, the climate is raw and cold; snow not unfrequently remaining on the neighbouring mountains till the middle of May; whilst from the deficiency of free ventilation, to which narrow valleys between wood-covered mountains are subject, the atmosphere must be considerably charged with moisture for some time after the falling of rain or heavy dew.

ROUTE 25.

BADEN-BADEN TO KEHL.

Distances $4\frac{1}{2}$ G., 21 E. miles.

The direct road to Switzerland is through the Black Forest to Schaffhausen.

KEHL.

Inn. The Post.

Kehl was once a strong fortress of the German Empire; and has consequently been bombarded, destroyed, and razed by each French army that crossed the Rhine.

As the French custom-house on the opposite side of the Rhine is notoriously strict, persons wishing merely to see Strasburg, and not to penetrate further into France, had better leave their carriages and baggage at Kehl, and hire a

calèche from the post master to take them to Strasburg, a distance of about four miles.

A bridge of boats takes you across the Rhine to Strasburg. On your way thither, do not neglect to view the fine monument which Napoleon caused to be erected to the memory of General Desaix. It stands upon a blunt pyramid, and has four beautiful bas-relievos.

ROUTE 26.

KEHL TO SCHAFFHAUSEN BY THE BLACK FOREST.

Distance $21\frac{1}{2}$ G., 102 E. miles.

The route from Kehl to Schaffhausen lies through Offenbourg, Friburg, and the Hollenthal; this is not the nearest way, but it is by far the most interesting.

OFFENBURG.

The best *Inn* is the *Fortune*, kept by Mr. Pfähler.

This ci-devant imperial town, ten E. miles from Kehl, was founded by Offo, from whom it took the name of Offoburg (castle of Offo). The position of this town commands the entrance of the valley of Kinzigthal. It contains four thousand inhabitants; and, till the peace of Presburg, was the residence of the grand imperial bailiff of the Ortenau. The seat of the chapter of the cathedral of Strasburg was transferred to this place during the first years of the revolution. The town has a very pleasant appearance, and is situated at the junction of several great roads; the principal are the roads from Frankfort to Basle, and to the Kinzigthal, and that from Strasburg, which divides into several branches. In the old Franciscan convent is an institution for young ladies, which has been transferred from Ottersweyer. The

parish church is remarkable for its construction. Several monuments, dated in the time of the Romans, have been taken out of the Rhine within these few years, and may be seen in a garden in the town.

FRIBURG.

The best *Hotel* is the *Zähringen*.

This ancient capital of the Breisgau is situated at the head of the chain of mountains of the Black Forest; which is the general denomination of a long ridge of hills in Western Germany, a perplexing labyrinth of hills, vales, woods, and wilds, of wondrous straits and defiles. The valleys are cultivated, and the inhabitants a hardy race of people; their dialect is yet the primitive Teutonic language.

Friburg was founded in 1118, by Berthold, third duke of Zähringen; and in 1368 it submitted to the Austrian dominion. It contains about fifteen thousand inhabitants.

The *Munster* is one of the most beautiful and perfect old cathedrals in Germany. The first foundations of it were laid by Conrad, Duke of Zähringen, between 1122 and 1152, and it was finished by Conrad I. Count of Friburg. A century later the choir was rebuilt and enlarged. This church is built in the form of a cross. The principal door is beneath the tower, which rises about three hundred and eighty English feet in height. The principal objects here worthy of notice are: the tombs of the princes of Zähringen, amongst which is that of Berthold V; the holy family, sculptured in stone; the pictures of the grand altar, by John Baldung (named Grien); curious specimens of the old German school; the treasures of the sacristy, and the painted windows. In the chapel of the University at the Munster are several pictures by Holbein; the Kaufhaus, or custom-house, which is an old Gothic

building; the fountain in the fish market, with the monument of the founder of the town. The diligence passes through Friburg, for Schaffhausen, every evening at six o'clock, except Saturday, and then at six in the morning; it is needless to say that, by starting at six in the evening, you may sleep through the infernal valley; fare, 6 fl., 53 kr.; the expense of posting is about five napoleons; and the hire of a vett is sixty francs for four persons.

Diligences in six hours from Friburg to Basle, corresponding with the trains leaving Mannheim at a quarter-past six and half-past 12.

The Valley of Hell (*Hoellethal*), three leagues from Friburg, is of great attraction, and noted for the stupendous tower-like rocks of granite at the defile, being the key of the Black Forest, leading to Eastern Germany; no where, in the whole extent of those hills, are the scenes of wilderness and giant rocks so grand in view as at the defile of the Valley of Hell; thus, as old as the world, stand sublime the works of nature, while generation on generation decay, are extinct, and consigned to the tomb of oblivion. Its scenery is exceedingly beautiful; and though wild in parts, it exhibits none of those horrors which its name seems to imply. It was through this valley that Moreau executed his retreat in 1796, and gained by it as high a reputation for military talent as he would have acquired by a victory.

At *Steig*, about two miles and a half (German) from Friburg, the ascent commences; extra horses are required to master the hill, which is very steep. At *Lenegkirch* stopped to dine; very so-so fare. From the hills above Bendorf the first view of the Alps is obtained—a lovely sight. The road then descends to *Stuhlingen*, where there is a good, clean, and reasonable inn, the *Black Eagle*; those who leave

early in the morning usually sleep here. As a proof of their moderate charges, the bill for two persons came only to six francs and a half, for tea, beds, and an excellent breakfast. By sleeping at this place you are enabled to reach the Fall of the Rhine before Schaffhausen. In half an hour after leaving Stuhlingen you enter Switzerland, for a description of which, see Route 35.

ROUTE 27.

LONDON TO HAMBURG.

Steam packets leave from off the Tower or Custom-house every Wednesday and Saturday, with mails. Fares: chief cabin £4, fore cabin £3, four-wheel carriages £10, two-wheel ditto £6, horses £7, and dogs £1 each.

Carriages and horses must be sent to Custom house quay, Lower Thames Street, by twelve o'clock, the day previous to the departure of the packets. The passage occupies, on an average, forty-eight hours.

For prices of provisions on board, and a description of the river Thames, see page 1. About twenty-eight miles from the river Elbe is the island of

Heligoland. It derives its name from *Heiliges Land*, i. e. holy land, having been dedicated to the worship of the idol Fosete, or Forsete; according to some, it is the *Castum Nemus* of Tacitus; it is two miles in circumference.

Cuxhaven, a small bathing place at the mouth of the Elbe, much frequented by the Hamburgers in the summer; when the Elbe is frozen, the steam-packets land and receive their passengers at this place.

ALTONA

Is a town in Holstein, with more than 3,000 houses, and 26,000 inhabitants; its nearest part adjoins Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

The *Hotels* in Hamburg may be considered to rank equal, if not superior, in point of situations, size, and accommodation, to any in Europe. The principal ones face the Alster, and are fitted up in a style of elegance and comfort rarely to be met with on the continent.

H. Victoria.—A large and well furnished, comfortable and clean house, pleasantly situated on the best part of the Jungfersteig. A table d'hôte daily at 4 o'clock; price, one mark eight schillings (1s. 9½d.); the charges for apartments equally moderate. To prevent mistakes, the excellent plan of sending up the bills every morning is adopted at this house, though of course it may be paid at the option of the traveller.

H. de l'Europe.—This is, perhaps, the largest hotel in Germany. It contains an immense number of apartments of every size and for every use. It was not quite finished in November, but it was expected to be opened for travellers early in the spring, 1847.

Hotel St. Petersburg.—Also a large house on the Jungfersteig. A table d'hôte every day at 4 o'clock.

Street's Hotel.—Not the best, but like many other hotels on the continent, it has got a name for being very comfortable, and by those who never tested it. The *Russi, Kren Prinz, &c. &c.*

The *British and Union Hotel*, near the landing place from the London and Hull Steamers. Persons anxious to find a comfortable English home, should put up at this house. The situation is not very desirable; but every accommodation and civility, blended with moderate charges, will be met with. A table d'hôte, *i. e.*, a capital English dinner, every day at half-past 2. Boarders received at 4½ marks a day. The proprietor, Mr. Dunning, and his wife are English.

Landing at Hamburg from a

foreign country is unlike every other port that I know of in Europe; your luggage is not subject to the ceremony and delay of an examination by custom-house officers; passports are demanded, and the names entered in a register for that purpose. The accounts are kept here in marks and schillings, sixteen of the latter make a mark courant, about 1s. 2½d. English; there are pieces of 4s. 3½d., and of 8s. 7d. The Prussian thaler goes for forty schillings.

Steamers ascend the Elbe to Magdeburg, from the middle of May to the end of August, but since the opening of the railway to Berlin, few persons would think of going that tedious way.

Hamburg.—Free Town. The new city of Hamburg is, perhaps, the most pleasant and beautifully built town in Germany, risen, as it were, out of its own ashes. In the short space of four years, nearly the entire scene of devastation, produced by the terrible fire of 1842, has been covered by upwards of 12,000 houses, built in a style more resembling palaces than the ordinary dwelling places of a trading community. The houses are high, chiefly built of white stone, or stuccoed over bricks. The long, wide, well paved streets, lighted with gas, and furnished with shops, which, whether or taste in the display, or in the variety and richness of the goods, are not inferior to the principal magazines in either London or Paris. The only new public establishments yet erected are the Bourse (Exchange) and Post Office.

The *Bourse* is a spacious and convenient building, placed nearly in the centre of the city; the interior is 160 feet long by 90 feet wide, surrounded by a double row of arcades, supporting a commodious gallery, which is approached by four staircases; from this gallery, doors lead to chambers used for various mercantile purposes. Also, the Borsen hall, frequented only by subscribers, or by

strangers introduced by a subscriber, who are allowed the perusal of the papers, and the use of the refreshment and smoking rooms. At one end of the hall is a clock, at the other a dial, marking the points of the compass, showing the direction of the wind. One o'clock is the hour for business; all persons entering after the bell ceases ringing, pay a trifle to the porters stationed for that purpose. Adjoining is the

Stock Exchange. The large space behind the Bourse, is intended for the site of the new Rathhouse (Town Hall).

Church of St. Nicholas.—The first stone towards rebuilding this church was laid with great ceremony on the 24th of September, 1846.

New Arcade.—A handsome arcade, containing twenty-eight neat well supplied shops, forms a communication between the Jungpersteig and the New Post Office.

Stadt Theatre.—A large commodious building, containing three tiers of boxes, pit, with seats, parquet and gallery corresponding with the boxes. The stage is spacious, and the company, particularly the operatic, is considered good. But, except on *Star-nights*, the house generally presents a meagre appearance. Admission; first tier of boxes and parquet (orchestra stalls) two marks four schillings; pit, one mark four schillings. Open every evening; begin at half-past six.

Neue Hall, an der Alster, in the new Jungpersteig, for concerts, musical entertainments, where coffee, ices, wine, punch, &c. may be had during the performances; a small charge is made for admission.

Promenades.—The public walks in the neighbourhood of the Alster, and on the ramparts, now converted into gardens, nearly extend round the city, and are very delightful. The view from the elevated ground which divides the two Alsters is most lovely.

In every direction seats are placed for the accommodation of the public.

St. Michael's Church.—A large red brick building, with a black tower 460 feet high. This church is celebrated for its fine organ and singing, which commences on Sunday mornings about nine; but all harmony of the voices, and even the tone of the organ, is completely drowned by the continual noise produced by some six or eight brass trumpets descending from the upper galleries.

Post Office.—The postage of letters to and from England, via London is optional. With all letters sent via Hull 2d. must be paid. Regular post days direct to London, Tuesdays and Fridays; via Hull four times a week. Letters arrive from London Mondays and Fridays.

Oyster Cellars in the neighbourhood of the Jungpersteig are numerous subterranean chambers, very tastefully and comfortably fitted up, where a *déjeuné à la fourchette*, or *petit souper* may be most comfortably enjoyed in hot weather.

Flower Girls, a la Florence, accost the stranger at every turn; but unlike the flower merchants in that famed Italian city, they are not disposed to open an account.

Cigars.—Travellers fond of indulging in the weed should lay in a stock at Hamburg, always bearing in mind that there is such a person as a custom-house officer on the frontier of Prussia, and that smoking is strictly prohibited in Berlin.

Money Changers.—The Messrs. Hess, No. 12, in the Neuerwall, six doors from the Jungpersteig, will be found respectable money changers; they give the utmost value for every description of English and foreign coins.

Reading Rooms.—Messrs. Perthes, Besser and Co., the respectable booksellers on the Jungpersteig, have devoted a large suite of rooms on the first floor over their magazine as

reading rooms, on the tables in which are to be found several English, French, German and other papers, and the principal and other monthly periodicals. The bookseller's department is well supplied with Guide books, maps, plans, &c. Subscriptions to the reading rooms will be received for one year, six or three or one month, or for three days.

Droskies.—Carriages drawn by one horse ply for hire in different parts of the city; they are generally neat and clean, with good cattle. The tax for the hour in the town for one or two persons, is one mark; $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, ten schillings; after ten at night, one-half more is demanded.

The *Gates* of the city are closed every night. From April 1st to the 15th at half-past 7; 16th to 30th at 8. May, 1st to 15th at half-past 8; 16th to 31st at 9. June, 1st to the 30th at half-past 9. July 1st to 15th half-past 9; 16th to 31st at 9. August 1st to 15th at half-past 8; 16th to 31st at 8. September 1st to 15th at half-past 7; 16th to 30th at 7. October 1st to 15th at 7; 16th to 31st at 6.

After these hours persons entering are charged a few schillings at first, but it increases rather fast as it gets later.

Railway to Berlin.—The line from Hamburg to Berlin is now open. Trains leave at 7 30 A.M., 12 A.M., and 4 30 P.M.

Fares.—1st class and 2nd class are 7 thl., 15 sgr., and 5 thl.

Fifty lbs. of luggage is allowed free to each passenger. N.B. The second class carriages are most comfortable. The line of road between these two cities is very uninteresting, the country being nearly a flat sandy soil; the only place of importance is

Ludwig's Lust, a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, and important only as being the ordinary residence of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Schwerin. Near *Grobow*, the Prussian frontier is crossed, but the

luggage is not examined till arrival at the station in Berlin.

BERLIN.

Hotels. *H. de Prussie*. This is decidedly the best hotel in Berlin; it is most agreeably situated opposite the Palace and Museum, and adjoining the "unter den Linden;" the rooms are large, carpeted and furnished with every English comfort, and the entire establishment is admirably conducted by Mr. Jagor, the proprietor, who speaks English remarkably well, and uses his best efforts to make all his guests, particularly his English visitors, quite at home. There is an excellent table d'hôte at four o'clock every day, except Sundays, when the hour is two. The plan of sending the bill every morning, made out in English, French, or German, as the case may be, has been adopted at this house; but of course payment is made at the pleasure or convenience of the traveller.

The *St. Petersburg*, *Minehart's*, *H. de Rom*, the *Nord*, and the *British*, but very *un-English*.

Berlin, the capital of Prussia and the residence of the King, contains a population of 360,000 inhabitants, and is considered one of the finest cities in Germany. The public buildings are noble, the streets long and wide, but considerably too level to allow it to be as sweet as it is pretty. The principal buildings, all at least worthy the attention of strangers, are within a short distance of each other.

Under the general name of Berlin are comprehended five towns and four suburbs; namely, 1. Berlin, properly so called; 2. Cologne; 3. Frederick's Island; 4. Dorothea's, or the New Town; 5. Frederic's Town. The suburbs have severally the names of the King's, the Spandau, and the Stralau suburb, and Louisa Town. The circumference of the whole is two and one-third German, or ten eleven-fifteenths English miles.

1. Berlin, properly so called, contains the Post-house, the Town-house, the Knights' Academy; the Pont-neuf leads to the Royal Palace. Grey Friars, the Holy Ghost Hospital, Frederick's Hospital, the Joachimthal Gymnasium, the Clinical Institute, the House of the States, the New Market, the Guard-house, the Great Royal Magazine, St. Nicolas Church, the Church of Our Lady, with the tomb of Kanitz; the Garrison Church, with four pictures by Rodé, the French Church, the Calvinistic parish Church, and the new Post-office.

The Royal Bridge conducts to the King's suburb, which contains 500 houses and a great number of gardens; the Spandau bridge and the new Frederic bridge conduct us to the Spandau suburb, which contains the pleasure house and garden of Montbijou, the Veterinary College, the establishment called La Charité, the Mint, the Artillery Barracks, and the Hotel of Invalids. The Stralau suburb contains a botanical garden.

2. Cologne on the Spree contains the Long Bridge, with the statue of the Grand Elector, the Pleasure Garden or Parade, with a statue of Prince Leopold of Dessau, by Schadow, in white Carara marble.

This district likewise contains the Cathedral, with the tombs of the Royal family, the Exchange, the Royal Stables, and a great salt factory.

3. Frederick's Island contains the Bank, the French Church, the Excise-office, the French Gymnasium, the Palace of the Prince of Prussia, which is now the King's residence; the Arsenal, and a fine cannon foundry, with the statue of Frederick I.

4. Dorothy's Town, or the New Town, contains 400 houses; the Palace of Prince Henry of Prussia, now occupied by the University, the Opera-house, the King's Library,

the street called *Unter den Linden*, which is 4,000 Rhenish feet long, and 160 broad; the Brandenburg Gate, and the Thiergarten, which is one of the finest parks, if not the finest, in Europe.

5. Frederick's Town is the handsomest part of Berlin, and contains Gendarmes square, Leipsic street, Frederick street, the Polymathic school, William Square, with the statues of Schwerin, Winterfeld, Keith, Ziethen, and Seidlitz, in marble; the new Catholic Church, called St. Hedwig, the Theatre, the new Gate of Potsdam, the new Bridge, the statue of Blücher, and the King's Town Theatre, which has been lately built, and is very much frequented. This district likewise contains a new university, five gymnasias, the institution for the deaf and dumb, the academy of sciences, the academy of arts and mechanical sciences, an excellent veterinary school, and a medico-chirurgical college. In the hall of the Exchange there is a reading-room, which was frequented by 1,300 foreigners in the first year of its establishment; and, besides a considerable collection of books, has a cabinet of medals and of natural history.

Droskies ply for hire in the principal streets. Fares for one or two persons; 20 minutes, 5 sgr.; 21 to 35 minutes, 7 sgr. 6 pf.; 36 to 50 minutes, 10 sgr.; 51 to 70 minutes, 15 sgr.; for every succeeding hour, 15 sgr. Every person is presented by the driver with a printed ticket, bearing his number, and the date of the month; an excellent regulation.

Days on which the principal objects of interest are open to strangers. A valet de place charges one thaler the day.

Monday. — Fortification. Model House, 9 till 2; Picture and Statuary, and Gems and Medals, 10 till 4; Gallery in the Museum, summer, 10 till 4; winter, 10 till 3; Faust's

Winter Garden, 7 till 10, evening concert.

Tuesday.—Kunst-Kamer, in the Palace, 10 till 4; Museum of Natural History in the University, 12 till 2, by tickets; Deaf and Dumb Institution, 10 till 2; Mineral Cabinet in the Museum, 12 till 2.

Wednesday.—Kunst-Kamer, 10 till 4; Gems, Medals, &c., 10 till 4; Anatomical Museum, 4 till 6; Library, 10 till 12; Arsenal, by tickets, 2 till 4.

Thursday.—Models of Fortifications, 9 till 2; Egyptian Museum, 10 till 4, in monbijou; Kunst-Kamer, 10 till 4; Picture Gallery, of Heer Wagner, 10 to 1.

Friday.—Kunst-Kamer, 10 till 4; Gems, Medals, Vases, in Museum, 10 till 4; Mineral Cabinet, 12 till 2; Zoological Museum, in University, 12 till 2.

Saturday.—Anatomical Museum, 4 till 6, by tickets; Library, Arsenal, by tickets, 2 till 4.

Daily.—Military music at 11 at the Guard House; Reading Room in the Library, 9 till 4; Exchange, Diorama, Picture and Antique Gallery, in the Museum; Porcelain Manufactory; Iron Works; University and Botanic Garden: but strangers, through the medium of the valet de place, may visit the chief places in Berlin on other days besides those set apart for visitors, by giving money to the door-keepers.

The *Royal Palace*, a magnificent structure of free-stone, begun by Frederick I. in 1699; but as it has been the workmanship of several architects, the fronts are not exactly regular. It consists of four stories, with large apartments; the entrance from the Linden side is ornamented by two bronze horses given by the Emperor of Russia. The apartments of this Palace are really worth seeing; they are nearly thirty in number, and occupy the first and second floor; they should be visited on the same morning; but after seeing the Kunst-

Kamer, which occupies the third floor of the same building, until the new wing of the Museum is finished. Second floor ante-room contains full length portraits of Napoleon and Maria Louisa, Blucher pointing to the hat of Napoleon. 2nd Room. Louis XIV., and several kings and emperors. 3rd. Frederick as Crown Prince. 4th and 5th. Costly tapestry. 6th. Throne Room. Large silver tankards, massive silver gilt plate; the orchestra, formerly of silver, is now only plated metal; the original was broken up to assist in carrying on the war in 1812—13; a large shield of gold and silver. 7th. Black Eagle Room. A vase of Russian porcelain, given by the emperor, a tankard, with the arms of the nobility who subscribed for it; cost 1500 thalers. The chairs are of tortoiseshell, inlaid with a metal resembling gold. 8th. This room has splendid gilt doors, and contains portraits of Queen Victoria and the Emperor Alexander. 9th. Palace Chapel, where the royal marriages take place. 10th. Picture Gallery, 196 feet long, containing works by Jordaens, Snydens, Rubens, Vandyk, &c. &c. 11th. Napoleon crossing St. Bernard, by David. 12th. The Ball Room. Two candelabras, given by the Emperor Nicholas. The doors are covered with silver ornaments; a beautiful marble figure of Victory by Rauch. Return to the chapel and descend to the *first floor*. 1st room contains a marble statue of Hero and Leander. 2nd. Collection of pictures. 3rd. Beautiful mosaic floor—the ceiling similar. 4th. Portraits. 5th. Mosaic floor, the bed room of Napoleon; the clock in this apartment requires winding only once a year. 6th. Beautiful Secrétaire, cost 14,000 thalers. 7th. Portraits. 8th. Pictures. 11th. Time-piece taken from Napoleon, with the names of battles on it. 12th. Dining Room, lined with glass—the mosaic floor exquisite. 14th. State Room. Marble

figure of Time, large crystal chandelier, cost 80,000 thalers. 15th. Paintings by Rubens and Vandyk; the custode expects a thaler for a small party. Entrance at 12.

Kunst-Kamer.—To see this historical and interesting museum, it is necessary to apply for tickets some days before you require them, as only a limited number are issued for each day, when it is open. A couple of 10 gros. pieces will induce the custodian to bring out from his *reserved* tickets one for any day you may require; he resides under the museum, left side looking towards the front, second door. The entrance to the collection is by entrance No. 5, right hand staircase—ascend to the top. The first objects shown are articles illustrative of the manners and customs of different savage parts and nations of the world; models of the mine of Frieberg. The Historical Collection embraces many national relics appertaining to Frederick the Great. The principal are the clothes he wore a short time previous to his death; the orders worn by Napoleon, taken after the battle of Waterloo; articles elaborately carved in amber, wood and ivory, &c. A catalogue of the entire collection may be had of the custode, who also expects a gratuity.

Museum.—This modern erection is destined, when completed, to receive the various *collections of arts and sciences*, distributed in various places at the present time; it contains the Picture Gallery, statuary, gems, vases, and medals. The front of the building faces the palace; the form of the building is a quadrangle 276 feet long, and 179 wide; a wide flight of steps leads to the portico, the walls of which are being painted with frescoes, from designs by Schinckl; the door in front opens into a vestibule adorned with antique figures; this leads to the Gallery of Sculpture. The stairs on either side under the portico lead to the Picture

Gallery; the corners are to be ornamented by two groups in bronze, that already placed represents an Amazon on horseback attacked by a tiger; the other will represent a warrior attacked by a lion. The attendants are strictly prohibited from demanding or even receiving any gratuity from visitors.

The *Egyptian Museum*, in Montbijou, the *Mineral Museum*, the *Zoological Museum*, the *Anatomical Museum*, are in the University; all worthy a visit.

Churches.—The religious edifices in Berlin are not remarkable for interior decoration or ornament. The principal churches are the Dom, (cathedral), between the Palace and Bourse; Dorotheen Church; the Trinity; the Garrison Church, where good music is heard; the Jews' Synagogue, and English Church; service is performed every Sunday morning at eleven, at 18, Magazine Strass, by the Rev. R. Billson.

Unter den Linden, named from a double avenue of lime trees, which form a shady walk in its centre, while on each side of it runs a carriage road. It is the principal and most frequented street in Berlin; it is terminated by the magnificent Brandenburg Gate.

The *Brandenburg Gate* is built after the model of the Propylæum at Athens. The car of victory on the top was carried to Paris as a trophy by Napoleon, but it was recovered by the Prussians after the battle of Waterloo.

Opposite the *Grand Guardhouse* (Haupt-wache), also under the Linden, stands the bronze statue of Blücher, a spirited figure, well executed; the pedestal is decorated with good bas-reliefs. Facing him, on each side of the Guardhouse, are the marble statues of Bulow von Dennewitz and of General Scharnhorst. An equestrian statue of Peter the Great is to be placed under the Linden.

The *Arsenal* (Zeughaus).—Above the windows round the inner court are twenty-two masks, admirably carved in stone, representing the human face in the agonies of death. On the ground-floor are cannon and artillery of various kinds, such as two leather guns, used by the great Gustavus in the thirty years' war; a field-piece named die *Schöne Taube* (beautiful dove); a damasked cannon; two Turkish pieces. On the first floor are ranged 60,000 stand of arms. These apartments form a kind of military museum. Specimens of the arms and accoutrements used in every army in Europe. There are fire-arms, from those used at the first invention of gunpowder, to the most perfect made in the present day. Many ancient weapons and suits of armour. Against the walls and pillars are hung nearly 1000 stand of colours, chiefly French, and bearing the dates and emblems of the Revolution, captured by the Prussians in Paris, 1815.

The *Iron Foundry* (Eisengiesserie), outside of the Oranienburg-gate. A great variety of articles, as busts, statues, bas-reliefs, copies of pictures, monumental slabs, joists, beams, and rafters for houses, and even bells, are cast here.

The *Anatomical Museum* is particularly rich in preparations of human and comparative anatomy. The Botanic Garden, belonging to the University, outside of the town, is described further on.

The *Egyptian Museum* is in a wing of the palace of Montbijou. The collection of Egyptian antiquities is, perhaps, the most curious in Europe.

In addition to mummies, scarabæi, statues of Apis, coins, there exists here a collection of arms, implements used in various arts, utensils of all sorts, &c., illustrative of the whole household economy of the Egyptian nation, as it existed some thousand years ago, all in a wonderful state of preservation.

Theatres.—There are three large theatres in Berlin; the Opera House, Schauspielhaus and Königstadtische. The new Opera House is perhaps the most splendid, and at the same time, most comfortable theatre in Europe. The form is half oval, without the proscenium boxes, nine on each side, which extend considerably beyond the orchestra. There are three tiers of boxes, and a gallery to correspond. The royal box occupies a great portion of the first and second tiers; a massive gilt chandelier is suspended from the ceiling, in the compartments of which are beautifully painted illustrations of the drama, and portraits of the most celebrated composers; the fronts of the boxes are most lavishly decorated with gold on a blue ground, relieved by white figures between the panels; a portion of the pit is occupied as the parquet, with large and commodious numbered seats. Operas, comedies, and ballets are performed here. Places should be taken in the morning; they are issued at the bureau of the Schauspielhaus between nine and two. Admission to the strangers' loge, 1 thaler 10 sgrs.; balcony and first tier, 1 thaler; parquet and parquet loges, 1 thaler; parterre and second boxes, 15 sgrs.; on particular occasions the prices are augmented.

Schauspielhaus, in the Place des Gens d'Arms, is a large building standing between two churches; the performances are German and French alternately. The stage is on the second floor of the building, so that it is necessary to go up stairs even into the pit; adjoining it, is the Concert Room, much admired for its architectural proportions, and the taste of its decorations. Besides Concerts, a certain number of Subscription Balls take place here in winter. The king and royal family are often present.

Königstadtisches (King's city) Theatre, is situated at the extremity of König's Strass, in Alexander

Place. The interior contains two tiers of boxes, parquet and parterre, and when full will hold about 1500 persons. The performances commence at six. The prices are not so high as at the other two theatres. Parquet, 25 grs.; pit, (no seats), 20 gros. Open every night.

Concerts in summer. The best concerts take place in *Krolls Gardens* outside the Brandenburg Gate; They are particularly attractive on Sundays and Fête days. The grand Salle is one of the finest rooms, perhaps, in Europe. The admission is usually 10 sgrs. Every description of refreshment may be had.

Faust's Winter Garden.—This is a similar place of amusement; it is situated near the the Königsbrück. The principal salle is 100 feet long; the sides entirely of glass.

Diorama, Georgenstrasse, No. 12, is well worth a visit; it is open from 11 till 2. Admission, 10 sgrs.

Post Office, No. 60, Königsstrasse. Open from 8 A.M. till 8 P.M. Entering by the grand entrance, the post restante (Brief ausgabe) is in the third court; the office for posting letters is on the right, same court.

Restaurants.—The principal are the Salle de Jajor, the National and Royal.

Promenade.—The Thurgarden, outside the Brandenburg Gate.

EXCURSION TO POTSDAM.

Railroad, $3\frac{1}{2}$ German miles.

Trains leave Berlin seven times a day for Potsdam, in 35 minutes. Fares, 1st Class, 20 sgr.; 2nd Class, 15 sgr.; 3rd Class, 10 sgr.

Potsdam, agreeably situated on a branch of the Spree, contains 30,000 inhabitants, is of a considerable extent, the buildings neat and regular, and the streets as straight as a line, planted with trees, and canals cut in them after the manner of Holland. The best plan to see the neighbourhood of Potsdam, is to hire a Drosch-

kie (one or two horses the same price), you will find ready at the station. The usual charge for driving a party one or four persons, first to Charlottenhof, not Charlottenburg, then to the New Palace, and thence to Sans Souci (where you should discharge the carriage and walk back to the station after seeing the palace and gardens), 1 thaler, 20 sgr. or 2 thalers.

Charlottenhof is a miniature erection, built in imitation of a Pompeian dwelling, surrounded by a beautifully laid-out garden, ornamented with statues, several of which were brought from Pompeii. A pleasant drive will bring you to the

New or Marble Palace, which is well worth visiting, if only to see the Shell Grotto Hall. The Marble Hall is a splendid room 160 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 50 feet high; to see it the custode expects a thaler from a party.

The *Russian Village* should be visited; also, and lastly,

Sans Souci.—Close to it stands the celebrated mill which gave Freenneck as much trouble and annoyance as the blacksmith's shop in Brighton did George the Fourth. The gardens are filled with fountain statues; at the end of the terrace, behind the statue of Venus and Cupid, are the graves of eleven dogs and the favourite horse of Frederick. The apartments in the little palace seem to have been intended as a summer house and library to the palace of Potsdam. They stand upon an eminence, and command an agreeable view of the town, and also of a small branch of the Spree, which runs by the side of the garden. They have been restored (although many articles of furniture used by the Great Frederick still remain) by the present king, who spends much of his time here during the summer. From the house to the lower part of the garden, is a descent of about 120 yards, by six several ranges of stone steps, and as many terraces. The garden is

the east end of it is terminated by an Egyptian pyramid, embellished with hieroglyphics.

There are several other houses which the late king had in the neighbourhood of Berlin, as *Kapput, Kleniken, Schoonhausen, Fredericksdaal, Oranjebaum*; but as they have been much neglected for some years, they hardly deserve a traveller's notice.

Another interesting excursion may be made to Pfauen-Insel (Peacock Island), about four English miles from Potsdam.

ROUTE 29. RAILROAD.

BERLIN TO CÖTHEN, HALLE, AND LEIPSIC.

29 German, or 133 English miles.

FARES. in Silver Gros.			Stations	Distances.
1st Cl.	2d Cl.			
30	—	20	Trebbin . . .	4½
40	—	27	Luckenwald . . .	6½
55	—	35	Jüterbogk . . .	8½
70	—	45	Lahna . . .	11
80	—	52	Wittenberg . . .	12¾
90	—	60	Koswig . . .	14¼
100	—	68	Roslau . . .	16½
105	—	70	Dessau . . .	17¼
120	—	80	Cöthen . . .	20
149	—	99	Halle . . .	25
165	—	110	Leipsic . . .	29
140	—	95	Magdeburg . . .	27

Trains leave Berlin for Leipsic at half-past seven in the morning, and at a quarter-past one, occupying seven hours, and twice to Magdeburg in six hours. To Cöthen only four times a day.

Transport of carriages from Berlin to Magdeburg, 25 thlrs.; to Halle, 22½; to Leipsic, 27 thlrs.

Terminus, the new Anhalt gate. On quitting Berlin, the Kreutzberg is passed; soon after the tower of Teltow is seen on the Gross Beeren station. An obelisk here commemorates the victory of 1813, gained by the Prussians over the French. Trebbin station.

Luckenwald, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, famed for its manufacture of cloth.

Near the convent of Zinna, the monk Tetzal was waylaid and robbed of the money he had obtained by selling indulgences.

Jüterbogk town is one mile distant from the railroad.

Coaches go from this station to Dresden in one day.

At Dennewitz there is another battle-field where the Prussians were successful (1813).

Wittenburg, interesting as containing many relics of Luther.

The railway, proceeding along the right bank of the Elbe, enters the territory of Anhalt Bernburg.

On the opposite bank of the Elbe is *Wörlitz*, famed for its parks and gardens, which belong to the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau.

DESSAU

Is the capital of the dominions of the Duke of Anhalt-Dressan; it is situated in the beautiful district watered by the Muldah, which falls into the Elbe at no great distance from the town. Dessau is seven German miles from Leipsic, and contains 900 houses, with 12,000 inhabitants. There are about 800 Jews here, who carry on a considerable trade.

Among the public buildings and other objects of attraction, the following deserve mention: the Ducal Château; with collections of objects of art, pleasure gardens, and a handsome church; the government house; the stables and riding house; the theatre and concert room.

The vicinity of Dessau has been converted into gardens, which form its chief ornaments: these are called *Georgengarten, Louisium*, and *Sieglitzer Bergs*; and *Wörlitz*, six miles from Dessau.

COTHEN.

The station house, built by the Duke of Cothen, includes a refreshment room, and a gaming house.

This is a central station on the railroad, where the lines from Berlin, Magdeburg, and Leipsic meet. Trains are changed, and a stoppage of half an hour takes place.

Cöthen, residence of the Duke of Anhalt, has 750 houses, with 6,000 inhabitants. The most remarkable objects are: the new chateau, with a collection of birds, the old containing a saloon recently built; a riding house; a garden; a collection of books and curiosities, a collection of antiquities, dug up in the environs; some painted glass in the Calvinistic church; and several charitable institutions.

HALLE.

Inns. Kronprinz, Stadt Zürich-Railway Hotel, new.

Halle is situated on the Saale; it is composed of three towns and five suburbs, and contains 27,000 inhabitants, including the university. Among the monuments of Gothic architecture are: St. Mary's church, St. Ulric's, St. Maurice's, and the cathedral, with several pictures of the old Germanschool; the old town house, the Red tower, and the ruins of Moritzberg.

In front of the Orphan House is Frank-square, ornamented with the monument of the founder, executed by Rauch of Berlin.

The salt works at this place produce 223,560 cwt of salt annually. Some saline baths have been lately established, and are much used; there is also a mineral spring here. The amusements of Halle consist of the theatre, balls, concerts, resources, an assembly every Sunday evening at the Hereditary Prince, several musical societies, &c.

In the vicinity are Giebichenstein, with its promenades close to the ruins of the antique fort on a lofty rock; the villages of Trotha and Seeben; Mount Reil, Mount St. Peter, with the ruins of a convent, and a prospect as far as Magdeburg and the Rocken; the villages of Reideburg and Deiskau; the Breihan tavern on the Elster; the island of Crows; Passendorf; the vineyards; Krollwitz Heath, situated along the mountains opposite Giebichenstein; Lauchstadt; Merseburg, with its cathedral, 900 years old; Dressau and Worlitz; the three monuments erected to those who fell in the battle of Leipsic.

LEIPSIK.

Inns. Hotel de Bavière, very good and moderate; this house contains fifteen saloons, and makes up 100 beds. The charges are: saloons, five to six francs; for beds, two and three francs; breakfast, one franc; dinner at the table d'hôte, at one o'clock, two francs; at four, three francs. Handsome carriages belonging to the hotel wait the arrival of the trains. *Saxe, re-building. H. du Rhine. Stadt Rom.*

Leipsic is situated in a pleasant fruitful plain, at the meeting of three small rivers, viz; the Elster, the Pleissa, and the Parda, about forty miles north-west of Dresden. It is supposed by some to have been built by the Vandals, about the year 700, and to have derived its name from Lipzk, a lime tree, with which this country once abounded. The town is of so small a circumference, that one may easily walk round it in the space of an hour; but to remedy this inconvenience, they build their houses very lofty of stone or brick, six or seven stories high.

There are 50,000 inhabitants. The people of this town have introduced a new kind of luxury even in their devotion: one of the principal

churches has a number of chapels projected about six feet from the main wall, through which they communicate with the church, each chapel having its distinct door without. Some of the wealthy citizens have bestowed on these auxiliary buildings 1,500 or 2,000 dollars.

The university in this city, founded in 1409, is very much frequented by foreigners. They have four colleges and twenty-four professors; most of the students lodge in the town, and are not obliged to reside within the walls of the college.

Leipsic is remarkable for its great commerce, which is carried on chiefly in fair time. It is surprising how it ever attained to be so trading a town, considering it is not situated on any navigable river; and yet it has been preferred in a most unaccountable manner to so many other places that are conveniently situated on the Elbe. It is true Magdeburg, which is situated on the Elbe, is only fourteen German miles and a half off; and merchandise is brought from Hamburg by that channel. They have three great fairs here every year: the first, which is that of the new year, begins on the first day of the new year, except when New Year's day falls on a Sunday, then the fair begins on the Monday following. The second fair, which they call Easter fair, begins the third Monday after Easter. The third fair of Michaelmas begins the first Sunday after St. Michael's day; and if that falls on a Sunday, it begins on the following Sunday.

From the top of the Observatory a distinct view of the battle-field may be seen through a glass and every object explained by the keeper, who expects five gros from each person.

There is a new post office on a very large scale.

To enjoy a cigar and glass of punch, visit the European Borsen Hall.

The *Theatre* is small, with two tiers of balcony boxes; best places, 1 thaler; porquet, 20 s. gros; pit, 15 s. gros; begin at half-past six.

Auerbach's Cellar is an object of curiosity, as the scene of Dr. Faustus' exploits. Göthe is also said to have been a visitor to this dismal cave.

Accounts are kept here in thalers and groschen, of which thirty make a thaler. The Leipsic almanack contains the names and addresses of more than 800 foreign merchants who attend the fairs, without including from 260 to 290 booksellers, for most of the books printed in Germany are either sold or exchanged at Leipsic. It has been calculated that books to the amount of 500,000 rix dollars are sold here annually.

Envions.—The gardeners of Leipsic are reckoned the best in Germany, and value themselves upon forcing the products of nature more early than others. Their asparagus is delicious, and extraordinary large. All round about the town there are neighbouring villages, where the inhabitants amuse themselves with drinking and dancing on Sundays and festivals. There is also a remarkable wood in this neighbourhood called Rosendahl, which signifies the vale of roses. It consists of fourteen walks, all agreeably diversified, with a great meadow in the middle, and each walk has a noble point of view. In one of the suburbs there is a large church-yard, where every burgher can raise what monument or tombstone he pleases; and some of them are remarkable for the odd epitaphs upon them. Travellers should pay a visit to the field of battle, where the French army was completely defeated in 1813, when numbers perished, owing to their retreat being cut off by Napoleon, who, in order to save himself, blew up the bridge over the Elster, leaving no passage for the army. This event, whether designed or accidental, caused the death of Prince

Poniatowsky, and many thousands of less note. The spot where he was drowned is situated in *M. Gerhard's* (formerly *Reichenbach's*) *Garden*, just beyond the walls, and is marked by a small and humble stone or monument close to the margin of the Elster. Five s. gros is demanded for entering the garden. They should also see the field of Breitenfeld, three quarters of a league from Leipsic, between the great road to Magdeburg and Dessau, celebrated for the defeat of Tilley, in the thirty years' war; and the field of battle of Lützen, remarkable for the victory gained by the French over the allies in 1813, and the death of the great Gustavus Adolphus.

ROUTE 30. RAILROAD.

LEIPSIK TO DRESDEN.

15½ German, or 71½ English miles.

Trains leave Leipsic for Dresden four times a day, from the 15th of March to the 15th of October, at six, ten, four, and half-past six; the fast trains in three hours, the heavy trains in five hours.

Fares in G. Gros.			
1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	Stations	Distances.
20	— 15	Wurzen . . .	3¼
35	— 26	Lupper-Dahlen . . .	5¼
42	— 32	Oschatz . . .	7
54	— 41	Riesa . . .	9
70	— 52	Pristewitz . . .	11½
81	— 60	Niederau . . .	13½
90	— 68	Dresden . . .	15½
Carriages with two wheels, Thaler			10½
— four —			13

Immediately after quitting Leipsic the railroad crosses part of the field of battle, which took place between the crown prince of Sweden and Marshal Ney, near the village of Paunsdorf, on the left.

Between Leipsic and Wurzen some parts of the road is sandy and disagreeable. The land produces grain. There are several small towns and villages.

Wurzen is a small town on the Mulda, which was formerly subject to its own counts. Here is a handsome church. The inhabitants are famous for brewing good beer, of which they send a very large quantity to Leipsic.

Oschatz, a small town situate on the little river Colnitz.

St. Hubertsburg, a hunting seat, built at the entrance of a forest, where there are several roads cut. The building is large, but not magnificent; and the fine apartments, which were lined with green damask laced with gold, are now stored with potter's ware.

Meissen, which lies on the right from the railroad, once the capital of Misnia, is situate on the river Elbe, within fourteen miles of Dresden. It was built by the Emperor Henry I., and has some handsome houses. There is an old palace belonging to the elector of Saxony, situated on the top of a hill, and built in the form of a castle; it commands a fine view, but is now a porcelain manufactory. The cathedral is worth seeing, having several handsome monuments, and among the rest, those of the electoral family. The castle bridge is very remarkable, being as high as the steeple of the great church, which is of a very great height.

Meissen is remarkable for its manufacture of porcelain, which goes by the name of Dresden.

The manufacture of porcelain surpasses that of China, because of the beauty of the paintings, in which there is great order and proportion. The gold is used with great taste, and the painters are such as excel in their profession. As for the invention of this manufacture, they give the following account of it:—A boy of the name of Bedker, apprentice to an apothecary in Berlin, had a powder or tincture given him by a Jew, which, as they say, turned all

sorts of metals into gold. He was sent for by the King of Prussia, but afterwards escaped to Wittenburg. The King of Poland, to make sure of his person, kept him at the castle of Koningstein, and it is said he could transmute metals to gold as long as his tincture lasted. After this he made several experiments on earths in Saxony, and at last having found out the art of making porcelain, was fixed at this place, created a baron, and had a stipend settled upon him. The manufacture was begun 140 years ago. It belongs, as I have already observed, to the king, who makes more presents of it than he sells. The manufacture was formerly conducted with the utmost secrecy. There is no admittance into the most common part of the works without an order from the governor of Dresden; nor were the workmen ever seen without the gates of the manufactory. At first it was made only of red earth, which was not glazed, but it was polished, at a great expense, as fine as marble. Near the palace is the warehouse, open every day, where articles may be purchased.

The road between Meissen and Dresden is one of the pleasantest in Europe, through hills, vales, vineyards, gardens, meadows, and along the banks of the Elbe.

Hotel de Saxe, in the new market place. This is a large first rate and comfortable hotel, pleasantly situate near the Picture Gallery and other interesting exhibitions. An excellent table d'hôte every day at one o'clock, price 15 S. gr. without wine. Arrangements may be made by the month during the winter, on reasonable terms.

Hotel d'Angleterre (English Hotel), in the centre of the town, near the Picture Gallery and other interesting exhibitions, is a good and comfortable house; a table d'hôte every day at one o'clock. The proprietor, Mr. Hirsch, speaks English,

and is most attentive and obliging. The charges are very moderate.

Stadt Rom. Stadt Gotha.

Hotel de France, in the Wilsduffer Gasse, good. Bed rooms, 10 s. grs.; breakfast, 7½ s. grs.; table d'hôte at one o'clock, 15 s. grs.

The capital of Saxony is a large and populous city, the usual residence of the king, situate on the river Elbe, containing a population of 90,000 inhabitants; it takes its name from three lakes in the neighbourhood, which in their language are called Dreyen Seen. The river Elbe divides the town into two parts, one called the new, and the other the old city. The bridge over the Elbe is 540 feet long, and 36 broad, consisting of eighteen arches, and built of hewn stone. Great order is observed in passing this bridge, one side being appointed to lead to the new city, and the other to the old. In the new town the houses are all of freestone, high and substantial; the streets broad, straight, well paved, neat, and lighted with gas.

The *Palace* is an ancient structure, making but an indifferent appearance. The inside, however, makes amends, the apartments being noble, and splendidly furnished. The ground floor, called the *grune gewölbe*, or green vault, is a repository of great riches, as well as curiosities. It is composed of eight arched rooms, which contain a prodigious treasure of gold and precious stones, several sets of brilliant diamonds, rubies, emeralds, pearls, sapphires, &c. Every set is complete, and consists of buttons, buckles, loops for hats, &c., swords, hangers, sword-belts, muffs, snuff-boxes, watches, canes, tweezer-cases, pocket-books; in short, all the most expensive trinkets, many of exquisite art, ranged with admirable nicety in cases of chrystal.

One of the first objects usually visited by strangers is the Picture Gallery, containing 1857 pictures,

among which are Raphael's *Madonna di Sisto*, and six pieces by Correggio, namely, *St. George*, *St. Sebastian*, *St. Francis*, the portrait of a grave man, *Mary Magdalen*, and the *Adoration of the Shepherds*, otherwise called the *Notte*, or *Night*; in this exquisite performance the light proceeds from the Infant Jesus : here also are pictures by Titian, Julio Romano, Paul Veronese, Carracci, Battoni, Dolce, Vandyke, Rubens, Rembrandt, Bol, Dow, Mieris, Van der Werf, Breughem, Everdingen, Berghem, Ruisdael, Ostade, Teniers, Wouvermann, Durer, Poussin, Le Brun, Claude Lorraine, Mengs, Thiele, Dietrich, and Frederick.

The Picture Gallery stands in the New Market. It is open to the public, gratis, every day except Sunday, from nine till one, from the month of May to the end of October.

The following public buildings, &c. adorn the Florence of Germany : the Zwinger near the chateau, an historical collection, a cabinet of natural history, and a collection of prints and curiosities; the Arsenal, the Japan Palace, with a collection of porcelain, antiquities, and medals, and a splendid library, the Catholic Church of the Court, with exquisite music every Sunday at eleven.

To the principal collections at Dresden admission is granted on fixed days and hours by tickets, issued only in a limited number, but delivered gratis, upon application to the directors. As these, however, are usually all engaged beforehand, a stranger pressed for time should employ the agency of a valet de place.

Those who do not choose to wait for tickets may gain admittance at almost any hour, and on any day, by paying two thalers; a party of six or a single person pays the same. The Green Vaults are never shown except upon payment of a fee to the director of two thalers.

Theatre. A large handsome new building, with spacious entrances. The auditory consists of three tiers of alcove boxes, spersity, and parterre, with seats. The royal state box is in the centre of the second tier; there is another box set apart for the royal family when they visit the theatre privately. Over the stage the hour and minutes are marked through two openings. In summer the performances commence at half-past six, in winter at six; admission, first boxes, 1 thaler; second, 25 s. gros; spersity, with arm chairs, 12½ s. gros; parterre, 10 gros. Opera and comedy on alternate nights.

The principal gardens and promenades are the garden of the Japanese palace, and the Hopfgarten. A pleasing excursion may be made to Findlatery Garden, a half-hour's drive; it commands one of the most extensive views near Dresden.

Steamers. The German and Bohemian, both belonging to and commanded by Englishmen, the Messrs. Andrews and Obristwy, leave Dresden, near Prague, five times a week, at 6 A.M. during the summer, ascending in 16 to 18 hours, and descending in 8 to 10 hours; they are comfortable and clean boats, with every comfort aboard at moderate charges. Carriages are taken by these boats. The distance is 28 German miles.

Fares from Dresden, 1st cabin, 7 fl. 2nd ditto, 5 fl.; from Prague to Dresden, 1st cabin, 9 fl. 2nd ditto, 6 fl. Steamers also leave Dresden for Pillnitz (Perisa) Leitmeritz, corresponding with Toplitz, every day.

Droskies, with one horse, the course in town, one person, 5 n. gros; two persons, 7½ n. gros; two horses, one person, 7½ n. gros; two persons, 11 gros.

Environs.—Travellers should visit the bath of Link, the valley of Plauen, and the canton and baths of Tharand, remarkable for the picturesque views from the summit of the ruins, and the romantic spot

known under the name of Heilige Hallen.

Pillnitz, which is at the distance of two short leagues from Dresden, is the summer residence of the sovereign, and the place where the first coalition was formed in 1792. It is agreeably situated on the banks of the Elbe. The ascent of the Borsberg is a delightful promenade, interspersed with harbours, and is watered by a rivulet; from its summit may be seen one of the most extensive and magnificent prospects in Germany. Another view, preferred by many, is from the top of the ruins near Pillnitz. Moritzbourg is celebrated for its carp. The fortress of Königstein, three miles from Dresden, is built on a rock, which rises 1187 yards above the level of the Elbe. There is a remarkable well in this fortress, 1800 feet deep. It is always full of water, which is remarkably clear, and very wholesome. It is usually presented to strangers in a goblet, said to have been executed by the hand of Augustus himself. This well can never be cut into by the enemy, its walls being bomb-proof. The coup-d'œil, at the place called Königs-Nase, is unique, the scenery is varied and interesting, but the most striking is the view of Lilienstein, and of the charming valley called die Hutten. The environs of Königstein and of Pirna, and the beautiful promenades of Sonnenstein and Weesenstein, are all deserving of attention. Freyberg is interesting on account of its mines.

The *King's Silver Mine*, the descent to which is by 660 steps; those who visit it would do well to have cloaks ready to put on at the place where they are to come out; it is usual to give a rix-dollar to the man at whose house they dress themselves to descend, and who accompanies them to the mine. The 103 mines worked in the canton of Freyberg produced, in 1799, 49,714 marks, and in 1800, 45,949 marks.

The net produce of the whole Saxon Erzgeberge, from 1761 to 1801, amounted to 22,447,638 rix-dollars.

SAXON SWITZERLAND.

The *Saxon Switzerland*, which is in the immediate neighbourhood of Dresden, is a part of the sandstone mountains, extending on the south from Hohnstein and Stolpen to the Elbe; it is bounded on the north by the rivulet Wesenitz, on the west by the Gottleube, on the south and south-east by Bohemia, and on the east by a line passing over Stolpen and Neustadt, at the foot of Mount Falkenberg.

You may go to Scandau, which is the centre of this beautiful range of hills, two different ways, either by Pirna and Königstein, or by Pillnitz, the Batsey, and Hohnstein. If you take the latter route, the following are the objects most worthy of your attention: Pillnitz, the king's summer residence, with a castle, Mount Borsberg, an artificial cascade, a mill in a very picturesque situation, a hermitage, &c.; you may then proceed through the charming valley of the Wesenitz and the Liebenthal stone-quarries, to Lohmen, which is at the distance of two German miles from Dresden; here there is a very picturesque castle; passing through the Ottowalder Grund, which is extremely romantic, you then reach the Bastei, or Bastion, a rocky promontory with an enchanting prospect; several paths lead from this spot to Schandau, a small town, with 1,000 inhabitants, renowned for the beauty of the neighbouring scenery, and for the efficacy of a mineral spring in the Kirnitz valley. Proceeding through this valley, at the distance of six English miles, you arrive at the Kuhstall, a rocky cavern, 80 feet high, and 70 feet broad. The road now conducts you through the Habichtgrund to the little Winterberg, which has on it a house called

Winternaus, and thence a shady plantation leads to the great Winterberg, a mountain $2\frac{1}{2}$ English miles from the Kuhstall; its summit, which is covered with basalt, is 1766 Paris feet above the level of the sea, and affords a most delightful prospect over a surface of almost fifty-four German square miles, or 1142 English square miles. The wood, which is very good, then brings you, in two English miles, to the majestic Prebischthor, a rocky arch 120 feet high and of the same width. At Hirniskretschien, which is a Bohemian frontier village close by, you may hire a gondola to take you back to Schandau by the Elbe.

From this spot those who have time and money enough may make very pleasant excursions into other mountainous districts, such as the Ochelgrund, Mount Waizdorf, and Kikelsberg, by Sebnitz and Neustadt to Falkenberg and Unger; to the rocky country east of Schandau; to die hohe Liebe: to Schramnastein, Reichenstein, and Falkenstein; to Arnstein, Kleinstein, and Heilberg; to Zschoand, Hinkel's Schlüchte (defiles); and back again over Raubstein and Wildenstein, by Hinterhermsdorf to the Ober Schleuse (upper sluice), and the Thornwald Walls; to Zschirnstein, to Schneeberg and the Bierlergrund; to Tollenstein and to Tetschen, in Bohemia.

The left bank of the Elbe is also crowded with the most beautiful spots, such as the Hirschmühle, near the Bohemian frontier, opposite Schmilke, beneath a jutting rock called Horn, which protects it from the rain, and has for centuries threatened to crush it; the village of Schöna; the isolated rocks called Zirkelstein and Kahlstein; and the highest rocky mountain in this district, Tschirnstein, from which you enjoy the finest prospect in the whole Saxon Switzerland.

You may return to Dresden by Mount Lilienstein, the summit of

which is 1120, or, according to Benzenberg, 942 feet above the level of the Elbe, and 1088 feet above the sea. Opposite to it is situated the town of Königstein, at the foot of Mount Quirlberg, with 1300 inhabitants.

The *Diebskeller* (thieves' cellar), a cavern eighty feet deep and twenty broad, is amongst the rocky summits of Mount Quirlberg. At no great distance is the *small Deibskeller*, and near it is a cross in memory of a noble-minded virgin of Pirna, who, during the thirty years' war, in order to escape from the brutality of the Swedish soldiery, threw herself from a rock which still bears the name of *Die Keuschheitsprobe* (the trial of chastity).

The most remarkable object, however, in this part of the country, is the fortress of Königstein, with a garrison of 200 men; the cellar formerly contained a cask considerably more capacious than the famous Heidelberg tun. From Königstein the road leads over an eminence to the cheerful town of Pirna, which is situated on the Elbe, and has 4,200 inhabitants; it is noted for its quarries of sandstone, which is so well adapted for building, that it is sent as far as Prussia and the Netherlands. From this spot the road leads through cheerful villages to Dresden.

ROUTE 31.

DRESDEN TO VIENNA BY PRAGUE.

Hotels. *Three Linden Trees*, very good indeed. Table d'hôte every day at four. *Black Horse*, very dirty. *Angleterre*, new, near the Station.

Prague is situated at the confluence of the Beraun and the Moldau, and contains 136,000 inhabitants.

The most remarkable public buildings are the chapter-house of the Strahov, on the Hardchin, with its

organ, its library, and several interesting collections; the palace of Czernim, remarkable for the singularity of its architecture, for its gallery of pictures, and for several paintings in fresco; the imperial château, the Spanish Hall, the ancient prisons, the monument in the square, the dome, or cathedral, a Gothic building, containing the tomb of St Nepomucene, the chapel of St. Wenceslas, &c.; in the Kleing-seite, the church of St. Nicholas, richly ornamented; the palace of Wallenstein, or Waldstein, and the garden, which is open to the public. In the old town, the bridge over the Moldau, 1790 feet long, with sixteen arches, and twenty-eight statues of saints, and commanding a fine view of the Klein-seite and Mount St. Laurence; the church of St. Croix, a fine specimen of architecture; the ci-devant college of the Jesuits, where may be seen the imperial library, the cabinet of natural history, and the observatory; the Old Jews' Synagogue and burial ground; on a steep rock, the ruins of Wischerad, the first residence of the ancient sovereigns of Bohemia; the citadel, and the arsenal.

Collections and Cabinets.—The most curious are the imperial library, containing 130,000 volumes, and a manuscript of Pliny; the cabinet of curiosities and of machines, the collection of natural history of the university, and the observatory, which possesses some remains of Tycho-Brahé; the libraries of the chapter of Straof, of the cathedral, of Count Nostiz, &c.

The manufactures consist chiefly of hats, gloves, laces, worsted stockings, linens, silk, stuffs, steel articles, and sugar.

Promenades and Gardens.—The most agreeable promenades are the new walk, the castle garden, Count Wallstein's garden, the Färber-Insel, the islands known under the

name of Great and Little Venice, and outside the town the new English gardens, belonging to the Prince of Kinsky and Baron Wimmer; the garden of Count Canal, and, at some distance, Sharka and Procopi. Near this place is seen the monument of the Archduke Charles, and a stone with an inscription; on this stone Frederick the Great was seated when he planned the siege of Prague.

ROUTE 32.

FROM PRAGUE TO LINZ.

Names of the Stages.	G. miles.
Jesnitz	2
Dnesbeck	2
Bistritz	2
Wotitz	2
Sudomleritz	2
Tabor	2
Koschutz	2
Wessely	2
Budweis	4

From Budweis a railroad is open to Linz and Gmünden, on the road to Salzburg, distance twenty-six German miles. Fares from Budweis to Linz, first class, 3 fl.; second class, 2 fl.

Stations. — Holkau, Angern, Kerschbaum, Lest, Oberndorf, Linz.

Route to Vienna continued.

Böhmischbrod is a royal miner's town, and has 1,300 inhabitants.

Collin is situated on the Elbe, circle of Kaurzim, in Bohemia; it has 400 houses and 4,400 inhabitants. The topazes, cornelians, and garnets found in the neighbourhood, are polished here. On the 18th of June, 1757, Daun, the Austrian Field-Marshal, beat the Prussians not far from the castle of Chotzemitz; marks of the cannon balls are still to

be seen in the Sun Inn, the only one in the place, where Frederick the Great stayed during the battle.

Czaslau or *Tschuslau*, in the circle of Tschaslau in Bohemia has 300 houses with 2,500 inhabitants. The church, of which the steeple is the highest in Bohemia, contains the tomb of John Chwal von Trocknow, commonly called Liska, the leader of the Hussites; he died in 1424, in the encampment two German miles from this town.

Deutschbrod on the Sazawa, 2,700 inhabitants: here is a large market or ring, and most of the houses round it have porches, called in Lower Saxony *Löwinge*, or *Arbours*.

Inglau, the oldest miner's town in Germany, situated in a wild and mountainous country on the banks of the Iglawa in Moravia: it has nearly 11,000 inhabitants. There is a clothiers' company consisting of 400 members; but *Inglau* paper is made at *Altenberg*, a village in the circle of *Inglau* in Bohemia.

Budwitz, or *Mährisch-Budwitz*, i. e., Moravian *Budwitz*, has 1600 inhabitants.

Znaim is situated on a mountain, on the banks of the Taya, and has 5,100 inhabitants: it was formerly the residence of the Princes of Moravia. Here is an old castle, which is now employed as a military hospital; in the ci-devant *Premonstrants' Abbey* there is now a tobacco manufactory, where 25,000 cwts. are annually prepared. There is a temple which is called the *Heidentempel*.

Strockau is near the Danube; it has 1500 inhabitants, and great corn markets.

Korneuburg, the chief town of a circle. Its population is 1900.

Enzersdorf is on the banks of the Danube, and has 800 inhabitants: here is the tomb of *Werner*, the poet, who died in 1823.

VIENNA.

Hotels. *Archduc Charles*; a large excellent establishment of the first class, centrally situated near the theatres, &c. Bed-rooms are charged 1 to 3 florins; breakfast, 40 kreutzers. There is no table dhôte at this house; but dinners à la carte are supplied at all hours; the proprietor is remarkably attentive and obliging to his guests. The dinners are cooked and served in the best style.

Golden Lamb, in the *Leopoldstadt*, is a large house of the first class. Very good. *The Empress of Austria*. *Stadt Frankfurt*, &c.

Every stranger, on entering the gates of the suburbs, will be required to leave his passport with the police. If the stranger intends to remain any length of time in Vienna, he should apply for an *Aufenthalts-Karte*, or permission of remaining. At its expiration, should he wish to prolong his stay, he should be particularly punctual in getting his *Karte* renewed.

On leaving, it is necessary to have the passport signed not only at the police, but at the office of every ambassador whose country you intend entering.

Money. Till within these few years there were two distinct sorts of money current in Vienna; one called *Schein* or paper money; the other *Conventions-Münze*, or good money. The proportionate value of the latter to the former, is as 100 to 250, consequently 1 florin in *Conv. Münze* is worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. *Schein*, &c. Another expression for *Schein* is *Wiener-Währung*; and for *Convent-Münze*, *Silber*. These terms are likewise expressed by the initials C. M. and W. W.

In large money-transactions there is no question of anything but C. M. but in small purchases at shops, and in many of the hotels the prices are fixed in *Schein*. Except, however, a few 5 fl. notes and copper coin, the money itself is very rarely to be met with in circulation.

An imperial gold ducatis worth	4 fl. 30 kr. C. M.
A Dutch ducat	4 fl. 30 kr. „
1 florin or Gulden contains	60 kr. „
There are also silver coins of	20 kr. „
of	10 kr. „
of	5 kr. „
of	3 kr. „

Pieces of three kreuzers are called Groschen.

The only copper coin in C. M. is kreuzers, $\frac{1}{2}$ kreuzers, $\frac{1}{4}$ kreuzers. All other copper money is W. W.; and as its value has been diminished by government, it is necessary to pay attention to the following observations:

Copper pieces marked 30 kr. are current for 6 kr.; 15 kr., for 3 kr.; 3 kr., for 2 kr.; 1 kr., for 1 kr. W. W.

Days on which the Public Places are open.

Monday—Imperial Arsenal (tickets) 7 to 10 and one to five; City Arsenal, 9 to 12 and 3 to 6; Cabinet of Antiquities and Medals, (tickets) 10 to 2.

Tuesday—Ambras Collection and Egyptian Antiquities, in the Belvedere, 9 to 12, and 3 to 6; Picture Gallery, same place and hours; Prince Esterhazy's Collection of Paintings, 9 to 12.

Wednesday—Collection of Minerals, 9 to 1; Museum of Natural History, 10 to 12; Imperial Arsenal, 7 to 10 and 1 to 5; City Arsenal, 9 to 12 and 3 to 6; Blind Institution, 10 to 12; Prince Esterhazy's Collection of Paintings, 9 to 12.

Friday—Treasury (Schatzkammer) 11 to 1 (tickets); Cabinet of Antiquities and Medals, 10 to 2 (tickets); Ambras Collection and Egyptian Antiquities, 9 to 12 and 3 to 6; Picture Gallery, same hours.

Saturday—Treasury, 11 to 1 (tickets); Collection of Minerals, 9 to 1; Josephine's Academy of Natural History in wax, 8 A.M. in summer, 11 A.M. in winter, (tickets); Deaf

and Dumb Institution, 10 to 12; Academy des Beaux Arts; Paintings.

Daily.—Imperial Library, 9 to 2; St. Stephen's Cathedral; and Augustin and Capuchin Churches.

Excursions—Laxemburg, Schönbrunn, Hetzendorf, Hitzing, Bruhl, Baden, Helenthal. Promenades—Glacis, Ramparts, Prater (Sundays), Volks-Garden. Fiacres, no fixed tariff; make a contract if only for a short course.

Vienna, the capital of Austria, is a handsome city, with a population of 380,000 souls, situate in a fine fruitful plain, on the south side of the Danube, on a branch of that river, which here divides itself into many streams, forming several small islands. The little river Wien, which gives its name to the place, flows on the east part of the city, and falls a little below it into the Danube. 'Tis uncertain at what time this city was founded; the Romans had a fortress here, or very near the place where the city now stands, called Vindomina, or Vindobona; and the many Roman antiquities found in this neighbourhood, induce people to think that Vienna stands upon the same spot of ground. This city made no figure till about the year 1182, when it was enlarged, and surrounded with a wall by the Marquis of Austria, with the ransom money of Richard I. Within the walls it is not three English miles in circumference, but the suburbs, like those of London and other great towns, are much larger than the city.

Vienna maintained two vigorous sieges against the Turks; the last was in the year 1683, when the town, being almost reduced to extremity, was luckily relieved by John Sobiesky, King of Poland.

The town has twelve gates or *Thore*, viz.; Burgthor, Scottenthor, Neuesthor, Rothenthurmthor, Stubenthor, Old Kärnthnerthor, New Kärnthnerthor, Custom-house-thor,

Schanzelthor, Fischerthor, Franzens-thor, Carolinenthor. It has 23 squares or public places, the chief of which are; the Hof, or Francis Platz, the Graben, the hohe Markt, the Freiung, the neue Markt, the Petersplatz, the Stephansplatz, the Josephsplatz, the interior Burgplatz, the exterior Burgplatz, the Stockim-Eisen, the Judenplatz, the Minoritenplatz, the Ballplatz.

Bridges.—There are five bridges crossing the small arm of the Danube, which divides the town from the Leopoldstadt; viz., the Augarten bridge, of wood; the Charles bridge, which is a suspension bridge, 50 fathoms long, only for foot-passengers; the Ferdinand's bridge, of stone, forming the grand communication with the Leopoldstadt; the Francis bridge, leading from the end of the Jägerzeile to the Weissgärber; the Sophia bridge, leading from the Prater to Erdberg; this is also a suspension bridge and only intended for foot-passengers; carriages however cross it.

Over the Wien there are seven large bridges and several small ones; two are suspension bridges. The chief communication is by the stone one, leading to the Weiden.

The *Imperial Palace*, called the *Hofburg*. The oldest part of the pile is the side-wing to the east, built about the beginning of the 13th century; in the year 1275, it was destroyed by fire.

Ottokar II. caused it to be rebuilt. Ferdinand I. had the whole palace enlarged. Leopold I. began the long south front in 1660. The side-wing to the west was commenced at the end of the 16th century. The north side, closing the oblong square, is called the *Reichskanzley*, or chancery of the empire. It is considered one of the finest pieces of modern architecture in Germany, and was built by Fischer von Erlach in 1728. The figures that adorn the two gate-

ways, representing four labours of Hercules, are by Lorenzo Matthielli.

The *Imperial Library*, forming the main front of Joseph's square, also a masterpiece of Fischer's, built in 1726. The large hall is 240 feet long, by 54. It contains 300,000 volumes. The east wing contains the various cabinets of natural history, antiquities, &c.; the west, the two ridotto halls and imperial riding school. The north side of this square is formed by the palace of Count Fries.

The *Trattner House*, Graben. Perhaps the largest private house in Vienna. It brings in a rent of 6000*l.* stg.

The house of Baron John Puthon, on the Hof. It is called the large bunch of grapes, and stretches backwards into the tiefen Graben, where it is seven stories high.

A new monument was erected in June, 1846, in Francis, formerly the Hof Platz, to the memory of Francis I. The figure of the emperor is placed on a large high circular pedestal of polished granite, around which are eight bronze figures in high relief. This stands on a square, at the four corners of which are large figures, representing Power, Justice, Peace, and Religion. The figures are all in gold bronze.

The *Column of the Trinity* on the Graben, erected in 1629, in memory of the plague. It is 66 feet high, and the angels are considered perfect as works of art.

The *Pillar of the Holy Virgin* on the Hof; it was erected in 1667, is 24 feet high and is of cast metal.

The *Pillar to the Holy Virgin* on the hohen Markt; 1732.

The *Equestrian Statue* of the Emperor Joseph II., in Joseph's Square, erected in 1807. It is by Zauner.

The *Public Fountain* on the neuen Markt, with five extremely beautiful statues of a composition of lead, by Donner.

The *Fountain* on the Franziscanerplatz; a statue of soft metal.

The *two Fountains* on the Graben; *idem.*

The *two Fountains* on the Hof; *idem.* The statues of all these five fountains are by Fischer.

The *Stock im Eisen.* (The club in iron.) The stump of an old tree, said to mark the limits to which the forest of Vienna formerly reached. It is the custom throughout Germany for young artisans, while studying their trade, to travel through the country, making a stay of several months, sometimes a year or more, at the principal cities, by which they acquire a knowledge of the various improvements and modes of working in their respective branches. Till a young journeyman has gone through this sort of ordeal, he is not considered to have attained perfection. Not a single journeyman locksmith passes through Vienna, without hammering a nail into the *Stock im Eisen*: so that it is at present completely cased in nail-heads, and hence its name.

Churches.—St. Stephen's Cathedral. Its first foundations were laid by Henry Jasomirgott in 1144. In 1258, 1265 and 1276, it suffered materially by fire, and was again restored by king Ottokar of Bohemia. It received its present exterior from Rodolph IV., who also had planned two steeples for it. In 1400, George Hauser raised the steeple to two-thirds of its height; in 1407 Anton Pilgram undertook to continue it, and completed it in 1433. It was 74 years in building. Pilgram's successor was John Buchsbaum. The church is constructed entirely of hewn stone; its length is 342 feet; its greatest breadth 222 feet; its front breadth 144 feet. It has 31 lofty windows and 5 entries. The steeple is 428 feet high. The copper eagle on the top, weighs 120 Viennese pounds. The dial is 12 feet 6 by 11

feet 3. The hands are 6 feet 4. The large bell weighs 345 cwt., and the tongue 1300 lbs in addition; it was cast from cannon taken in the Turkish siege. The staircase has 553 stone steps and 200 of wood; the highest summit is only to be ascended by ladders.

The subterranean part of this church consists of 30 large vaults and the royal vault. Each of the former is 8 fathoms long, 3 broad and 2 high. From 1365 to 1576, the royal vault was used as the place of interment for princes of the Austrian house. From that period it fell into neglect, and a royal vault was opened in the monastery of the Capuchins. Ferdinand V. afterwards made the regulation that the bowels of every member of the imperial family should be interred in the cathedral; the heart in the Loretto chapel of the Augustins, and the corpse in the vault of the Capuchins. Leave of entry both to vaults and steeple is to be had at the cathedral office, in the small street opposite the tower, leading to the Singerstrasse, No. 847.

The Augustins', close to Joseph's Square; founded between 1330 and 1339. Here is the Loretto chapel, built in 1637, by Eleonora of Mantua, wife of Ferdinand II., where the hearts of all the members of the imperial family are conserved in silver urns. Also the celebrated monument by Canova, erected by Duke Albert of Teschen to his spouse the Archduchess Christina, in 1805. It cost 20,000 ducats.

The Capuchins', on the neuen Markt; founded in 1622. The whole church and convent are extremely simple. It is chiefly remarkable for its imperial vault, where the remains of all members of the imperial family, with few exceptions, since Matthias, have been deposited. This vault consists of a long archway, lined with coffins on each side, and enclosed by an iron gate. It is open to the public

every All Soul's day (2nd November); but strangers may easily obtain entry at other times.

St. Charles', on the Wieden, facing the Glacis. Built in one year from 1736—37, by Martinelli, after the plan of Fischer von Erlach. The winding bas-reliefs on the two majestic columns in front, represent the life, actions and death of St. Charles. These pillars are 41 feet high and 13 in diameter. The cupola and altarpieces are finely painted.

The parish church of Mariahilf; 1686-1713. This church possesses a very ancient picture of the Holy Virgin, to which great honours are paid.

Public Walks.—The Ramparts, a very agreeable walk round the walls of the town, planted with trees and commanding the neighbouring suburbs at a height of 50 feet above the Glacis. It is much frequented in spring and autumn and takes three quarters of an hour to go round at an easy pace.

The Glacis. The suburbs lie at a pretty equal distance of about 600 paces round the town; the intervening space is called the Glacis. It consists chiefly of lawn, intersected with alleys of lime, chestnut and acacia in various directions, and a broad, well paved causeway in the middle. The Wasser Glacis, outside the Carolinen Thor is the most frequented; there is here a morning establishment for drinking all sorts of mineral waters, a coffeehouse, and music in the evening.

The Prater. This is part of the remains of a magnificent forest, still retaining a sufficient number of majestic trees to give evident proof of its antiquity. The usual road to the Prater is by the Jägerzeil. On reaching the end of this fine street, the whole forest lies before one, intersected by six large alleys, nearly in the form of a fan. The road immediately to the right, leads to the Franzensbrücke; that on the left to

the Northern Railroad Station, and farther on to the Tabor bridge, which crosses the main arm of the Danube. The two alleys immediately to the right of the Railroad, leading to what is usually called the Wild Prater, are little frequented but by solitary strollers, who love wandering in quiet, sequestered spots. The swimming school and the free bath also lie in this direction; the alley is marked by a high pole, surmounted with a flag. The next alley to the right of this leads to the Firework place, and to a vast number of small ale houses, taverns, show-booths, roundabouts, swings, merry-go-rounds, skittle grounds, &c. &c., with which the whole wood is here interspersed, and which give it the name of Wurstl or Jack Pudding Prater. The only remaining one is the chief alley, which is by far the longest and finest, and is the resort of all the *beau monde*. It is divided in its whole length into three sections; the middle broad causeway is for carriages, both going and returning; the right for equestrians, and the left for pedestrians. These three sections terminate in a circular platform, called the Rondeau, bordering on an arm of the Danube. There the mass of carriages generally turn, especially on great parade days; but persons who choose to prolong their walk, drive or ride, can proceed farther, about the same distance, to a handsome summer building called the Lusthaus, usually considered the starting place of the steam boats for Presburgh and Pesth, though the real spot is something farther on. The Lusthaus, as well as the left side of the great Prater alley, is provided with coffeehouses, where all sorts of refreshments are to be had, and where on a summer evening many thousand persons are sometimes assembled. There is also a Panorama and an Olympic Pavilion for the display of feats of horsemanship.

The Augarten in the Leopoldstadt,

laid out in 1655 by Ferdinand III.; enlarged by Leopold I., and made a present of to the public, as a place of recreation by Joseph II. in 1775. It is a garden of 130,000 square fathoms, planted with alleys of the most majestic chestnut trees, clipped and formed in the old French style, but very agreeable in summer from the solemn silence of the walks and the density of the foliage, which is such as not to admit a single sun-beam. These alleys terminate on a long terrace or dam, commanding a fine view of the adjacent Brigitten-Au and the neighbouring range of mountains. There is a building near the entry provided with heating rooms, coffeehouse, dancing hall, billiards, &c. The grand day for the Augarten is 1st May.

The Brigittenau, a large irregular sort of copse, mixed with patches of lawn, which takes its name from a small chapel built here to St. Bridget by archduke Leopold William of Austria, in commemoration of his having escaped unhurt by a ball from the Swedish army, which fell close beside him in 1645. It touches on the Augarten, and contains a number of little inns, alehouses, and coffee-houses, besides the Jägerhaus or hunting lodge, where refreshments may be had. There is an annual festival of the people held here, when there generally assemble from 30 to 40,000 persons of all classes; by far the greater number as active participants in the merriment of the scene, the others as lookers-on. It can be compared to nothing but Greenwich fair.

The Volksgarten, to which the principal entry is from the side of the exterior Burgplats; but it is in connexion with the Paradeis Garten above, and may be entered through it from the rampart. In the middle stands the temple of Theseus, built on purpose for Canova's masterpiece of Theseus destroying the Centaur. To the left of the temple, is a small

building with a staircase descending to the catacombs. The garden is small, but has a good coffeehouse and music.

The town moat, formerly filled with water, but now a dry valley surrounding the town, enclosed on one side by the ramparts 50 feet high, and on the other by a grassy declivity of half the same elevation. Here one may ride, drive, or walk, in a long alley of lofty poplars, protected from the wind in boisterous weather.

Theatres.—Vienna has five theatres, two in the town, and three in the suburbs.

The Court Theatre, in the palace, called the Burg Theatre. This ill-shaped house is exclusively devoted to classic German plays, and in point of actors is unquestionably the first in Germany. Some of Shakspeare's masterpieces, such as Hamlet, Macbeth, Lear, Othello, Romeo and Juliet, are here represented with a taste and correctness. It is maintained at the expense of the Court. It has two tiers of boxes, two pits and two galleries.

The Court Theatre of the Kärnthner Thor. This is exclusively for German and Italian operas, and for ballets. It is mostly farmed out to Italians, to whom the Court usually pays a premium of 7000*l.* stg. as the amount received by subscription and at the doors would by no means cover the outlays. It has two pits and five galleries, the three lowest of which are partitioned out into boxes. The prices are variable.

The Theatre on the Wien. For popular farces and grand spectacles. Some classic pieces are also represented here. The stage is so spacious that 500 persons and 100 horses have appeared on it at once. There are two pits with eight boxes, ten boxes in the first tier, and four galleries.

The Theatre in the Leopoldstadt, for popular farces, comic spectacles,

pantomimes, &c. The representations are mostly in the broadest Austrian dialect, rather vulgar, but often very amusing! The machinery is excellent. There are one pit and three galleries.

The Theatre in the Josephstadt, Kaiserstrasse. A very nice, little, neatly built house, with representations of all sorts; even the best operas are so well performed, that, when a popular actor appears there, crowds will flock over the glacis from town to enjoy the amusement. It has two pits, three galleries, fourteen boxes, and 400 closed seats. A large box costs 12 fl. w. w.; a small one 8. The other prices are as at the Leopoldstadt.

Coffeehouses.—There are about 80 in Vienna. The following are the best: Daum's, Kohlmarkt; Wolfberger's, Graben; Schweiger's, Graben; Corti's, Joseph-square; Leibenfrost's, neuen Markt; Neuner's, Plankengasse; Lenz's, Bauernmarkt; Haidvogel's, Graben; Corra's, Bürgerspital; Boos's Stephansplatz; Bogner's, Singerstrasse. One in the Volksgarten and one on the Löwel rampart.

In all the respectable coffeehouses, besides a good choice of German papers, there are generally one or two French papers, and Galignani's Messenger. Even the most ordinary have billiard tables.

Collections.—The *Imperial Treasury*, containing, besides various imperial regalia, as crowns, sceptres, &c., innumerable precious ornaments, adorned with an incredible number of the largest brilliants and other stones, and historical curiosities of all sorts. The most valuable part of the treasure is the great diamond, called the Florentine diamond; it formerly belonged to Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, who lost it at the battle of Granston, when it was found in the

camp by a Swiss soldier, who sold it to a citizen of Berne for five florins; after which, passing from one proprietor to another, it at length found a place in the treasury at Florence, whence it was carried to Vienna by the Roman Emperor, Francis I. It weighs 139½ carats, and at the end of the last century it was valued at 1,043,334 florins.

There is also another diamond of extraordinary size, in the form of a hat button, bought by the same Emperor Francis, at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, in 1764. This sovereign has also enriched the treasury with a complete set of buttons for a coat, of which each button is formed of a single diamond. It has been estimated at 258,000 florins.

There are besides a great number of costly jewels belonging to the family of the house of Austria, a quantity of golden vases, and some rare and curious specimens of art both modern and antique; amongst others, a round dish formed of a single agate, measuring two feet two inches in diameter; a vase of brown and white agate, which will hold three pots, Vienna measure; and a valuable and curious clock, presented by the Landgrave of Hesse, in 1750, to the Empress Maria Theresa: every time the clock strikes, portraits present themselves of the Emperor, the Empress, the Landgrave, and some others. This treasury likewise contains a great many other valuable clocks, several basso-relievos, small statues, busts, vases, cameos, snuff-boxes, a table service, several crosses of the Orders of the Golden Fleece, of St. Stephen, of Maria Theresa, &c., enriched with diamonds; and the coronation robe of a Roman Emperor, with the crown, the sceptre and the sword, all executed in exact imitation of

the originals formerly kept at Nuremberg.

The entire treasury occupies a gallery and four apartments; and a catalogue may be had of the whole. Tickets of entry to be had at the treasurer's office, in the Schweizerhof. Open on Friday and Saturday at ten.

The *Imperial Ambras Collection*, in the lower building of the Belvedere. This large and remarkable collection, made by Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, was brought from the castle of Ambras, near Innsbruck, to Vienna, in 1806. It consists of original suits of armour, arms, vases, Egyptian, and other antiquities, objects of art, natural curiosities, &c. It is open on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9 to 12 a.m.; 3 to 6 p.m.; that is to say, from St. George to Michaelmas; but from Michaelmas to St. George it is open on the same days, from 9 till 2.

The *Imperial Arsenal*, in the Renngasse, No. 140, founded under Maximilian II., 1569; it received its present degree of extension under Leopold I. It contains more than 150,000 muskets, symmetrically and tastefully arranged. The ceilings are covered with armour and arms. The pillars, that support it, are formed of carbines with capitals of pistols. Amongst a vast number of costumes of celebrated men, there are innumerable historical trophies and curiosities; such are Montecuculi's coat of mail; the keys of the town of Lyons; the long chain, consisting of 8,000 links, with which, in 1529, the Turks closed the Danube at Bude. It is open on Mondays and Thursdays, but only with tickets, to be had gratis, at the Inspections-Kanzlei of the imperial foundry, in the Seilerstätte, No. 958.

The *Civil Arsenal*, on the Hof. It also contains arms of various sorts, tastefully arranged, and many

historical remembrances. Among others, the great Blood-standard, taken from the Turks in 1683. It is open Mondays and Thursdays; on other days, application must be made next door, at the Unterkammeramt, No. 331.

Libraries.—The Imperial Public Library, in Joseph square, founded by Maximilian I. at the Minorites', and thence transferred to the present magnificent edifice, built by Charles VI. in 1723. It has, however, made its most numerous acquisitions since that period, and still continues to be enriched by frequent presentations from learned societies and private individuals.

It contains 24 extreme rarities, (Cimelien,) the most remarkable of which are, a brass plate with a Roman Senatus Consultum, anno U.C. 567, one hundred and sixty years before Christ; a roll of Mexican hieroglyphics; the psalm-book of St. Hildegarde, consort of Charlemagne; the Latin prayer-book of the emperor Charles V.; Stilarius Pictaviensis de Trinitate, a papyrus manuscript of the 14th century; Gerusalemme conquistata, di Torquato Tasso: the original manuscript, &c.: 16,076 Manuscripts, of which 985 are Greek, 85 Hebrew, 60 Chinese and Indian, 1000 Oriental, 2,789 European on parchment, and 11,157 on paper; 12,000 Incunabeln, or books, that appeared during the infancy of printing, while the art was still in its cradle, say before 1500; 270,000 printed books, of more modern date; 940 Volumes, 14 portfolios and 245 bandboxes of prints; 6,000 volumes of music; 8,000 autographs of distinguished personages, a collection but recently set on foot by the indefatigable Prefect of the Establishment, Count Maurice Dietrichstein, whose zeal for its prosperity, perfect knowledge of his subject, and courtesy of manners, should not be here passed over. The reading room is open daily

from 9 till 2, except Sundays and holidays.

Picture Galleries. The Imperial Gallery, at the Belvidere. Originally founded, but neither in its present form nor situation, by Maximilian I.; Ferdinand III. enriched it with a number of pictures formerly in possession of Charles II. of England, and under Charles VI. and Joseph II. it received large additions. It is impossible to give any idea of the richness of the above collection, within the limits of the present work; suffice it to say, that it contains nearly 3000 pictures, large and small; and that one of its great peculiarities and advantages is, its possessing admirable specimens from the various periods of all the principal schools, as Flemish, Dutch, Italian, and old and modern German, so as to present the artist or amateur a complete survey of the progress of the art, and form what may be termed a general whole. The names of Giorgione, Titian, (numerous) Paul Veronese, Tintoretto, Raphael, Perugino, Caravaggio, Salvator Rosa, Da Vinci, Del Sarto, Carlo Dolce, Michael Angelo, Guido Reni, Correggio, Carracci, Vandyk, Rubens, Teniers, Rembrandt, Paul Potter, Ruysdael, Wouwermans, Van Eyck, Albrecht Dürer, will be sufficient to excite the curiosity of every visitor endowed with taste for exhibitions of this sort. From 24th of April to 30th of September, this gallery is open, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9 to 12, and from 3 to 6. From 1st of October to 23rd of April, same days, from 9 till 2.

The Collection of the Archduke Charles, in his palace on the rampart at the east end of the Burg. It contains more than 14,000 original drawings by Michael Angelo, Andrea del Sarto, Raphael, Albrecht Dürer, Rubens, Rembrandt, Poussin, Claude Lorraine, and others;

150,000 engravings, among which are a set of Albrecht Dürer, best impressions. In the private apartments, among other very fine paintings, there is a most beautiful portrait of his Highness' eldest daughter, the Queen of Naples, when a child, by Lawrence. Open to artists and amateurs Mondays and Thursdays, in the forenoon.

The Gallery of Prince Liechtenstein, in his palace, Rossau suburb. Above 1200 paintings by the most celebrated masters of the Italian and Flemish schools. Several by Leonardo da Vinci; the best Holy Family of Del Sarto; Madonna and Child, by Perrugino. Also pictures by Raphael, Correggio, Guido Reni, Carlo Dolce, Titian, and six by Rubens. A portrait of Wallenstein, by Vandyk. Free entry, daily, except Sundays, by application to the keeper.

The Gallery of the Prince Esterhazy; palace, Mariahilf, No. 40. 800 paintings, in 15 rooms; chiefly of the Spanish and French schools; several statues by Canova, Thorwaldsen, &c. 2,000 original drawings and 50,000 engravings. A lately printed catalogue to be had at all booksellers. Open Tuesdays and Thursdays, forenoon.

The Collection of Paintings of Count Czernin; Wallner Strasse, No. 263. About 300 specimens of the French, Italian, Spanish, and Flemish schools. A superb Paul Potter. Strangers obtain admittance by application to the Count's steward. (Haushofmeister.)

The Collection of Count Schönborn; Renngasse, No. 135. Small but very choice. Carlo Dolce, Guido Reni, Guercino, Vandyk, Holbein, Rubens and Rembrandt. Apply to the steward.

The Collection of the late Count Lamberg, now the property of the Academy of Arts, Anna Gasse, No.

980. Excellent paintings of old German masters, and Paul Potter, Claude Lorraine, &c. Applications must be made in writing, on the ground floor, the day previous.

The Collections of Paintings and Engravings of Baron Bretfield; Wasserkunst rampart, No. 1191, 400 paintings, 10,000 engravings, and many curious woodcuts.

The Imperial Cabinet of Antiquities, Joseph-square, east side of the library. A vast number of antique household utensils, lamps, arms, &c., several small bronze vessels, Etruscan vases, and a remarkably rich collection of cut stones: the apotheosis of the Emperor Augustus, an onyx of $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, with 20 beautiful figures; the onyx with the head of Alexander the Great, and his spouse, &c. N.B.—This cabinet is in connexion with that of coins and medals. Open on Mondays and Fridays, at 10. Cards of admission must be previously applied for at the Cabinet itself.

The Cabinet of Egyptian Antiquities, adjoining the Ambras museum, contains interesting remains from Egypt, both round and in bas-relief; numerous papyrus rolls, mummies, &c.

Coins & Medals.—The Imperial Collection of coins and medals, in the Burg, contains above 134,000 articles. 31,000 Greek, 25,000 Roman; 30,000 duplicates and false moneys; 16,200 medals, dollars, and false moneys of the middle ages, and modern times; 22,654 ducats and groschens; 500 bronze medals; 4,000 duplicates and false moneys, and 1920 oriental coins. The whole was systematically arranged in 1835, under the direction of his Excellency Count Maurice Dietrichstein. Admission, Mondays, and Fridays, by previous application, at 10 in the morning.

The Imperial Zoological and Botanical Cabinet, Joseph-square, east

of the Imperial Library, comprises 450 species of mammiferous animals, with 1100 specimens; 3,000 species of birds, with 5,800 specimens, nests and eggs; 550 species of amphibious animals and reptiles, with 2,800 specimens; 450 species of fishes, with more than 1300 specimens; 200 species of Mollusca, with 700 specimens; 3,200 species of conchifera, with 16,000 specimens; 500 species of crustacea, and 25,000 species of insects, with innumerable specimens; 500 species of zoophytes and star fishes, with 1400 specimens; 800 species of intestinal worms, and 12,000 species of plants. Admission every Thursday, from 9 till 12. Previous application for cards at the porter's.

The Imperial Mineralogical Cabinet. Same building as above. Three halls containing more than 100,000 specimens. Admission, every Wednesday and Saturday, from 10 till 1. The latter day tickets are required.

The Imperial Brazilian Museum. Same building. This forms a part of the above establishments. It contains 13 rooms, filled with all sorts of objects illustrative of the natural history of the Brazils. Admission, Saturdays, from 9 till 12.

The Museum of the University, Schulgasse, No. 757. Two large halls of animals, birds, fishes, minerals, &c., and an adjacent room with skeletons. Admission is obtained of the servant.

The Museum of the Josephine Academy, Währingergasse, No 221. This large establishment contains productions in all the different branches of natural history; above 4,000 anatomical-pathological preparations; instruments of midwifery; physical and geometrical instruments; bandages and surgical machines; a pathological collection of bones; and in seven spacious rooms,

a splendid collection of anatomical wax-preparations, exactly representing all the various parts of the human organization. Admission, on Saturday at 11 o'clock. Application must be made on the previous Thursday at the Prosector's of the Academy, in the same building.

Public Baths—These are generally made of the water of the Danube, mixed with a larger or smaller quantity of water from the same river, warmed according to the pleasure of the bather. The Bath of Diana, a neat and elegant house, erected in the suburb Leopoldstadt, near the bank of the Danube: on one side are apartments for men, and on the other for ladies; in the centre is a hall, and behind it a small garden, where breakfast, dinner, supper, and refreshments of every kind may be procured. The apartments are provided with linen and other necessities; the price for a bath is two florins on the ground floor, and three florins on the first story. When rooms are provided with beds, artificial baths, &c., the price increases, according to the accommodation, to as much as seven florins.

The most frequented bath next to the Diana, is the Kaiserbad, outside the new gate, where the price is from 1 florin 30 kreutzers to 4 florins. There are similar baths in the suburbs of Leopoldstadt, Jaegerzeil, at the entrance of the Prater, Landstrasse, Weissgaerber, Erdberg, &c.; the price is almost everywhere the same.

Provisions and other necessary articles are cheaper at Vienna than at most of the capitals of Europe, or even at smaller cities with a much less population. Lodgings and firewood are the only dear articles compared with other things.

Clubs—Of these there exist but two in Vienna.

The Noblemen's Club, in the Renngasse, No. 139. This was only established in 1837. It is on a

very handsome and elegant scale, its members being all of the highest nobility, with one or two of the first bankers. It is provided with an excellent library, all permitted newspapers, good wines, cookery, &c. much on the plan of the best London clubs. Strangers must be introduced.

The Merchant's Club. (Kaufmännische Verein) Spiegelgasse, No 1096. Its members consist entirely of the mercantile class, who meet here for the purpose of recreation rather than business. There are coffee room, billiard tables, library and newspapers in all languages. Strangers wishing to see the papers can be introduced by a member for one month gratis; after that period the price is 2 fl C.M. per month.

Hackney Coaches.—There are about 700 hackney-coaches distributed in the squares and streets of the city and suburbs, before the gates of the city, and within the barriers of the line, and remain from seven in a morning till ten at night. The greater part of them are very neat, and many of them equal in elegance the carriages of private persons. Every hackney-coach proprietor is obliged to pay a tax of three florins every month. The hackney-coaches are not only used in the city and suburbs, but for many leagues in the country, as to Baden, to Neustadt, Presburg, &c.

Their fares not being under any control, it is better to make an agreement before hiring them, as they are apt to impose on strangers. The usual price per hour is 2 fl. W.W., or 48 kr. C.M. For the afternoon, to go to some neighbouring village, (say, from four o'clock till nine) 8 fl. C.M. For a whole day, one pays from 5 to 8 fl. C.M. according to distance and consequent fatigue of the horses.

In bad weather, and on Sundays, fête days, and extraordinary occasions, the price is increased.

Each coach is numbered, and all are under the superintendence of a commissary of police, before whom complaints may be preferred.

Though the hackney coaches are, perhaps, the best in Europe, the Jobs or Glass coaches are the most wretched turp-outs anywhere to be met with. There are about 300 of them, and they are to be had on an average at 8 fl. C.W. per day, or 100 fl. per month. A trifle must be also reckoned for Trinkgeld; which is not the case with hackney coaches. The usual place for hiring them is, at Jantschki's, Judenplatz, No. 401.

Sedan chairs were first used at Vienna in 1703. By a particular law they are forbidden to carry invalids to the hospitals, or dead bodies. The bearers wear a red uniform; the chairs, which are numbered, are distributed in different parts of the town, and are constantly at the service of the public, day and night. There is no fixed price for them; but 1 florin 30 kreutzers is the usual charge for a fare in the city. The bearers are under the superintendence of the police.

ROUTE 33.

FROM FRANKFORT TO VIENNA BY
KISSINGEN, NUREMBERG, AND BY
THE DANUBE FROM RATISBON.

Names of the Stages.	German miles.
Hanau	2
Dettingen	2
Aschaffenburg	1½
Rohrbrunn	3
Esselbach	2
Rossbrunn	3
Worzburg	2
Kissingen	2
Possenheim	2
Langenfeld	2½
Emskirchen	2
Farnbach	2½
Nuremberg	2
Feucht	2
Neumarkt	3
Dasswang	3
Schambych	2½
Ratisbon	3

193 English miles=42

WURZBURG.

Hotels. Le Cygne Blanc, La Cour d'Allemagne, L'Aigle Noir.

The capital of the Bavarian Grand Duchy of Würzburg is situated on the Maine, and has 24,000 inhabitants. The ci-devant château of the prince-bishop is perhaps the finest in Germany. The fortress of Marienburg is on an eminence near the town; it has an ancient church, bearing this inscription, "Prima Ecclesia Francorum;" a deep well, and an arsenal; the view from the keep is splendid. This castle was despoiled of most of its pictures in 1804. The citadel, with its cellars, famous for their old wines, was pillaged by the Swedes, under Gustavus Adolphus, and, together with the arsenal, has remained empty to the present time. The other remarkable objects are, the great square, and the chapel of St. Mary; the cathedral, with a pulpit in the Gothic style; the great hospital, called Julius Hospital; the church and botanical garden belonging to the hospital; the bridge over the Maine; and the fountain, ornamented with a beautiful obelisk.

Promenades.—The most agreeable are: the square, where the military mount guard; the prince's garden; and the mountain of St. Nicholas, with the hospital of the Capuchins. This mountain and the hospital still exhibit traces of the siege in 1800, when the citadel was so nobly defended.

The best wines of Franconia are produced from the vineyards which surround Würzburg. In the thirteenth century the vineyards only occupied about 2,000 acres; at present, it is calculated, that from 10,000 to 20,000 are cultivated as vineyards. The wine, called Leiste, is considered the best of all the wines of Franconia. When it has acquired a certain age, it is equal

to some of the best foreign wines. The genuine sort is produced from the vineyard on the side of the fortress, situated near the mountain of St. Nicholas. The Stein wine is more fiery than that of Leiste: it is sold under the name of Vin du St. Esprit, in sealed bottles. The wines of Escherndorff and Schalksberg are equal to the preceding, and are usually drunk out of small glasses like liqueurs. The wine of Calmut is nearly equal to the celebrated wines of Hungary, and resembles Madeira. This wine is produced from a vineyard on the rock of Triffenstein, near the Maine, on the side of Aschaffembourg.

KISSINGEN.

Few baths have come into such general repute within so short a period as Kissingen, as may be seen from the yearly increasing number of visitors, among whom there have been many English of late years; and there is perhaps no place about which so much has lately been written. The position of the town is elevated and cheerful, in an open part of the valley of the Saal, surrounded by meadows and corn-fields, and sheltered from cold winds by high hills. The heat in summer is not oppressive; but rain more frequently falls than at many other baths. The town is clean, and contains about 1,400 inhabitants; the two principal streets being wide, the houses large, and with good accommodations. The proprietors of the hotels are obliged by law to keep a certain number of apartments vacant, in order that persons newly arrived should not experience difficulty in lodging themselves, till such time as they can engage apartments. Many of the visitors lodge at the Kurhaus, a large establishment opposite the promenade, containing several bath cabinets, and a saloon where upwards of 200 people sit down daily

to the table d'hôte. The dinners here, and in the hotels, are extremely plain: those sent to private houses are often very indifferent, so that the bon-vivant would have little inducement to remain at Kissingen, unless for his health. In fact, as there are but few visitors for pleasure, the tables d'hôte are under surveillance of the authorities, and nothing is allowed to be served up that is likely to disagree or to interfere with the beneficial action of the waters.

On the promenade opposite the Kurhaus are the three springs, the Ragozzi, Pandur, and Maxbrunnen, and on the bank of the river are the new and elegant kursaal and colonnade, erected by order of the present king, for occasional balls and reunions, and exercise in wet weather. There is, however, but little amusement of this kind at Kissingen, owing to the comparative absence of young people, the greater number of the visitors being middle-aged invalids. Gaming is in full activity within the kursaal, being tolerated by the government.

The Maxbrunnen is a saline acidulous spring, very analogous to that of Selters, though it contains less salt, especially muriate of soda, and is much more gaseous (31 cubic inches to the pint). It differs from the Sinnburg and Wernarz springs at Bruckenaue, inasmuch as these are purely gaseous, and scarcely contain any saline substance. It is not unfrequently used as a cooling drink in summer, or mixed with wine at dinner, and may be used medicinally in similar cases as the Seltzer water.

The Ragozzi is the spring generally employed for drinking. Its taste is saline, sometimes more piquant than at others, and is not disagreeable after the first glass or two. It contains a large quantity of muriate of soda and other salts, nearly three quarters of a grain of iron, and twenty-six cubic inches of

carbonic acid gas to the pint. Most persons are recommended to drink the prescribed quantity of water in the morning fasting, and not to take any in the after part of the day.

In some robust and plethoric persons, owing to the quantity of gas and iron, the water would be likely to disagree without some preparatory treatment; and it is often not well borne by those of an irritable habit, or who have naturally a quick pulse. In some cases where a more active effect on the bowels is desired, Dr. Balling recommends drinking the Pandur, though this spring is principally employed for baths. So long as patients take the Ragozzi water without dislike, or with a degree of relish, the object of the course is not yet accomplished; and it should be continued for a longer period. As soon, however, as critical evacuations occur, and the patient acquires a dislike to the water, with a sense of unpleasantness in the stomach, then the point of saturation is attained. This occurs at very different times in different individuals, but rarely before twenty-one days.

The combination of stimulating, solvent, and tonic powers of the Ragozzi waters, renders them most suited to those states of disease, connected with, or dependent on, abdominal plethora, liver congestion, and obstruction of the circulation of the vena portæ, which chiefly occurs in persons of middle age. A deranged state of stomach and bowels, with difficult digestion, or feeling of unusual distention after eating, constipation, piles, a disordered state of the skin, with eruptions, especially about the face; many affections to which females are peculiarly liable; hypochondriasis, gout, when recent and not occurring in old people, and scrofulous affections of the glands, are among the complaints most likely to be cured or relieved by a course of the Ragozzi, combined with baths of the Pandur. The same means

would be very efficacious in many cases of dyspepsia, arising from excess in the pleasures of the table, or the abuse of ardent spirits, and attended with heartburn, acrid eructations or pyrosis. With respect to gout, Dr. Wendt observes, "as long as the gout in its various forms is combined with increased sensibility or susceptibility to exterior impressions, Weisbaden is calculated to render more service; but when it arises from obstruction in the abdominal viscera, and torpidity in the circulation of the vena portæ and the skin, the Pandur baths are preferable." I do not, however, consider Weisbaden to be so applicable to cases of gout in persons of high nervous susceptibility, or of an inflammatory habit, as it is to those of long standing and hereditary, in individuals somewhat advanced in life. Dr. Maas observes, that in cases of gout, complicated with deranged digestion, Kissingen is most applicable.

The Pandur spring contains less salt and iron, but more gas than the Ragozzi; its action, when drunk, is very similar, though rather more solvent and exciting than the Ragozzi, on which account it is better adapted to some torpid habits, where the object is to affect more promptly and surely the intestinal canal. Used in the form of bath, it not unfrequently produces increase of pains, and other critical symptoms, or eruption on the skin, and is very serviceable in some states of disordered health in hysterical young females, in which the internal use of the Ragozzi may be advantageously added to the baths. Where these complaints, as well as hypochondriasis, are dependent upon nervous irritability, without visceral obstruction or undue determination of blood to particular organs, a spring of a different kind is indicated.

Besides the above-mentioned, there are also saline springs about a mile distant from the town, from which a considerable quantity of salt is ob-

tained, and which are also employed medicinally, chiefly as baths. One of these springs, the Soolensprudel, presents the curious phenomenon of ebbing and flowing at stated intervals. After the water has occupied the same level for some hours, a deep rumbling noise is heard, and it descends in the well twelve or sixteen feet, whence it gradually remounts to its former level. Of late years the water rises and falls some six or eight times in the space of twenty-four hours, nearly an hour being required for its rise, and as much for its fall. The temperature of the spring is 16 deg. Reaumer (68 deg. Fahrenheit). According to Kastner, a pint of water contains 107 grains of muriate of soda, 24 grains muriate of magnesia, 25 sulphate of lime, 6 carbonate of magnesia, 3 of muriate of lime, with smaller portions of potass, iron, &c., and $30\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches of carbonic acid gas. The mother-water, or strong brine, which remains in the reservoir after the crystallization of the salt, is sometimes added to the baths, from which an idea may be formed of their exciting property. They are strongly recommended in glandular enlargements of a scrofulous nature, in obstinate rheumatic affections, and long standing cutaneous affections.

From the richness of these springs in carbonic acid, baths and douches of this gas have been established. They excite powerfully the nervous and vascular systems—the part in contact with the gas experiencing a sensation of heat and tingling,—and are highly efficacious in certain cases of nervous torpidity, paralysis, or neuralgia, and especially when the organs of sense are affected, without vascular erethism, as in some kinds of amaurosis and deafness. A surgeon attends at the establishment to superintend the employment of these baths.

NUREMBERG.

Inns. *Hôtel de Bavière.* a first-

rate establishment in the centre of the town, newly furnished, and well conducted.

Hotel de Wittlesbach, near the post office, also a good, comfortable house, and well situated in the Grande Place de Joseph.

The 70,000 inhabitants who dwelt formerly within the walls of Nuremberg are now diminished to 43,000. That which was once the greatest and most wealthy of all the free imperial cities, the residence of emperors, the seat of diets, the focus of the trade of Asia and Europe, the most important manufacturing town in Germany, the home of German freedom and art, the cradle of the fine arts, of poetry (in its uncouth infancy, it is true), and of almost numberless useful inventions—which was alternately the courted ally and the dreaded rival of sovereign princes, had degenerated from the latter part of the 17th to the beginning of the 19th century into a dull provincial town. Forsaken by its ancient commerce, it might be compared to one of the galleons of its own merchants of former days, abandoned by the receding tide. Its manufactures, once so universally known and prized in all parts of the world as to give rise to a proverb,—“Nuremberg’s hand goes through every land,” were reduced to dribble in lead pencils, pill boxes, and children’s toys.

It has, however, of late years, experienced a considerable revival of prosperity; and in spite of all this change of fortune and condition, as a city it remains almost unaltered, retaining, probably more than any other in Europe, the aspect of times long gone by. It is surrounded by feudal walls and turrets (of which in former days it boasted to possess 365), faced and strengthened in more recent times, when the influence of gunpowder began to be felt, by ramparts and incipient bastions, resembling the early Italian mode of

modern fortification. These again are enclosed by a ditch 100 ft. wide and 50 ft. deep, lined throughout with masonry. Its four principal arched gates are flanked by massive cylindrical watch towers, no longer of use as fortifications, but picturesque in a high degree, and serving to complete the coronet of antique towers which encircle the city, as seen from a distance. The stranger arrived within its walls might fancy himself carried back to a distant century, as he threads its irregular streets, and examines its quaint gable-faced houses. Its churches and other public edifices, monuments of the piety and charity of its citizens, are singularly perfect; having escaped unharmed the storm of war, sieges, and even of the reformation, which its inhabitants adopted at an early period, and without any outbreak of iconoclasm. Its private buildings, including the palace-like mansions of its patrician citizens and merchant nobles, having been built of stone, are equally well preserved. Many of them are still inhabited by the families whose forefathers originally constructed them. Though built in the prevailing fashion of the period, with narrow, but highly ornamented fronts, and acutely pointed gables, they are often of large size, inclosing two or three courts, and extending back from one street into another. The ground story, low and vaulted, was usually occupied as a warehouse; the habitable part, though not laid out in a manner consistent with modern ideas of comfort, was richly decorated with carving and stucco; indeed, an ancient author (*Æneas Sylvius*), speaking of the splendour of Nuremberg, declares that a simple citizen was better lodged than the King of Scotland. An additional interest is reflected upon this venerable city, by the fame and works of the great artists it has produced, such as Albert Durer, Peter Vischer, Adam

Kraf, Veit Stoss, &c.; and though stripped, to a great extent, of these treasures, in consequence of public and private poverty, she owes her chief ornaments to the productions of their skill still remaining. It will thus be easily understood that Nuremberg, though dull in a commercial sense, will afford to the traveller of taste high entertainment for a residence of several days. In its ancient and palmy state, when the seat of arts and of far more extensive commerce than at present, it was termed the Gothic Athens; it may now be regarded as a sort of Pompeii of the middle ages.

The following are the principal objects of attraction in this town: the town-house, a large building, containing several remarkable pictures; frescoes by Albert Durer, which have, however, been retouched; the triumphal car of the Emperor Maximilian; portraits of citizens of Nuremberg who have founded charitable institutions; the imperial castle, called *Reichsfeste*, or *die Burg*, with a gallery of pictures belonging partly to the king and partly to the town; the cathedral, with St. Sebald's tomb, the pictures of Wohlgemuth, Duren, of John de Culmbach, Creuzfelder, &c.; beautiful painted glass, sculptures by Kraft, and a crucifix by Stess; there is a brass crucifix outside, between the two towers, in the court of the parish of St. Sebald, where Dean Pfinsing wrote his work called the *Theuerdank*; the choir of this church is a master-piece of antique art; the church of the Holy Ghost, where the ornaments used at the coronation of the emperors of Germany were formerly kept, which are now in the imperial treasury at Vienna; St. Lawrence's church with its painted glass; St. Eloy's church, with a splendid picture by Vandyk, and several other churches; St. John's burying ground, which holds the ashes of R. Durer of Wirtheimer

and of J. de Sandrack; the chain bridge; the fountain in the market place; the subterraneous chapel of St. Sebald; the Margrafen Fenster; the conservatory of antiquities; the custom-house, which was formerly the arsenal; the great scales; the town library in the building which was formerly the Dominican convent; considerable collections of objects of natural history, of art, and of science; Mr. Campe's picture gallery; Mr. Frauenholz's handsome cabinet of objects of art; the society called the Blumenorden of the Pegnitz (an academy for floral games, resembling those of Toulouse); the drawing academy; the polytechnic school, the anatomical theatre, the society for the encouragement of industry in Franconi, the gymnasium, the technical school, a richly-endowed hospital, an asylum for orphans, and many other charitable establishments; the museum, several fountains and jets d'eau.

The *Trödel Market*, in an island of the Pegnitz, is the most picturesque group of pawnbrokers' stalls in the world. The wooden houses, their inhabitants, and their wares, all belong to by-gone times; and many a relic of quaint old Burgher habits, or fragments of domestic luxury unknown to modern comfort, may be picked up by the curious collector.

The *manufactures* of Nuremberg seem again to be in the ascendant; at present they include cloth, brass and bronze wares, mirrors, and tin and lackered ware and furniture; much steel and brass ware is sent to America.

Nuremberg exports to all parts of the globe, the chief supply of children's toys, known in England as Dutch toys; an inappropriate name, since they are mostly made by the peasants of the Thuringian Forest, who employ themselves and their families on such labours, during the winter months, and by their frugal habits, are enabled to produce them

at a surprising low price. Lead pencils are made here in large quantities; they are inferior to the English, but often bear the name of English makers, and are sometimes sent over to England and re-imported, in order to confirm the forgery. Nuremberg is even now a main depot for goods passing from the South to the North of Europe and *vice versa*. Houses and property within the town have doubled in value within 30 or 40 years.

RATISBON.

Inns. Croix d'Or, Three Casques.

Ratisbon, called in German Regensburg, was formerly a free and imperial town, but is now the capital of the circle of Regen, in the kingdom of Bavaria; it lies on the right bank of the Danube, and contains 2,500 houses and 22,000 inhabitants.

Among the public buildings, &c., the following deserve notice: Maximilian strasse, a remarkably fine street; the old and celebrated bridge over the Danube; the cathedral, a handsome old gothic building containing Dalberg's monument by Luigi Zendomeneghi; the ci-devant abbey of St. Emmeran, at present the residence of the Prince of Taxis, and the repository of his rich collections; the observatory; the botanical garden; St. Emmeran's church, with the old chapel containing several charming pictures; several other churches, the Scotch convent, and the church of the Holy Trinity, which is now in the possession of the Calvinists, and whose lofty arched roof is not supported by a single pillar; the handsome square called Neupfarreplatz; the house called Unterhaltungshaus, comprising in itself a theatre, assembly room, club, and restaurateur's establishment; the lyceum, and gymnasium; the town library, formed by the union of three collections; the botanical society and their gardens.

The diet of the German empire sat in this town from 1662 to 1802, when it was dissolved. The town-house is an ancient edifice; it is at the head quarters of the police, and the state lottery office; some old pictures are to be seen here. There are several mills and hydraulic machines on the banks of the Danube.

The chief amusements of the place are balls, concerts, assemblies, and the theatre. Among the promenades and excursions we may mention the Taxis Alley, which is in fact a park; Oberwördt and Niederwördt, the Linden trees, the Bridge, Birgeleut, Burgweinting. Ueberisling, the Chartreuse, Ziegelsdorf, Dechhalten, Prufenig, Maria Ort, Adlersberg, Winzer, Rainhausen, Zuteldorn, Donaustauf, Tegernheim, and Weichs; the monuments of Kepler, of Zoller, Gruber, Anselmo of Taxis, of Gleichen and of George, which has been lately renewed.

Steam Packets down the Danube to Lintz corresponding with the Austrian boats from Lintz to Vienna daily from the 1st of May at seven in the morning. Fares: first cabin, 12 florins; second cabin, 8 florins; carriages, 30 florins.

The first station after leaving Ratisbon is

Straubing, a town on the right bank of the Danube. The beautiful collegiate church, the ci-devant college of Jesuits, and the convent of the Carmelites, in which is the tomb of Duke Albert; are the most remarkable objects. In the vicinity is the pilgrimage of Sossau, and the abbey of Ober Altaich, which has a large library. The famous crucibles of Passau are made of silver ore which is hardened with clay. These crucibles, as well as an excellent kind of black earthenware, are made at Hafnerzell a short distance from Passau.

From Ratisbon to Straubing the

distance by land is five and half German miles. This part of the stream is very slow, and not the most agreeable, although the left bank is pretty, particularly near Donaustauf, where there are the ruins of the château. The right bank is tame, flat, and exposed to inundations, but very fertile; here is the celebrated district called Dunkelboden, which furnishes so much corn, making its inhabitants rich, prodigal, and proud. In this space the Danube receives the Regen, the Wisent, the Plätter, the great and the little Laber. At Sossau there is a celebrated image of our Lady, and the convent of Windberg; the Sossau dike also deserves notice.

The voyage from Straubing to Bogen is short and uninteresting. You pass by the mouths of the Aitrach, the Kinzach, the Bogen; and the Mannach-Ober-Altaich, which was formerly a rich Benedictine Abbey, is on the site where druidical altars formerly existed. Bogenberg has a church to which pilgrimages are made, and the ruins of the château of the dukes of Bogen, who were formerly very powerful.

From Bogenberg to Nieder-Altaich the voyage is much longer, but more agreeable. You pass by the mouths of the Schwarzach and the Isar. The right bank is still flat, but the left is embellished by very fine mountain prospects. Among the first six or eight places on the left is Pfelling, which sends a great quantity of wood to Vienna; on the right is the village of Erlbach, with the château and beautiful gardens of Count Debray. Near Maria and Stephan-Posching, the country becomes more and more beautiful, and reaches its highest point at Deggendorf. On the right is the magnificent mountain Naternberg, which stands alone in an immense plain; this mountain,

with the ruins of a castle called Natternberg, is a splendid object. On the left, the Bohemian forest reaches the clouds with its gigantic heights: among them are the two Ossa, Rachel, Arber, and the great Bogen. The traveller, while gazing on this charming prospect, almost overlooks the ci-devant Benedictine Abbey of Metten. The Danube is here very wide; Deggenndorf contains 3,000 inhabitants, is small but handsome; pilgrimages are made to this place. There is a fine view from Mount Greising: the old and magnificent château of Eck, which is still inhabited, is situated in a beautiful country, four English miles north-east of Deggenndorf. The Isar, near its confluence with the Danube, is filled with islands and meadows. At Plattling they make the rafts which go down the river to Vienna. Moos is a village, with the château and gardens of Count Pregsing. On the left is Nieder-Altaich, a ci-devant Benedictine Abbey, most beautifully situated; farther are the château and town of Hengersberg.

From Nieder-Altaich to Passau the environs insensibly become more picturesque—first forming a plain; then Osterhofen, an ancient place, with its towers, and a ci-devant convent; the beautiful ruins of the château of Hoch-Winzer; Hofkirchen, with the splendid ruins of a château; and on the right Kinzing, or Kinzen, the *Castra quintana* of the Romans; Pieinting, which lies in a beautiful situation on the right, and the picturesque ruins of the château of Hildgardsberg (commonly called Ickersberg) on the left, precede your entry into the charming valley through which the Danube flows, for sixty English miles. Vilshofen is on the right, at the mouth of the Vils; Windorf, where a number of boats are built; the little village of Hansbach, and

Sandbach, which is dreaded on account of the rocky bed of the river. The mountains become higher as you advance. Near Gaishofen the Gaisbach falls into the Danube on its left bank; Doblestein is on the right.

Passau, on the banks of the Danube, was formerly the capital of the bishopric of Passau, but is now a Bavarian town; it has 800 houses, with 12,000 inhabitants. This town may be considered as the Coblentz of the Danube, being situated at the confluence of the Inn and the Ilz.

The most remarkable objects are the new bridge over the Danube; a new gate, in the Roman style; the Castle; the Cathedral, with its two towers; the ci-devant Jesuits' College, with a Gothic portal; the Convent of our Lady of Good Aid, with a fine view; a chapel, to which pilgrimages are made; and a madhouse. This town has also a School of Industry, a Lyceum, and a Library. The principal branches of industry pursued here are ship-building, navigation, the manufacture of tobacco and porcelain, and the washing the sands of the Inn for gold.

Passau is celebrated for the convention concluded in 1552 between the Emperor Charles V and the Protestant states of the empire, three years before the religious peace of Augsburg. The wolfe blades, so famous in the thirty years' war, and the Passau art, or art of becoming invulnerable by a charm, are now almost forgotten.

Opposite to Passau, on the banks of the Danube, lies Hafnerzell, or Obernzell, a market town, with 2,500 inhabitants; it is here that the earthenware is made, known under the name of Passau ware, and particularly the crucibles, many of which can hold as much as 2,000 marks of silver; they are exported as far as America.

From Passau to Engelhardszell, which contains the Austrian custom house, the distance is twelve English miles. The views are extensive and extremely picturesque. The gloomy Felsenburg, with the walls of Oberhaus and Unterhaus, is on the right, on the banks of the river Itz; while on the left is seen the extremity of a forest, behind which rises the mountain called Mariahilf. You next admire the superb valleys of the Danube and the Ine; in short, one splendid view is immediately succeeded by another. The right bank of the Achleiten belongs to Austria. The château of Kranpenstein is situated on a wall of pointed rocks, commonly called Schneider-Schlüssel. At Hafner, or Oberzell, black lead is employed for several important purposes, particularly for the making of crucibles. You then come to the château of Fichtenstein, and the new château which stands by its side. On the left are the villages of Obergrunau and Untergrunau, situated in the middle of large orchards by the side of a sterile wall of rocks. The Jochenstein is in the middle of the Danube. At no great distance is the Austrian frontier, on the left bank, near the rivulet Diähndl, where are to be seen the ruins of the ancient Ried. Engelhardszell is 231 English miles from Ulm, and 120 from Ratisbon, following the course of the Danube.

LINTZ,

Inns. Cannon d'Or, Lion d'Or, L'Oie Blanche.

Lintz contains 26,000 inhabitants, and is the chief town in Upper Austria, situated on the Danube. The great square, ornamented with a column; the castle, commanding a fine view; the theatre, the library, the cabinet of philosophy, the state house, the college du Nord, the college of the ci-devant Jesuits, the lyceum, the collection of philoso-

phical instruments, and the great manufactory of woollen articles, are all worthy the attention of travellers. The garden of the castle and the hunting house command fine views. The French took this place in 1801, and Bonaparte established his head-quarters here on the 5th of November, 1805, when he had a long conference with Count de Giulay, the ambassador of the Emperor of Austria.

The Austrian company's steam-boats leave Lintz every morning at seven o'clock for Vienna, from the 1st of June, till the 30th of September. Farès (in nine hours): first cabin, 9 fl.; second cabin, 6 fl. Carriages, 20 fl.

On the left after leaving Lintz is to be seen Spielberg with its château; and a splendid ruin on a rock in the Danube. At Matthausen there is a very fine view of the river and mountains from the curate's garden. The château and village of Niederwallsee are in the country on the right, and possess some traces of Roman antiquities. On the left is Grein, a small town and château, situated on a mountain, with all sorts of curiosities and splendid views; among them is a place where the river whirls round so as to form a kind of funnel; this eddy is called *Wirbel und Strudel*, and sometimes *Greiner Schwall*; those who choose to land here will find a very pleasant cross-road leading to the little house below the eddy, from the balcony of which it can be very conveniently viewed. On the right is the *Artaker*, with a view of the beautiful mountain called Ottilienberg. Near the town of Molk is a rich and splendid abbey of Benedictine monks, who are zealously employed in forming collections of books, medals, shells, and minerals. The town and château of Persenberg are on the left.

Mariataferl, a celebrated place of

pilgrimage, situated on a mountain, together with the châteaux of Weiteneck and Lubereck. Between Schwallenbach and Spitz is the wall called *Teufelsmauer*, or Devil's Wall, which is a geological curiosity; and near Spitz are to be seen the ruins of the fortress. Hinterhaus has a watch-tower of immense size. Wassen-dorf and Weisskirchen have beautiful Gothic churches, and some picturesque ruins. The little town of Durrenstein has a fine steeple and several handsome buildings. The ruins of the château behind the town are extremely picturesque; this was the prison of Richard Cœur de Lion. The view from the ruins is remarkably fine. On the right is Schönbuhel, a village with a convent of Servites, and the ruins of the château of Schönbuhel. On the left is Stein; Krems, with St. Vitus's church, is separated from it only by an alley. Between these two towns, and not far from the river, is the monument of General Schmidt. The ruins of the ci-devant Char-treuse convent are in a narrow mountainous pass on the right near Klein Aggsbach. In the environs is Langeck, a Servite convent, with one of the finest churches in Austria, containing several beautiful frescoes. Aggs-stein is remarkable for the ruins of its château. On the left is Kornenburg, with several churches.

Vienna described at page 200.

ROUTE 34.

FRANKFORT TO CARLSBAD, THROUGH
WURZBURG, BAMBERG, BAIREUTH,
AND EGRA.

Names of the stages.	German miles.
Würzburg	15½
Dettelbach	2
Neuss	2
Burgwenheim	2
Bamberg	1
Wurgau	2
Hohfeld	2
Baireuth	3

Names of the stages.	German miles.
Bernecke	2
Weissenstadt	2½
Thiersheim	2
Egra	2½
Zwoda	3
Carlsbad	3

E. miles 294; G. miles, 44½

Würzburg described at page 210.

From *Dettelbach* there is a well kept paved road to Wurgau. In the church of the Franciscans is a miraculous virgin. Between *Dettelbach* and *Neuss* the traveller crosses the *Maine*. On the left bank is seen the former convent of *Schwarzach*.

Neuss.—Between *Burgwenheim* and *Neuss*, the traveller passes the ancient abbey of *Eberach*. The church built in the thirteenth century was remarkable for its moun-ments. The hearts of the princes and bishops of *Würzburg* were deposited there after death. The road from *Eberach* to *Bamberg* is varied and pleasant.

Bamberg is a town situated at the confluence of the *Maine* and the *Rednitz*. The most remarkable buildings are: the castle, the imperial hall, the hospital, the harbour on the *Rednitz*, the lyceum, and the baths of *Bayre* on the *Rednitz*. This town has ma-nufactories of printed cottons, and two fairs are annually held here, one in spring the other in au-tumn. The liquorice and plums which grow in the environs are excellent. Of the latter the inha-bitants make prunes, a consider-able quantity of which are sent to *Holland*. The promenade of *Busch* is a favourite resort.

Between *Bamberg* and *Wurgau* the traveller passes near *Seehof*, a neat pleasure house commanding a varied and extensive prospect. *Altenberg* is in a delightful situ-ation in the environs of *Bamberg*.

From *Wurgau* to *Hohfeld*, the road, which is on an ascent, is very

good. The road gradually improves on approaching the frontiers of Baireuth, and the remainder of it is paved. Not far from Baireuth the traveller passes near the *ci-devant* castle of the Margrave, now only remarkable for its solitude, and the marks of decay which its buildings present. On the side of the road is a linden tree of enormous dimensions, and on a large rock near it may be seen the German inscription engraved by the French emigrants, in 1796, in honour of the Prussian minister, Baron Hardenberg.

Baireuth is a neat and well-built town. The principal objects of curiosity are the new castle and its garden, the statue of the Margrave, St George's, the porcelain manufactory, the hermitage, a delightful garden about a league from the town; and the temple of the Sun, the marble columns of which are very lofty and striking. There is a road from Baireuth to Nuremberg, passing through Creussen, Pegnitz, Hilpoltstein, and Eschenau. Some persons prefer the old road through Streitberg and Erlangen, although rugged and difficult, on account of its romantic beauties, and its vicinity to the grottoes of Muggendorf, which are worthy of attention.

The paved road extends from Baireuth as far as Egra. On leaving Baireuth, the traveller may see to the left a monument to the memory of a servant who broke his neck by a fall from his horse, when preceding the carriage of the Margrave. Not far from Bernecke the road crosses a bridge over the Main.

Bernecke is in a very picturesque situation. On the summit of a neighbouring mountain are the ruins of several castles and chapels.

Gfrees is a small market-town on the road to Weisenstadt. The

Moulin à tan, and the Lohmuller, are famous for the excellence of their trout. The villages and market-towns exhibit the opulence of this beautiful country, which has the appearance of a Swiss landscape. Between Thiersheim and Egra is the Bohemian custom-house.

Egra is a strong town. The town-house contains several old pictures. The house in which General Waldstein, a famous officer in the 30 years' war, was assassinated, is still shown, as well as his portrait; the halberd made use of by the murderer is kept in the armoury at Dux. At the citadel are the remains of a chapel with beautiful marble columns. In the environs of the town are mines of lead, alum, &c.

CARLSBAD.

The position of Carlsbad is in the highest degree picturesque, and agreeably impresses the stranger on his arrival. It lies along the banks of the little river Tepl, in a narrow winding valley, enclosed between lofty hills, clothed to their summits with the pine, beech, and ash, and on which numerous paths easy of ascent have been constructed, leading to points which command extensive views of the surrounding country. There are several houses of entertainment within a short distance, situated in beautiful spots, to which visitors are in the habit of resorting in the afternoon to take tea or other refreshments, and the beauty of the environs is a strong inducement for more distant excursions. The chief point of reunion is the Wiese, where the valley is somewhat wider, so as to admit rows of trees and booths between the houses and the river. At the end of this promenade are the two principal restaurateurs and public rooms, the *salles de*

Saxe and *de Bohême*, where diners are served à la carte or at a fixed price a head, and where concerts are occasionally given.

Carlsbad offers but few resources for the amusement of the idler, being chiefly resorted to by invalids. There is not that indiscriminate mixture of society, which is met with at other baths, where the goddess of pleasure has numerous votaries. There are no balls; and games of hazard, which at some other places attract a crowd of adventurers, are not allowed, neither are there tables d'hôte, and the dishes served up at dinner are generally plain, many articles which would be likely to interfere with the action of the waters being prohibited by the medical censors, whose authority, if not openly exercised, is at least tacitly admitted by hotel-keepers, and traiteurs, so that invalids have seldom the opportunity of committing those errors in diet which so frequently render nugatory a course of mineral waters.

The *Wiese*, so called because it was formerly a meadow, is certainly the most healthy and agreeable part of Carlsbad, and is therefore usually chosen by the visitors as a place of residence, although many persons of distinction also lodge in the marketplace. The *Wiese* consists of a long range of houses, in front of which is a parade planted with chesnut trees, extending as far as the banks of the river *Töpel*. The ground floors of the houses are occupied by shops and warehouses.

The springs whose salutary qualities have rendered Carlsbad so celebrated, are :

The *Sprudel*, which is the principal spring, and is said to have been discovered by the Emperor Charles IV, when hunting

in the year 1319. The tradition is, that a stag pursued by the dogs threw himself into the spring, which caused it first to be observed. For this reason also the rock from whence he precipitated himself, is still called the *Hirschsprung*, (stag's leap). The basin of the *Sprudel* is considered unique, and is one of the most curious reservoirs in existence. Nature has formed it of the calcareous particles carried along by the water, and has covered it with a triple arch. The average heat of this spring is said to be 165 degrees of Fahrenheit. A parade and a grand saloon serve as promenades for those who drink the waters.

The *Neubrunnen*, or new spring, which is not so warm as that of the *Sprudel*, but has been very much in vogue for some years past. At this place, also, is the *Mühlenbad* and the *Theresienbrunnen*, with a house built by the Empress Maria Theresa, the ground-floor of which contains some pretty baths and apartments for the bathers.

The *Schlossbrunnen*, or castle spring, which was the last discovered, has also been very fashionable for some time: it contains a greater quantity of gas than the others, and its temperature is from 120 to 125 degrees of Fahrenheit; this spring is much frequented.

The *Kalte Sauerling* issues from a granite rock behind the brewery.

Lodgings. The price of the lodgings, which are in general prettily furnished, varies according to the season. They rise of course in proportion, as the place fills with company, but in the month of August they are generally much lower than in June and July, which is considered the full season. Two or three

neatly furnished apartments, including beds, &c., may generally be had from 10 to 20 florins per week. Invalids usually remain at the baths about three or four weeks.

Promenades. The most agreeable are the walks in front of the Bohemian house, the road to Gótek, the new path leading to the temple of Dorothea, the walk along the rocks to the Bohemian seat, which commands a charming prospect; the excursion over the bridge of the archduke Charles; the romantic road leading to the Freundschaftssitz, and to the paper-mill; the handsome causeway on the road which conducts to the Hammer, where they give pic-nics, &c., the place called Woht, in a wild and romantic situation; and the promenade to the temple of Gratitude, whence the eye wanders over the adjacent valley and the picturesque scenery which surrounds it. This promenade is more varied, more shady, and more romantic than any in the vicinity of Carlsbad; the poet's seat, the two vistas commanding views of the town, and the delightful prospect of the valley of Egra and the Saxon Mounts, all add greatly to the beauty of the scene. The excursions to the Hammerberg, the Dreikreuzberg, and the Hirschsprung, will amply repay the traveller for his fatigue, which will not be so great as he may imagine. A handsome pavilion, with a shady path winding round the brow of the mountain, interspersed with seats and steps formed of moss and stones. Parties of pleasure may also be made up for the following places:—To Fishern, to which a foot-path leads across the meadows along the Egra. To the chateau of Eich, and to the rocks of Heiling, which will occupy about half a day. To Ellbogen—this excursion may be accomplished in one day, setting out about ten in the morning, and returning at seven or eight in the

evening. The road to the pewter and vitriol manufactories, and the brass-wire mill, is very interesting. To Elgenhausen, where are seen the ruins of an old castle on the road to Prague, which was destroyed by the Hussites. To Schlackenwerth; one day will suffice for this excursion. To Schlackenwald, which will also occupy the whole day, if the visitor stops to see the tin mines. To the park at Schönhoven: it will require three days to go and return, if the traveller wishes to see all that is worthy of notice. The principal objects are the temple, the waterfall, the Chinese-house, the fisherman's hut, the hermitage, the sarcophagus, the bridge, the gothic chapel, and the monument of the Archduke Charles. On the evenings of festivals, the crosses and chapels in the neighbourhood of Carlsbad are illuminated, which has a very pretty effect, particularly when seen from the hills and gloomy forests in the vicinity.

The waters are usually taken at an early hour in the morning; and as it is generally very cold in the valley at that time, invalids should take the precaution to wear warm clothing. The breakfast hour is generally from nine to ten o'clock. It is sometimes taken in the house, and sometimes in the open air.

Some naturalists have supposed that the springs of Carlsbad owe their origin to the ignition of sulphureous pyrites; others, without absolutely rejecting this opinion, think it more probable that the beds of coal found at a great depth, and most likely formed from the remains of the primitive world, continually supply the subterranean fire from which these waters derive their heat. The various kinds of pseudo-volcanic stones and earth, found at Hohdorf, near Carlsbad, tend to support this opinion.

ROUTE 35.

FRANKFORT TO VIENNA BY STUTGARD, MUNICH, AND SALZBURG.

	G. miles.
To Carlsruhe as Route 24	19
Stuttgart	24
Ulm	11
Augsburg	10
Munich	8½
Salzburg	16
Lintz	18
Vienna	22

E. miles 529, G. miles 115

Carlsruhe described at page 168.

STUTTGARD.

Inns. *Marquardts*, the best and only good hotel in Stuttgart.

Stuttgart, the capital of the kingdom of Wurtemberg, contains 44,000 inhabitants. It stands in a pleasant fruitful plain, and is divided into two parts by the Neckar, over which it has a bridge; the streets are broad and lightsome. There are three suburbs, and five gates. The King's palace is a noble old free-stone fabric, composed of four piles of buildings, flanked at each angle by a tower.

A Pillar of Granite, in the Schloss Place, Stuttgart, has lately been erected to commemorate the first 25 years' reign of the present king. After his death, it is to be surmounted by a statue of his majesty. The four corners are ornamented by figures representing Peace, Commerce, Agriculture, and Science. Four beautifully executed high reliefs represent the king swearing to the Constitution, and three battle scenes. It is by Professor Wagner.

The *Royal Stables* contain stabling for 107 horses. At present, there are about 90 stallions. The name of the horse is over each stall.

The *Riding School* is adjoining the stables; it is 176 feet long, by 70 wide, with a gallery: on particular occasions it is used for concerts, &c.

The *Academy* is open every Sun-

day, Wednesday, and Friday, from eleven till one. The ground floor is chiefly occupied by models in plaster; the first floor is occupied as a picture gallery; the ante-room contains a spirited modern painting by Carl Nahl, of Wallenstein, and the Magician. The collection is small and contains but few pictures of note.

English Church service every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock in the Orphan House.

The *Museum* is open on Sundays, from eleven till one; on Wednesdays and Fridays, from two till three. The collection consists of shells, fossils, stuffed birds and reptiles, skeletons, and Egyptian mummies.

Theatre.—A large handsome building; the interior is light and elegant, and contains three tiers of boxes, a gallery corresponding, and pit, divided into three separate parts; the first two rows for officers, the second are called *spersitz*; the *parterre*, all very comfortable; the royal state box is in the centre of the first circle; but his Majesty (who attends every night), except on state occasions, occupies the P.S. stage box. The ceiling is ornamented by the portraits of the following composers: Schiller, Mozart, Goethe, Bellini, Alfieri, Moliere, Lessing, Beethoven, Shakspear, Plautus, with the names of twenty others. Open four times a week, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Admission; first boxes and *spersitz*, 1 fl. 12 kr.; *Parterre*, 1 fl. 48 kr. Commence at 6. The king gives annually 15,000 florins towards the support of the theatre.

A new *Coffee Room* is opened near the Theatre; one side is devoted to smoking, the other side ladies may enter with convenience.

N.B. *Smoking* is strictly prohibited in the streets of Stuttgart.

The *Statue of Schiller*, near the Stifts Kircke, is fifteen feet high; the bust by Dannecker, and finished by Thorswalden at Rome.

The *Palace Gardens* extend to

Rosenstein, a distance of two miles, traversed by carriage roads and foot paths, in winding directions, forming a most lovely ride or walk; a modern villa belonging to the king fills up the extremity; near it has been erected baths for the use of the royal family; the tunnel of the railway passes *under* the palace; crossing the Necker by a stone bridge, enters the village of

Hamstadt. Hotel Herman, celebrated for its mineral waters; the baths are in the town, but the spring is behind the Kursall; here a band plays during the season from 6 till 8. A carriage to the baths and back, 1 fl. 12 kr.

The *King's Farm* is about six miles from Stutgard on the Ulm road. Here are kept the blood mares (about 90), and upwards of 60 Dutch cows.

Scharnhausen. Here are kept the foals from six months old to four years, also the Arabian mares, about 20 in number; the Arabian stallion foals are kept at a place called Klien-hoenhiem.

Stutgard to Ulm by Diligence in 8½ hours; distance, 12 German miles. Railroad in progress, Sept. 1846.

Baths of Wildbad, described at page 180.

ULM.

Hotels. Hirsch, Crown Prince, and Rad Wheel.

Ulm was formerly a free and imperial town, but is now in the kingdom of Würtemberg; it is situated at the confluence of the Iller and the Blau with the Danube, and contains 1600 houses and 20,000 inhabitants. Ulm lies on the left bank of the Danube, which receives the Iller on its left bank, about three quarters of an English mile beyond the town, and the Blau on the south, after crossing the town, which it divides

into two parts. Ulm is the seat of a provincial jurisdiction (Kreisregierung).

This town has five gates, a palace, and government house, and a magnificent Gothic cathedral, built in 1377: the tower is 337 feet high, and affords a splendid prospect; the bells are remarkable for their strength, the arched roof is exquisitely beautiful, the front is very handsome, the organ has 2,952 pipes, and there are several fine pictures in the church. The town-house has a clock which is considered a masterpiece of mechanical ingenuity.

There is nothing to detain the traveller at Ulm, except he should feel an interest in the erection of fortifications, now carrying on with great activity—they extend eight leagues round the town.

Boats go from Ulm to Ratisbon several times every week with goods and passengers. There is a stone bridge over the Danube which leads to New Ulm, a small place in Bavaria, and a frontier town.

AUGSEURG.

Inns. Drei Mohren.

Augsburg was formerly an imperial town in Suabia, but is now the second town in the kingdom of Bavaria; it is situated on the Lech and the Wertach, and contains 36,000 inhabitants. It is a commercial town, but its trade is not now very considerable.

Hotels. The Drie Mohren (3 moors). This hotel has existed for 500 years, and was originally the identical palace inhabited by the Fugger family, the room in which Charles V. was feted by Antony Count Fugger is in nearly its original state, and may be seen on application to the landlord. Murray is in error when he mentions the adjoining house as the then residence of the wealthy merchant: in the front drawing room of this hotel are frescoes 300 years

old, and in one of the bed rooms is a curious old iron stove, covered with figures in relief. The present proprietor, Mr. Deuringer, is a most active, obliging person, furnishing his guests with excellent dinners, comfortable accommodation, and a choice of wines not to be met with in any other hotel in Europe; his list of wines contains upwards of 180 different sorts—all of the first qualities, from every part of the world, with the prices per dozen as well as per bottle. The town is large and handsome, with a long wide street running through it, ornamented with several handsome fountains, large houses, and public buildings; at one extremity is the cathedral, at the other the church of St. Ulrich and Afra; many of the houses are ornamented with frescoes, several in a good state of preservation, some with subjects indicating the occupation of the present or former owner—that on the Weaver's Guildhall dates from 1606. The streets are paved with small stones, very unpleasant and even painful to walk on. Augsburg is celebrated as the cradle of the Fugger family.

The *Cathedral* is a large irregular building, with a double choir, the oldest dates from 774, the north entrance represents the 12 generations, from David to the birth of Christ. The painting behind the grand altar is by D. Keno, not by Carracci, the tomb is that of Bishop Alberti de Riogo, erected 1836, several other paintings decorate the walls—a series of portraits of the Bishops of Augsburg since the foundation. The last four were taken from life, the others copied from other pictures; within the old choir is an ancient marble chair supposed to have been used by the Romans and subsequently by the bishops—the large painted glass window in the north aisle is entirely ancient, that on the south was partly destroyed in 1836 by the pulling down

a small church which formed part of the original building—the broken panes were replaced by modern artists. Near the cathedral is

The Bishop's Palace, now used as government offices, on the top is a crown similar to that at Stutgard, with the arms of Joseph, Count of Hessen; this palace is celebrated as the place where the confession of Augsburg was presented to Charles V. by Luther: from the balcony Pius VI. gave the benediction to the people in 1782. Close by, is

St. Stephen's Church, formerly belonging to the Stifts-damen Convent of noble ladies, which existed from 969 till 1806—it is now used by the professors and students of the Catholic gymnasium. Within the grating are two frescoes in good preservation, that on the left represents St. Ulrich, the bishop of Augsburg, nominating his sister first abbess—the opposite represents the Emperor Sisizmund renewing the charter in 1411. Adjoining is

St. Gallus Church, not much larger than a modern chapel, is supposed to be the first place of worship built in Augsburg, it is now only preserved as a relic.

The Church of the Holy Cross contains eight pictures representing the miraculous host, the ceiling is covered with frescoes. Adjoining is the

New Protestant Church, the only one in Augsburg built for the Protestant service, all the others now so used, were originally belonging to Catholics.

Church of St. Ulric and Afra, in the court is a tablet dated 1529, indicating the period when the building on which it is placed was conceded to the Protestant religion; the adjoining barracks were originally a convent, at one period one of the most wealthy in Europe, its valuable and extensive library has been dispersed to all parts of the globe: the interior contains the tombs of the

two saints, beneath each are interred their bones; two paintings, the birth of Christ and the Pentecost adorn the altar in front, and three beautiful figures in bronze, Christ on the cross, Mary, and John, presented by the Fuggers; the gallery behind the pulpit was formerly used by the abbess of the adjoining convent to hear mass; in various parts of the church are 15 small paintings, by Zick, representing the passion of Christ; strangers should notice the beautiful iron gates, from a little distance they present a perfect perspective.

Picture Gallery, open to the public every Sunday and Fete day, from 10 to 12; for strangers, every day from 11 till 1. There are several old paintings by the Holbeins, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 67, 31, 32, 33, with the exception of these, the collection is very poor; the custode of this gallery possesses the art in great perfection of restoring old paintings; his studio is worth visiting to view the pictures in the various stages of renovation.

The *Rath-house*, is a noble building in the Italian style, built in 1620. In the corner is the eagle and ball which formerly ornamented the outside; the interior consists of two noble rooms of large dimensions, being each 120 feet long and 62 wide: the golden hall is 50 feet high, and several smaller rooms. The ceiling of the room on the first floor, beautifully inlaid with oak and ash, is supported by eight Salzburg marble columns. The Emperor's or Golden Hall was formerly used for coronation fetes; the ceiling and doors of this room are ornamented by paintings representing various subjects that cover the middle door; the fine miners of Barera in one of the smaller rooms is a curious old painting representing a ball at Augsburg, in 1500; the name of each party is written beneath. From the adjoining tower a fine view is obtained.

The *Fuggerei* is remarkable as being originally built by the family whose name it bears, for the use of the people employed by them. The place is enclosed by gates, and contains 52 houses, two rooms in each, in which 104 families are lodged. The annual rent is 2 florins, and the only requisite qualification, now, is to be a Catholic of good character.

Arsenal.—This building is ornamented by a beautiful group, representing St. Michael; in front are 12 pieces of ordnance dated 1500-1544; opposite is the *Kunst Verein*, in which is a ceiling beautifully painted.

Beim Dahinah, is written on the corner of a lane near this church, indicating the way taken by Luther in his escape out of Augsburg. The door way through which he passed the walls (now bricked up) may be seen in the wood house, belonging to the family occupying the house at the corner. The fresco, representing the Devil and Luther, *has been destroyed since 1806*, but a copy may be seen inside, by paying a trifle to see it. His Satanic majesty is represented as a weaver.

Railway trains from Augsburg to Munich at 7, 11, 3, 7; fares, first class, 2 fl. 24 kr.; second class, 1 fl. 36 kr.; third class, 1 fl. 6 kr., in two hours. Smoking allowed in the second class carriages, if not objected to by the other travellers. Ladies should always take the first class.

The *Post Office* is open from 8 till 8; letters arrive from England at 5 in the morning.

Diligences to Ulm, Stutgard, Lendau, Schöffhausen, Regensburg and Nurnberg.

The *Railway Station* is some distance outside the town; a good half hour ought to be allowed to get there from the hotel and to have your luggage weighed, &c. &c. The first village on the left, after crossing the river Lech, is Ludwigsbourg, where that sovereign was received by the authorities of Augsburg; a painting

in the Rath-house represents the event. The ground for miles over which the rails are laid is as level as a bowling green. In 29 minutes reach Mering, the first station. The very homely construction of the stations on this line must strike the traveller, as compared with almost every other line in Germany; the word *Casa* (place for paying), being the only substantial thing about the concern. After leaving Laghhausen, (the fourth station), a distant view of the Alps (Tyrol) is obtained. Omnibuses attend the arrival of the trains; they are very queer looking conveyances, and those who do not like, for the consideration of a few kreutzers, to traverse the entire town, should take a carriage and drive direct to the hotel. The tax by omnibuses, each person, without luggage, 6 kreutzers, with luggage 12 kr. The fare by the fiacres is, quarter of an hour, one or two persons, 18 kr.; three or four, 24 kr.; half an hour, 36kr., 48kr.; three quarters of an hour, 48kr. 1 fl.; one hour, 1 fl., and 1 fl. 12 kr.

MUNICH.

Hotels. *H. de Bevière (Bayerischen Hof).* A large splendid establishment, built and carried on by a company, under the management of a director, who eventually threw up the agency and took the hotel upon his own hands; since then the house has been remarkable as one of the best hotels on the continent, and it is deservedly patronised exclusively by English travellers, who speak in the highest terms of the civility of the landlord, Mr. Schumacher, the attention of the servants, the excellent dinners and wines, and comfort and cleanliness of the apartments. There are two table d'hotes. at 1 and 5 o'clock. The *Golden Stag* is notorious for want of attention, noise, and confusion. *Maulick's Hotel* is recommended for comfort, quietness and civility. Table d'hote at 1 and 5.

Munich, the capital of Bavaria, derives its present name of Monachium from its having been founded by Duke Henry, 962, upon the ruins of a monastery, whence it had the picture of a monk for its arms. It is situated on the river Iser, which here divides itself into several channels, affording the citizens the convenience of fountains within their houses; the population is about 11,000; the streets are broad and regular, the houses well built. The splendour and beauty of its modern buildings, both public and private, and the magnificence of its churches, render it one of the most beautiful cities in Germany.

The king's palace, or as it is called *Residenz*, may be compared with most in Europe; and is greatly admired for its rich and magnificent apartments. The state rooms may be seen every day at 3 and 4 o'clock, when parties assembled are admitted. To reach the waiting room, enter the centre arch of the old palace, pass the large stone fastened by a large staple to the ground, *not chained*, enter a door on the left up stairs straight on to the glass gallery, which leads to the waiting-room; list slippers are supplied, the march then commences. The grand staircase is first shown, then two ante-rooms. 3rd. The reception hall. 4th. *The Bull Room.* 5th. Small room, one contains the portraits of 36 handsome women of the present day, by Stieler; the daughter of the English ambassador, Lord Erskine, is conspicuous for beauty amongst them. 6th. *Hall of Victory* contains 14 paintings, representing important battles, in which the Bavarian army were engaged from 1805 to 1815. Three small apartments lead to the *Hall of Charlemagne*: here are 20 paintings, representing various scenes in the life of that Emperor. This room leads to the *Hall of Barbarosso*, containing 12 paintings; next is the *Habsbourg Hall*, used by their majesties on occasions of great cere-

monies; the four large paintings represent scenes in the life of Rodolphe. The *Throne Room* is a magnificent apartment; it contains 12 colossal statues of emperors and kings, bronze, richly gilt, placed between marble columns supporting a gallery.

The *Rez-de-chassée* also contains a numerous suite of apartments, comprising the apartments of the king and queen, the rich Chapel and the Treasury, (Schatzkammon). The Chapel is to be seen every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, 10 to 12. The Treasury on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 10 to 12.

Pinacothèque. This splendid gallery of paintings is open to the public every day, except Saturday, from 8 to half past 1. The number of pictures are at present only 1270, arranged according to the schools, in 9 large halls and 23 cabinets all on the first floor. The loggie is simply a long gallery, at present having no connexion with the pictures, but doors communicate with each large salle. This gallery is divided into 25 compartments, ornamented with frescoes, illustrating a particular period in the progress of the arts, or incidents in the life of an eminent painter. A catalogue of the collection may be had of the custode in the ante-room, price 1 fl. 54 kr. The ground floor contains a collection of engravings, drawings, and vases; open Tuesdays and Fridays, from 9 till 2.

Glythothèque. This collection of statuary is open to the public on Fridays, from 8 till 12; but strangers may obtain a card of admission from the porter of the Pinacothèque for Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, same hours. The statues are arranged in 14 halls, lined with coloured stucco, with marble floors. Several of the halls are also ornamented with frescoes. The first hall is called the Egyptian Hall.

Churches. The Cathedral is a large pile of red brick; its erection dates from 1486, the base of which

is covered with ancient tombs; the interior contains a splendid monument of the Emperor Louis the Barerian; on each side are two Barerian dukes; at the angles are four knights kneeling, all in bronze, as large as life.

St. Michael's Church is remarkable for its wide roof, unsupported by pillars; it contains a Thorswalden's monument of Eugene, Duke of Leuchtenberg, by his wife. Sacred military music is frequently performed in this church.

St. Lewis's Church is a chaste and elegant building, named after the present king, who gave 100,000 florins towards its erection. The grand altar-piece represents the last judgment in the right corner of the picture; the last of the three figures is the portrait of his majesty Louis.

Basilique of St. Boniface. This magnificent erection, situated near the Glythothèque, is of a most simple form and character, 262 feet long and 124 feet wide, and contains 66 columns of marble, each of one piece; the floor is mosaic; the subterranean vaults are to receive the mortal remains of those who may be thought worthy to repose beneath the roof of this temple; the interior is decorated with 12 large and 10 small frescoes, representing the chief scenes in the life of St. Boniface; the large frescoes commence on the left, facing the entrance. The father of Boniface, saved from a severe illness by the prayers of his son, confides him to the care of the Benedictine brothers. 2nd. Boniface embarks for Germany. 3rd. Gregory XI. receiving him at Rome. 4th. Preaching to the Frisians Idolaters. 5th. Gregory XI. anointing him bishop of St. Peter's, at Rome. 6th. Boniface cutting down the Druid oak at Thuringe. 7th. Creating the bishops of Eichstadt, and Wurtbourg. 8th. Boniface bestows his benediction on the convent of Foulda. 9th. Anointing Pepin, King of France. 10th. De-

parts to convert the Frisons. 11th. Boniface and his followers suffer martyrdom. 12th. His corpse deposited in the church of Foulda.

The small frescoes represent other events in connexion with the principal scenes described in the larger ones; the others near the windows represent the lives of 36 saints and martyrs, from the introduction of Christianity into Germany to the time of Charlemagne. This building may be visited every day.

Church at Au. This church is also well worthy a visit, it is situated in the suburbs. The morning early, when the sun casts its brilliant rays through the beautifully painted windows is the best time to see it; it is built partly of brick and partly of stone. The tower is 270 feet high; in 10 frames are 14 reliefs in stone, coloured, the life of the Madonna.

Royal Library. This is also a new and magnificent building. Open to the public on Mondays and Fridays from 10 till 1. It contains 450,000 printed volumes, and about 18,000 manuscripts, many rare and highly interesting. The collection is well worthy a visit.

Duke of Leuchtenberg's Gallery, is a small but an interesting collection of choice pictures, many are modern, by French artists. It is open to the public every Thursday.

The *Royal Foundry* is also worthy a visit. The *Studios* of Schwanthaler and Praulhack may be visited by merely sending in the stranger's card. From 10 till 2 is the usual time for calling.

The *Theatre*, between the Palace and the Post Office, is a large handsome building, painted outside in the Greek fashion. It contains four tiers of boxes. The house inside was very dingy in the autumn of 1846. The performances usually are given on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Sundays. Spersitz, the best place for strangers, is one gulden.

Post Office. Open from 8 till 12,

and from 2 till 7. All letters directed Post restante are entered alphabetically in a book kept for that purpose. Letters from England arrive and depart twice a day. Letters addressed via Belgium need *not* be pre-paid.

Passports are not now demanded at the gates, but must be given to the keeper of the hotel on arrival, who forwards them to the police officer.

The *Arcades*, running round two sides of the Hof garden. The walls are decorated with 12 large frescoes and 4 small, representing historical events relating to Bareria, from 1155 to 1818, by different artists; and 28 scenes in Italy, by Rottman. The lower part contains several large statues of Hercules. Just within the entrance is the

Cape Tambosi, where ices (12 kr.), lemonade, (12 kr.), coffee, (6 kr.), and Barerian beer, (4 kr. a glass,) may be had. Across the Hof Garden leads to the

English Garden, about three miles long, and half a mile wide; laid out most tastefully in the English style, in serpentine walks, shrubberies, and it is a delightful walk or ride. At the extremity, near the lake, where boats may be hired, several temples, pagodas, &c. are erected in various parts. At the Chinese Pagoda Café concerts are given during the summer evenings. Another celebrated garden for beer and music is the

Briinthal; it is on the right of the gardens outside.

Banker and Money Changer.—Mr. Isidor Neustaetter, Promenade Platz, near the Bavarian Hotel. This is a respectable establishment, where travellers will receive the greatest payment for exchange circular and bank notes, gold, or other securities. Mr. Neustaetter and his clerks speak English, and are always ready to give to strangers every possible information.

Conveyances from Munich to Salzburg twice a day, in 15 and 17 hours.

SALZBURG.

Salzburg is situated on the Salza, between three mountains. Population, 16,000.

Hotels.—The New Hotel outside the town, a large splendid establishment, called the Leopold's Kron, is a first-rate comfortable house. The people at the Golden Schiff are deserving every patronage, the accommodations are, however, not first-rate.

The most remarkable objects are the castle and the cathedral; the summer chateau, called Mirabelle; the beautiful statue of Mozart; and the three galleries cut in the mountain; and the gate cut in the Mönchsberg. The summit of the Mönchsberg commands a most magnificent prospect.

Environs.—Strangers should visit the pleasure chateau of Helbrun, with its amphitheatre of rocks, and its park, abounding with chamois and wild goats; Gastein, in a wild and romantic situation, with its baths and mines, which produce more than 100 marks of pure gold yearly, besides a great quantity of silver, copper, and lead; Berchtesgaden, and the lake of Bartholomew, which is famous for its salmon. Berchtesgaden is celebrated for its mines, and for the industry of its inhabitants, which is displayed in the manufacture of elegant articles in ivory, bone, and wood. The salt works of Hallein are also worthy of notice, and the illumination of them is a superb spectacle. There are thirty-two reservoirs at Hallein, one of which contains 700,000 buckets. Travellers should likewise observe the immense machine for arresting the progress of wood floating on the river. This machine cost 20,000 florins. The country around Salzburg is extremely interesting, and affords every possible accommodation for travellers, who usually perform the

journey as far as the foot of the Alps in a carriage.

Railroad.—The distance between Salzburg and Lintz is eighteen German miles, half of which, from Gmünden to Lintz, there is a railroad, between which the trains run four times a day; fares, first class, 1 fl. 20 kr.; second class, 50 kreutzers.

Lintz described at page 215.

Route 23 continued from page 180.

STRASBURG.

Hotels.—*Ville de Paris*, a good house, centrically situated, with excellent accommodation. Table d'hôte at one and five o'clock.

Maison Rouge, also a good and comfortable house, situated in Place Kléber, the most pleasant part of Strasburg, containing comfortably furnished apartments, combined with cleanliness and moderate charges.

Strasburg, which contains about 70,000 inhabitants, 260 streets, inclusive of fourteen larger and smaller public places and lanes; the number of houses amounts to 3,800, besides public buildings.

The origin of Strasburg can be traced to the most ancient times; the ancient Celts may have lived here even long before the birth of Christ; these were superseded by the Romans, who thought the site of the place important enough to fortify it. Thus *Argentoratum* arose; which, however, was desolated in the fifth century by the invading barbarians, but rebuilt by the Franks in the sixth century, and from that period called *Stratoburgen*. The town has since been enlarged repeatedly, and surrounded with strong walls and towers; these, however, from the middle of the sixteenth century, were gradually superseded by the

present fortifications. Louis XIV. ordered this town, which belonged to the German empire, to be taken in 1681, in the midst of a profound peace, though it preserved, by capitulation, many of its ancient rights and privileges. Since that time its fortifications have been considerably enlarged, especially by Vauban, who, in 1682, strengthened the works by adding a pentagonal citadel, which extends to the very bank of the Rhine, and renders Strasburg one of the strongest fortresses in France. In the time of Napoleon, the fortified village of Kehl, on the right bank of the Rhine, was connected with these works; but they have been demolished, and the village has been restored to Baden. Strasburg is defended by a numerous garrison, which even in time of peace amounts to six thousand men.

The principal object of curiosity in Strasburg is the cathedral. The first minster was built by King Ludwig (Louis) about 510. Charles the Great added a choir. In 1007 the building was reduced to ashes by lightning. In 1015, Bishop Werner, of the House of Hapsburg, laid the foundation for a new minster, which was finished in 1275. In 1276, the steeple was begun, and finished in 1439. What renders this building particularly remarkable is, its being surpassed in height by the largest Egyptian pyramid only by twenty-five feet, and it has not its equal in Europe. The three western portals, whose sculptures were effaced in the time of terrorism (1793), are now restored, after the old models; the large window-rose of coloured glass over the portal, together with other paintings on glass; the beautiful font of 1453, and the pulpit of 1486; the high and massy columns of the inside; the large choir with the high altar, and beneath it the holy sepulchre; the tombs of John

Geiler of Kaiserberg, of Bishop Conrad II., of the family of Lichtenberg, who began building the minster; the tomb of John Moentelin, the first printer of Strasburg; the tombs of Erwin the architect, and his son. The entire height of this building, from the floor to the spire, rises to 437½ French feet, the internal length to 355, the breadth to 132. The dome of St. Peter's, at Rome, is from six to seven feet lower.

The mechanical clock, lately repaired and beautified, is now an additional attraction to visit the cathedral. Strangers should make it a point to place themselves in view of it a little before twelve o'clock, as at that period the figure of Death strikes the hour; the twelve Apostles pass in review before the spectator, and a large cock, perched near the top, crows three times; the beadle strikes the flags three times, and the people must leave the cathedral. A little stone figure in the left hand corner represents the architect of the minster, Erwin of Steinbach, contemplating his own work.

You may, with ease, mount to the platform of the steeple, without running any danger, from whence there is a most delightful prospect. A telegraph is placed on the roof, above the choir.

The *Church of St. Thomas* contains the magnificent tomb of Marshal Sachs, executed in marble by Pigal; and the plain, though beautiful, monument of Schoepflin, by Pertois, which his sister had caused to be placed there; as also the monuments of Oberlin and Koch, executed by Ohmacht's masterly chisel. There are some incorruptible corpses in a vault of this church. The Neue, or Predigerkirche, built by the Dominicans in 1254, and in 1681 given to the Lutherans, in lieu of the minster. In the wall is the monument of Tauler (1361), and

in the church is the fine monument of Blessig; the remains of Death's Dance of the 15th century was lately discovered in this church. The *Wilhelmer Kirche* (William's church) where the monuments of Philip and Ulrich von Woerth, two landgraves of Alsace (in 1322 and 1324), and of Woelfelin, of Ruffach, may be seen in the choir of the church. The Royal Palace, on the south side of the minster, formerly the episcopal palace, which the town purchased in the beginning of the revolution, and afterwards (1806) made a present of to Napoleon. After the expulsion of the emperor, the king took possession of it again, and assigned it as a residence. The theatre, a magnificent building, at the extremity of the beautiful promenade le Broglie. The entrance is adorned with six Ionian columns, over which the muses are placed. The public library, near the new church. A collection of ancient coins, found in the country, is connected with it. There is also an observatory contiguous to it, and opposite the academy lies the botanical garden.

The *Hôtel de Ville* contains a collection of paintings and sculpture, but as I do not *pretend* to be a judge of everything from a cathedral to a roast frog, I leave travellers to decide for themselves as to their merit.

A *Monument to Guttemberg* stands in the *Marché aux Herbes*, and a Monument to the memory of General Kleber has been erected in the place named after that General.

Booksellers. Messrs Schmade and Grucker, No. 6, Arcades, keep an assortment of guides, panoramas, maps, &c., for the use of travellers.

Fancy Repository. Bernard Simon and Co., Place Guttemberg, have on sale a large assortment of various fancy articles, writing paper, al-

bums, bronze figures, drawing materials, &c.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the trains from Manheim and Basle; fare from Kehl, 1 fr. 25 c.; to and from the Basle station, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; to and from steam packets, 1 fr.; the above fares include luggage.

The *Post Office* is open from seven in the morning till six in the evening. Letters for England, *viâ* Paris, may be posted till three o'clock.

The *Passport Office* is in Rue Bulée, No. 5, near the Government house, in Place Maire. It is open for the recovery of passports (which are taken away on entering the town) from nine till four, and from six till seven in the evening.

The *Theatre*, open twice a week; first places, 3 f. 30 c.; second places, 2 f. 20 c.; pit, 1 f. 10 c.; open at six, commence at half past six.

Coffee Houses. The best are in the Place Maire.

Strasburg being a fortified town, the gates are shut at ten o'clock.

Strasburg is celebrated for *Pâtes aux foies gras* made of goose liver.

Steamers descend the Rhine from Strasburg to Cologne in one day; one day from Mayence to Wesel or Nymegen; and early the third day reach Rotterdam.

Diligences to Paris through Nancy,

by the messageries royales every afternoon at a quarter before four, in fifty to sixty hours; by the messageries generales at the same hour, in fifty to sixty hours; by the messageries Henry, Place Kleber, at three a.m., in fifty to sixty hours; fares by the messageries royales and generales coupeé, 65 frs.; interieur, 58 frs.; rotonde, 50 frs.

Paris, through Metz,

by the messageries generales, every

even day of the month in June, at ten o'clock a. m., from sixty to seventy hours; by the messageries royales, every odd day of the month in June, at ten o'clock a.m.; by the messageries Lipmann, Braun, and Co., Place Kléber, every day at eleven o'clock a.m.

In taking places for Paris it is necessary to have a guarantee that you retain your place the entire way, but the best plan is to take the place to *Nancy only*.

Malle Post to Paris in thirty-three hours; fare, 82 frs. 65 c.

ROUTE 36. RAILROAD.

STRASBURG TO BASLE.

Travellers proceeding direct by the railway to Switzerland from Germany, may have their luggage plombé and transferred at once to the station, where it may remain, under the proper authorities. Trains four times a day in five hours; fares, first class, 14 f. 25 c.; second class, 10 f. 80 c.; third class, 7 f. 30 c.; children under seven years of age travel free.

Carriages, all expenses included, from Strasburg to Basle, 50 f.

N.B. Travellers should always take the first, smoking being allowed in the second class carriages.

From the first of June the trains leave at six, half-past nine, twelve, and half-past four; the last train in four hours and twenty-five minutes, the two first in five hours, the third in six hours, stopping at all the stations, twenty-nine in number, the principal of which are—

	Kilom.
Benfeld	24½
Schlestadt	16½
Colmar	22
Mulhouse	43
St. Louis (Basle)	28

Kilom 184

Forty kilomètres is exactly twenty-five English miles; thus 134 will be eighty-four.

Benfeld.—Population, 2,500 souls.

During 140 years, this small town was the theatre and the cause of wars between the bishops of Strasburg, the citizens, and the lords. In 1444, it sustained a vigorous siege against the Armagnacs. In 1623, and in 1650, it was taken by the Swedes, who restored it to the Bishop of Strasburg.

At a short distance from Benfeld, on the banks of the Ill, exists a hamlet of illustrious and ancient origin; its name is Ell; it stands on the great Roman road which crossed Alsacia, and was formerly known as the great city of Helvetus. Saint Materne, the first apostle of Alsacia, came there to preach Christianity.

Benfeld is the point from which those who wish to visit the castles which still exist in the neighbourhood of Barr should start. That of Landsberg, built in the thirteenth century, stands upon a lofty peak, which commands a considerable part of Lower Alsacia.

In the vicinity of this castle are still to be seen some well-preserved vestiges of the Pagan wall, and in following its outline the visitor is conducted to Saint Odile. Birkenfeld is of less consequence than the Landsberg. The castle of Spesbourg is a magnificent enclosure, the ruins of which present a most imposing appearance.

The ruins of Girsperg strike the mind with a strange astonishment; one is at a loss to understand how this eagle's nest could have ever been inhabited by human beings, and one is tempted to believe that the rock on which it stands was hewn perpendicularly after the completion of the castle, in order to render its future access impossible, save to the feathered inhabitants of the air.

At a short distance from Ribeauvillé stands the chapel of Dussenbach, in which the festivals of the musicians of the whole of Alsacia are held.

On penetrating a little into the mountains, the tourist again comes upon the traces of the Pagan wall, that gigantic fortification which appears to have protected the whole line of the Vosges.

Colmar (*Hotel d'Europe*, near the station) is the chief town of the department of the Upper Rhine. This town was originally, it is said, merely a royal farm; it became a village under Charlemagne, and it was not till 1220, that the Emperor Frederick II. raised it into a town, and gave it rights as such. It was then surrounded by a wall flanked with towers. Colmar was raised to the rank of an imperial town, but it was not till the sixteenth century that it was surrounded with fortifications of any consequence. In 1632, the Swedes, to whom the victory of Leipzig had opened the gates of Germany, showed themselves before Colmar, led by Gustavus de Horn, one of the generals of Gustavus Adolphus; the town sustained a siege fertile in incidents, in which the townsmen played an active part, and capitulated in opposition to the governor. Louis XIV. caused the fortifications to be razed in 1673; in 1697 it was definitely ceded to France by the treaty of Riswick.

Among the remarkable buildings are, the church of the Dominicans, to be admired from the beauty of its nave; a fine public walk and town-hall; Colmar also possesses a library and several scientific establishments.

The town is charmingly situated on leaving it one enters the valley of Munster, one of the richest in the Vosges. Turckheim, whose fields have been rendered celebrated by Turenne, is reached in a few minutes. From Colmar one perceives the castles of Hoh-Landsberg

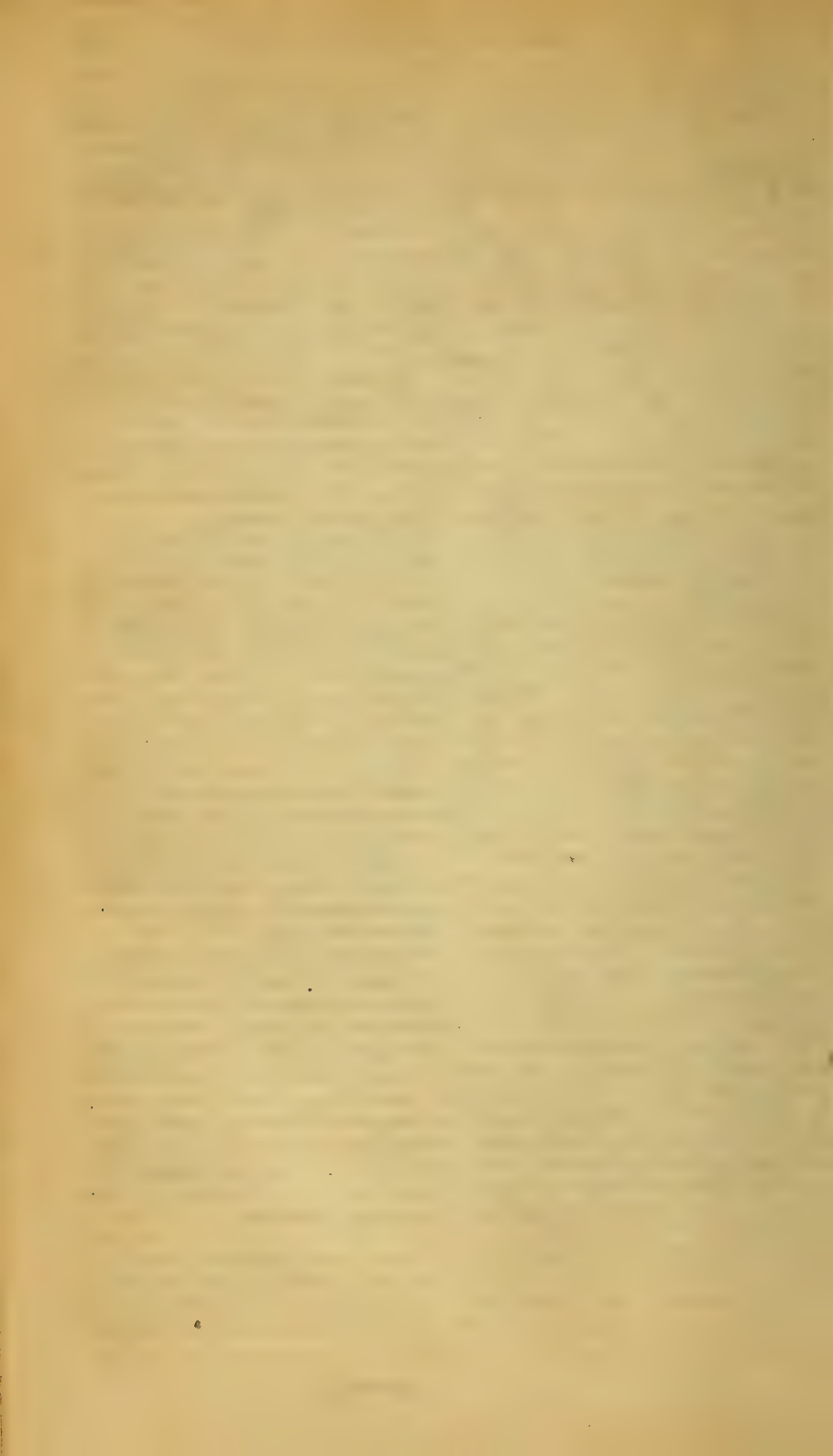
and Plixbourg, and the priory of Trois-Epis, which are easily reached. The Hoh-Landsberg, the origin of which, like that of the greater number of the fortresses of the Vosges, is buried in obscurity,

Mulhouse. — Population, 20,129 inhabitants. It suffered much from the tyranny of the landgraves, the lawyers and prefects of Alsacia. The continual attacks directed against it, forced it to ally itself with the Swiss cantons. It only owed its independence in a special manner to the Protestant cantons, and it is since its incorporation with the Swiss cantons, that it contrived to enjoy peace and tranquillity in the midst of the wars of Germany.

Mulhouse is principally worthy of notice for its rich manufactories, and the extraordinary spread of its trade within a few years. It is now one of the most important manufacturing towns in all France. The external appearance of Mulhouse is undergoing improvement every day, and there is now a superb new quarter, which may be said to have formed an entirely new town. When the traveller has inspected the manufactories, there remains very little else to attract attention. He should, however, visit the town-hall and St. Stephen's church, nor should he neglect to see the fine galleries of the Society of Industry.

Omnibuses attend the arrival of the trains, to convey travellers to the various hotels. Fare for each passenger, $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., including luggage.

St. Louis. This is the frontier between France and Switzerland. A short delay takes place here, coming from Strasburg, but *no examination* of either luggage or passports; but on entering France from Switzerland, the luggage is all opened and examined.



HAND-BOOK FOR CENTRAL EUROPE,

OR

GUIDE-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS.

PART IV. SWITZERLAND.

N.B.—For the convenience of travellers, either on foot or otherwise, Switzerland has been divided into Five Journeys, each forming a distinct tour, any one of which may be omitted without any derangement of the others.

BASLE.

Hotels. Trois Rois, a new house, overlooking the Rhine, well arranged and splendidly fitted up, and contains 10 saloons, 200 bedrooms, reading room, and a chapel for English divine service. The charges are: plain breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; table d'hôte, at one o'clock, 3 fr.; at five, 4 fr., wine included. Mr Senn, the proprietor, receives boarders during the winter on moderate terms.

H. du Sauvage, a very good second-rate house, clean and moderate, and civil people. Charges: beds, 1 to 2 frs.; plain breakfast, 1 fr.; dinner at table d'hôte, 3 frs., including wine.

Travellers arriving from the interior of Switzerland to take the early train to Strasburg, will find at the above house breakfast ready at half past four in the morning.

Crown Hotel, facing the bridge, and overlooking the Rhine. Beds, 1 fr. to 1 fr. 50 c.; plain breakfast, 1 fr.; table d'hôte, at half-past twelve, 3 fr.; private dinner in saloon, 4 frs.; in private apartments, 5 frs.

Cigogne, Tete d'Or, &c., &c.

Basle or Bâle.—The origin of this large and much improved town

is little known; some curiously preserved monuments would lead one to suppose that it existed as early as the fourth century.

Nevertheless, its increase and prosperity only date from the period which declared it a free town, and thanks to its position on the Rhine, that sole channel of commercial communication of the time, it became, in a few years, like Cologne and the Hanse towns, rich and flourishing. Bâle, under the sway of its bishops, was the theatre and the object of several bloody wars—during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries in particular—and enjoyed very brief intervals of repose. To the war which decimated the population, succeeded a plague which fell so cruelly on the town, that only three families, as it is said, were spared by it. An earthquake followed close upon these terrible scourges, and completed the ruin of this unfortunate city.

In 1431, Basle had, nevertheless, regained some portion of its former size and importance, so much so, that it was chosen as the seat of the celebrated council which bears its name. It was during the sittings of this council, that the Duke

of Savoy, Amedeus VIII. was elected pope under the name of Felix V.

The town of Basle welcomed religious reform with less ardour than Strasburg; nevertheless, in a few years the doctrines of Luther predominated there, and Basle, by changing its religion and constitution, plunged itself anew in the quarrels which the Swiss cantons and the Germanic provinces had to sustain.

From the thirty years' war till 1702, Basle remained in peace; in 1798 the town was once more the seat of war; the French took military possession of it. In 1813 it was similarly occupied by the allied armies, who passed the Rhine at that point to enter France.

From that time till the present, in common with the rest of Europe, it has enjoyed repose.

The present population is about 25,000, the majority of whom are Protestants. It is built on both sides of the Rhine, which here becomes a large river. The two parts of the city are joined by a bridge, six hundred feet in length, half of which is supported on brickwork, the other half is entirely wood: a new bridge is spoken of. The old tower with the droll head and moving tongue has been removed these three years.

The *Cathedral*, built in the time of Henry II, is considered the oldest church in Switzerland; it is composed of a reddish stone, and looks as if it was occasionally daubed over with red paint. Altogether it is an odd-looking building; the towers are odd, one being shorter than the other; there is an odd bell hanging outside; and the figures around the top are very odd. The organ is decorated with some pictures by Holbein, and the pulpit and choir are adorned with some curious sculpture. A great number of tombs of illustrious

persons are contained within this cathedral,—in particular that of Erasmus, with an eloquent epitaph by his friend Ammerbach. Here also is interred Anne, wife of the Emperor Rodolph, of Habsburgh. The hall wherein the council of Basle was held is contiguous to the church, and retains its original form. Of the furniture, the wooden benches of the fathers alone remain. On one of the wooden pulpits is a profile of Erasmus, which is considered a striking resemblance.

The *Town Hall* was built upwards of three hundred years ago; it was repaired in 1825, and now presents a very respectable appearance. It is embellished with painted glass. In the court is a brass statue of Munatius Plancus, a Roman general under Augustus. On the top of the staircase are frescoes. The several paintings in the principal apartment are by Holbein.

The *Arsenal*, containing, among other curiosities, the armour of Charles the Bold, of Burgundy.

The *University* and its library, wherein is deposited that of Erasmus, contains more than thirty-six thousand volumes, and is particularly rich in ancient literature and Greek manuscripts. Here also are twelve volumes of original acts of the council of Basle, and two containing the autograph correspondence of several reformers and learned Swiss of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries; a great collection of medals and other Roman antiquities, found at Augst, twelve thousand impressions of Roman medals, a cabinet of natural history, engravings, maps, drawings, and paintings, by Holbein, &c. The library also contains the portrait of Erasmus, by Holbein, a copy of his 'Eulogy on Folly,' with illustrations by the same artist, his

will, writing - desk, seal, and pen.

Among the principal curiosities is a complete copy of the 'Biblia Pauperum,' with forty figures engraved in wood. Three fragments of the celebrated 'Todtentanz, or Dance of Death' (which some ascribe to a pupil of Holbein, others to his master, John Cluber), are here preserved. The entire piece formerly existed on a wall of the cemetery of the Dominicans, but was in 1803 destroyed. Other fragments may be seen at the houses of curious collectors.

The *Post office* is open very early in the morning. Letters are despatched by the railway to Strasbourg, and thence by Paris to England every day.

Booksellers. There are two respectable establishments in Basle, Mr Waltz and Mr Schweighauser.

The *Promenades* are, the cathedral pfalz, which commands an extensive view; St Peter's square; the bridge across the Rhine, the garden Forcard, in which is the tomb of Madame Forcard; indeed, the environs afford many pretty walks particularly along the banks of the Rhine.

Diligences to Schaffhausen every evening, at half-past seven, in twelve hours; fare, 13 frs., French.

To Zürich, every morning, at half-past eight, and six in the evening, in ten hours; fares, coupeé, 13 frs.; interieur, 10½ frs.; rotonde, 8 frs.

To Berne, by Munster-thal and Bienne every morning at five, and afternoon at half-past two, in fourteen hours.

To Berne, by Soleure, every evening at half past five, in eleven hours; fares, both routes, 16 frs., coupeé, interieur, 13 frs.

To Lucerne, at seven in the morning, and half-past four in the afternoon, in twelve hours; fares, coupeé, 16 frs.; interieur, 13 frs.

Basle is distant from

	Swiss leagues.
Schaffhausen	17½
Berne, by Solothurn	18½
Ditto, by Moutiers	22½
Geneva, by Lausanne	44½
Lucerne	19
Zurich	16
Soleure	12

Environs.

Arlesheim is situated one league and a half from Basle. Here may be seen the finest English garden in Switzerland, and the ruins of the castle of Birseck.

Dornach.—The battle field of Dornach, in the canton of Solothurn, is only a short distance beyond Arlesheim, between it and the burgh of Dornach, which is situated on the Birs, and contains a good inn and a Capuchin convent. The battle took place during the war of Suabia, on the 22nd July, 1499. An ossuary, which belongs to the convent, recalls the memorable day wherein the Swiss confederates obtained a decisive victory. Near the burgh is the village of Dornach Brugg, in the church of which repose the ashes of Maupertuis; but the sepulchral stone is no longer extant. The ruins of the castle and the Scharthenflue command fine prospects.

St Jakob. About half a league from Basle are the hospital and cemetery of St Jakob, which have been rendered remarkable as the scene of a battle in 1444, wherein one thousand six hundred Swiss confederates long withstood forty thousand French, but were at length overpowered by numbers. On this spot took place, in August 1844, the centenary celebration of this battle, by the grand federal meeting of the members of the clubs of the twenty-two cantons; the number of persons said to have been collected on the occasion were so numerous, and accommodation so scarce, that half the people slept on the battle field.

ROUTE 37.

BASLE TO ZURICH.

16 stunden or leagues; 48 E. miles.

Private and return carriages are to be met with at the principal inns.

The voiturier requires one day and a half, and will charge a party 60 French frs. A return, i.e. a bonâ-fide return, will be glad to take 30 frs ; but the return system being the most popular mode of conveyance, and travellers being always on the look out for the same, the roguish chaps call themselves returns, but have the impudence to demand the full fare, to any given place and back.

	Leagues.
Augst - - - - -	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rheinfelden - - - - -	2
Stein - - - - -	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Frick - - - - -	1
Brugg - - - - -	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Baden - - - - -	2
Zurich - - - - -	4
	<hr/>
	16 $\frac{3}{4}$

The road to Zurich is the same on the Swiss side as to Schaffhausen as far as Stein. The inns at all the towns, with the exception of those at Baden, are of the most common place description. Travellers en voiturier should start early, and make Baden their resting place for the night. The first village after leaving Basle is *Augst*, occupying the site of an old Roman city. Relics of antiquity are constantly being discovered in the town and neighbourhood; in a garden on the left of the road as you pass from Basle, several Roman monuments have been erected. The most interesting antiquities which have been found here consist of the remains of an aqueduct, a bath, a mosaic pavement of about eight or nine feet, a sarcophagus of red stone, ruins of walls, columns, aqueducts, and ornaments in bronze, marble tables, gold and silver medals. Part of these are in the library of Basle; the principal curiosities on the spot are the ruins of

a theatre and of a temple. Beautiful promenades have been made over the ruins of the theatre. The road from Augst to Rhinefelden is along the southern banks of the Rhine.

Rhinefelden is one of the forest towns, containing 1,436 inhabitants, and is situated on the left bank of the Rhine, six leagues from Basle, in the Frick-thal, in the canton of Aargovia. It has a large wooden bridge over the Rhine, which is divided by the ruins of an ancient castle, built on a rock in the middle of the river.

Stein. At this town the road divides: that on the right leads to Schaffhausen (Route 40); the road to Zurich leads through *Frick*, a straggling village with two bad inns. The *Ange* is the best.

Frick-thal, a valley situated between the Jura and the Rhine, formerly made part of Anterior Austria. In 1801 it was ceded to France, by virtue of the treaty of Lunéville, and united to Switzerland in the following year. At last, in 1803, it was embodied with the canton of Aargovia. This country, which contains nearly 10 11-16ths square leagues, has a population of 30,000 souls. Agriculture and the spinning of cotton are the chief occupations of the inhabitants; corn and wine their principal trade.

Soon after leaving Frick, get a fine view of the Oberland Alps and the Aar. The scenery is lovely in every direction as we descend to

Brugg. The *Maison Rouge* is the only inn here fit to enter. This is not a walled town, notwithstanding the respectable authority, the *Red Mask*; but it can boast of a gate way. At

Windisch, not very miserable-looking, there are two large cotton manufactories, and a neat iron bridge across the Aar.

A league from Windisch are the baths of *Schinznach*, situated in the canton of Aargovia, at the foot of

the *Wülpsberg*, on the right bank of the *Aar*, on the road from Bruck to Lenzbourg and Aarau, as celebrated as those of Baden, and perhaps more frequented. The situation is very pleasant, and they have more conveniences. The heat of the waters is twenty-five degrees Reaumur. These baths are strongly recommended in all cases of eruptions and wounds. The smell of the hepatic gas being so excessively strong as not to be endured, the baths are kept at a hundred yards distance from the dwelling-houses. Surrounded by a flat country, the invalids may ride in their carriages on every side.

Above Schinznach, on the height, is the ancient castle of *Habsbourg*, celebrated for having given birth to the house of Austria. Only one tower of it remains, in which the inhabitants of Bern keep a man to give alarm in case of fire in the vicinity.

Baden. Inns. A large building, just outside the clock tower gate, has just been opened under the name of *Schlossberg*. Within the gate are the *Lion* and *Balance*, neither very good, though the *Red Mask* says, "They will suit those who do not wish to cross the water, where the best hotels are." Now it fortunately happens for those who do not like the most ordinary fare, that the best hotels are on the same side of the water as the *Balance* and *Lion* hotels, but a quarter of a mile further up the river. Inns and bath-houses are—the *Feihof*, beautifully situated on the banks of the *Limmat*, an extensive establishment, containing sixty bed-rooms and twenty-two bath-rooms; the *Limmat Hof*, *Corb au*, *Lion*, *Stadthof*, &c.

The town and baths of Baden are situated in a defile on the borders of the *Limmat*, along the banks of which and in the neighbourhood are some delightful walks; and although the accommodations here

are very good and reasonable, few persons visit these baths except the natives; and yet, if we believe the report of the medical men who have written on the properties of the waters, Baden possesses as many healing qualities as her more frequented and fashionable rivals.

Baden existed in the time of the Romans. Tacitus tells us that Baden was a place much frequented on account of its agreeable and salubrious baths. However, they never were more flourishing than during the fifteenth century, especially whilst the council of Constance was assembled. The heat of the waters, which are sulphurous, is from thirty-seven to thirty-eight degrees above zero of Reaumur; they are said to be very efficacious in rheumatism. The principal buildings are the town-hall, where the confederates formerly held their diets; the two convents at the gates of the town; the hospital; and the house of correction of the canton of Aargovia. There are to be found several antiquities, some inscriptions, a column with a figure of Isis, which is placed in the middle of the bath of St Vêrène; a mile-stone below the new castle, near the road, and the remains of a causeway in a wood near the village of Klingnau. On the top of one of the hills, overlooking the town, stand the ruins of a citadel destroyed some hundred and fifty years ago. There is a curious clock and sun-dial in the tower above the entrance-gate, coming from Basle. The following agreeable walks and prospects of the neighbourhood deserve notice: the Hermitage; the Bauerngut; the ruins of the old castle; the eminence above the Teufelskeller, and the hills of Hertenstein and Martinsberg. Lodgings may also be procured at the baths, but they did not appear to be very plentiful or very good.

Zurich described in p. 249.

ROUTE 38.

BASLE TO BERN, BY BIENNE,
AARBERG, ETC.

23½ Swiss stunden or leagues, 70 E. miles.

Diligences twice a day — one by the Munster-thal, and Bienne; the other by Solœur. The former is in correspondence with the steamer which traverses the lake of Bienne and Neufchatel, the quickest and most direct way either to Geneva or Lausanne. Voiturier, two days, 80 francs; return, 50 francs.

	Leagues.
Lauffan - - - -	4½
Solhiere - - - -	2½
Courrendelin - - -	1½
Montiers - - - -	2
Tavenne - - - -	3½
Soncebox - - - -	1
Bienne - - - -	3
Aarberg - - - -	2
Bern - - - -	4
	<hr/>
	23½

The principal places in this route are described elsewhere.

St Jacob and *Dornach*, at page 231; *Pierre Pertuis*, route 52; Bienne and Aarburg, at route 52; Bern, at route 51.

FIRST JOURNEY.

ROUTE 39.

BASLE TO SCHAFFHAUSEN.

Schaffhausen and the Fall of the Rhine, Constance and its Lake, Baths of Pfeffers, Wallenstadt, Rapperschwyl and Zürich.

Basle to Rhinefelden - - -	3	hours.
Rhinefelden to Stein - - -	2½	"
Stein to Laufenburg - - -	1½	"
Laufenburg to Waldshut - -	3	"
Waldshut to Newkirck - - -	6	"
Newkirck to Schaffhausen - -	2	"

Hours, 17½

N.B Each hour is considered about three English miles, or a Swiss league. A carriage or dili-

gence is supposed to travel at the rate of two leagues in the hour. Thus, to go from Basle to Schaffhausen, would occupy about nine hours, independent of stoppages. To walk the same distance would take eighteen hours; which, including stoppages would be full employment for two days.

Augst and *Rhinefelden* described in route 37.

Laufenberg. — A town on the Rhine, containing a population of 12,690 inhabitants. There are more than thirty churches and chapels, principally Catholic. The river here forms a cascade, so rapid, that it is only by the assistance of ropes that boats can pass. Several years ago lord Montague perished here, by neglecting to use the necessary precautions. The bridge, which is very ancient, is supported by three stone pillars, of a considerable height. The ruins of the castle of Habsburg destroyed during the thirty years' war, is in the neighbourhood.

Waldshut is also one of the forest towns, indeed a great part of the road from Basle to Schaffhausen forms part of the celebrated Black Forest, woody and very wild. The journey may be performed in one day, provided that travellers do not allow the coachman to make too long halts. It is essentially necessary occasionally to jog his memory to jog on with his horses. Those, however, who break into the second day, should visit the falls of the Rhine before they go to Schaffhausen.

I formerly recommended travellers to proceed at once to Schaffhausen, and to make an excursion to the Falls, as but poor accommodation was to be had at the latter; since 1842, however, a new and large hotel (*the Weber*) has been erected close to the Fall, possessing excellent accommodation: charges, breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; dinner at one, 3

frs., with wine; at five o'clock, 4 frs., wine included.

There is a smaller inn, called the *Rhinefelden*, said to be very good and moderate.

Fall of the Rhine.

To view this famous cataract in perfection, the traveller should proceed, in the first place, to a little rustic seat exactly in front; then proceed to the tower, or castle of Worth, in which is the *camera obscura*. This really should not be omitted; it is a beautiful picture, and the illusion is completed by the distant roar of the fall. The charge for seeing this miniature waterfall is six batz, about nine-pence English. In the room where the camera is exhibited, are a great variety of articles for sale, such as brooches, rings, ear-rings, drops, &c., manufactured out of crystal, found (as stated by the vendor) in the neighbourhood, besides a great variety of views, &c., calculated to please the sight; and the room beneath contains a great number of little tables, on which will be served, in the shortest possible time, refreshments of every description. Previous to crossing from this spot to the opposite side, it will be necessary to make a bargain with the ferrymen: the usual fare for two persons to cross and return, not detaining the boat more than half an hour, is about forty-eight kreutzers, or two francs. Having crossed the river to Laufen castle, ascending about half way, a bell handle will be perceived on the left hand; ring it, and descend again by another path to a door which will be opened in answer to the ring; this will conduct you to a little platform close to the cascade; here, enveloped in a waterproof cloak (not a Mackintosh), one may approach so close as to touch the spray, or if you prefer it, the spray will touch you. If the view from the opposite side be truly pic-

turesque, from hence it is grand and majestic. By ascending a little higher we have another view; and, finally, from the pavilion near the castle. From the window of this chamber we look down upon the falling river, and trace its progress. Between the slope of the castle and the opposite side, several fragments of rocks divide the river into five arms. The spectator, from the lower gallery, can only discover the three first rocks but at some distance the nearest is seen to emerge from the waves in the shape of a thin neck, surmounted by a large round head, covered with verdant saplings. In that part which forms the neck just mentioned, the violence of the current has made an oval aperture, through which a torrent of foam rushes with uncommon fury. From twenty-five to thirty feet from this first rock stands the second, which is of a conic form; and a third, much larger, but not so high as the other two. The fourth rock, which stands between the third and the mills of Newhausen, can only be seen from the pavilion. The noise of this cataract, bursting from a height of between seventy and eighty feet, is so great in the month of June, when the water is high, as entirely to drown the voices of the spectators. The Fall of the Rhine should be visited in the morning, when the rays of the sun fall obliquely upon it, and add greatly to its magnificence; or in the evening by moonlight.

SCHAFFHAUSEN.

Inns. Faucon and Crown.

The Canton of Schaffhausen is one of the smallest in the Confederation; its surface does not cover more than eight geographical miles; the soil is fertile, the climate mild, and the canton comprises a variety of hill and dale, without high mountains, forming

some very pleasing scenery. The total number of inhabitants in the canton are estimated at 32,268, of which number 6,866 are inhabitants of Schaffhausen. The religion is chiefly the reformed. Throughout the canton the German language is spoken generally.

The town of Schaffhausen is situated on the northern bank of the Rhine. The buildings are old-fashioned and indifferent, most of them have the name of the inhabitant, the date of the building, and some device over the door, and some have the front painted all over. The streets are not very narrow, but they are ill-paved, with middle and cross kennels. The celebrated bridge over the Rhine, built in 1754, by Grubenman, a common carpenter, was entirely of timber, 365 English feet in length, and yet rested wholly on the two ends. It was destroyed by the French in 1798, by order of General Oudinot.

Schaffhausen was founded at a very early period. Its etymology, consisting of two German words, schiff, 'ship,' and haus, 'house,' bears testimony to its humble origin. In the eighth century Schaffhausen consisted of nothing more than a few storehouses, with perhaps some fishers' cottages annexed. These stores were built to receive goods conveyed along the Rhine, and thence transported by land to some distance below the cataract, where boats could not pass.

The Munster, the town-hall, the public library (which was considerably augmented by that of Müller the historian, in 1819, who was a native of this town), and the castle, are all worth seeing. The ancient towers and walls give the town a very picturesque appearance; in the arsenal are four field-pieces, given to the canton by Napoleon.

There is a pretty walk called the New Promenade, outside the gate leading to the Fall.

Carriages to the Falls of the Rhine for one or two persons, six francs; four or five persons, eight to ten francs.

Diligences to Zurich daily: fare, 6 francs, 6 batz; and to Constance three times a week, Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sundays, at seven in the morning; fare, 6 francs. Frankfort every evening at ten.

Steam Packets leave for Constance every day in six hours; fare, five francs; when the water is very high, the boats can only get up to Stein.

ROUTE 40.

SCHAFFHAUSEN TO CONSTANCE.

	hours.
Schaffhausen to Diessenhofen	2
Diessenhofen to Wagenhausen	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Wagenhausen to Burg	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Burg, opposite Stein, to Steckborn	2
Steckborn to Constance	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	8 $\frac{1}{4}$

The road from Schaffhausen to Constance is excellent, and the views beautifully picturesque. Stein, which is situated on the northern bank of the Rhine, lies a short distance out of the direct road. Its site was once occupied by the Roman fortress of Ganodurum, which was destroyed by the Allemans. In 1005 an abbey was founded here, which was dedicated to St George. In the middle ages this town was under the dominion of the house of Hohenklingen. The ruins of their ancient castles of Klingen and Steinerklingen are still remaining; the former on a hill above the town, the latter opposite to it, on the left bank of the Rhine. Near these castles are fine points of view. In the quarry of Oeningen, situated in the German territory, not far from Stein, are curious petrifications. The environs

of the town contain many traces of Roman antiquities.

From Steckborn to Manenboch the road runs along the edge of the lake; on the right, above the last-named town, is the castle of Wolfberg; from this spot the view is really enchanting, rich in natural beauties—the Rhine, two lakes, the island of Reichenau; the towns of Constance, Moersbourg, Frederickshafen, Lindau, Bregentz, terminated by the Tyrol and Appenzell mountains; those who neglect this route certainly lose a great treat.

CONSTANCE.

Inns. Aigle d'Or and Brochet. This is a delightfully situated town, ceded to the grand duchy of Baden by the peace of Presbourg in 1805, though, looking at its situation on the map, it would appear to belong to and form part of the canton of Thurgau. At one period it contained 36,000 inhabitants; at the present time its population does not exceed 7,000; many of the buildings are, consequently, wholly or in part unoccupied. There are also several convents, either uninhabited or converted into other uses. Latterly, however, several manufactories have been established; at the present time there are three silk and two cotton manufactories. The public buildings in Constance have undergone a great change; the once ancient episcopal palace is now a modern building; the ground-floor is occupied as a casino, the first floor as a museum. The Dominican convent is converted into a cotton manufactory, and the celebrated council-house is now used as a custom-house. The top of the cathedral is used as a fire look-out; the bells which formerly hung in the tower are converted into a statue of the Virgin and Child, and placed on the top of a pillar in the cathedral yard. But

the chief lion is the council-hall, wherein are to be seen the relics of antiquity. The hall is a large barrack looking place, nearly 200 feet long, by 95 wide; at the farther end is partitioned off a corner of the said large hall, in which is gathered the most strange collection of antiquities I ever remember to have seen huddled together. In one corner are two pieces of board, nailed together, painted to represent stone-work; a door and small window, taken, it is said, from the true cell in the convent of the Dominicans; this represents the cell wherein Huss was confined previous to his death. Then there are wax figures, stone figures, marble figures, and wood figures, bricks and chairs, stained glass, stained carpets, stained tapestry: the inhabitants do say that the little showman has the veritable Jacob's ladder, and a piece of Helen's chemise; but as they are only brought out on special occasions, I did not see them. One franc is charged for seeing all these sights, reading all the labels, and writing all your names in a book, kept to prove, I suppose, how many francs the little man receives in the course of the year; seriously, it is a curious collection, and worth the money. The *private collection* of antiquities and painted glass, belonging to Mr Vincent, is also worthy a visit. It is only necessary to send a polite message to the proprietor, who will with great promptitude and civility, attend to the wish of strangers. This collection, entirely the result of Mr Vincent's persevering research, has been brought together at a great expense; the specimens of painted glass, some of which are five hundred years old, are really beautiful; and the selection and arrangement of the whole, reflects the greatest credit on the taste and judgment of the proprietor (Mr Vincent), who, with his brother,

was the first to ascend Mont Rosa. There is also in the town a collection of historical paintings, executed by Mademoiselle Ellenricder. An hour or two may be pleasantly passed away in the inspection of these interesting pictures.

In the Cathedral is a bronze bas-relief in the floor, of the English bishop Hallun, dated 1524; the spot is also pointed out where Huss stood while receiving his sentence. The sacristy is rich with the paraphernalia formerly used by the bishop and priests; silver-gilt candlesticks of immense weight, and the figure of the Virgin, weighing fifty-six pounds; the crown of which is composed of precious stones; a figure of our Saviour, in silver; a shrine, in which is a bone of St Sebastian, and the point of the veritable arrow which killed him.

The mills on the bridge, turned by the Rhine, are curious.

Diligences leave Constance for Zurich every morning at nine o'clock; fare, four florins twenty-four kreutzers; Schaffhausen, three times a week; fare, three florins; diligences also daily to Stuttgart, Carlsruhe, and Strasburg. Post-horses may be had here to proceed to Coire, and from thence over the Splügen.

Steam Packets are now plying to all parts of the Lake of Constance, and to Schaffhausen. The first steam-boat employed in Switzerland was built in the dock at Constance, and launched in 1817. The fare from Constance to Rorschach is three francs in the best cabin; the time occupied is about four hours, and the boats generally leave in the middle of the day.

Money is reckoned here by angsters, kreutzers, and florins. 4 angsters is 1 kreutzer, 28 kreutzers 1 franc, 60 kreutzers 1 florin, 1 florin 2 francs 15 centimes, 20 francs 9 florins.

The Lake of Constance

Is about eighteen leagues in length by five in breadth; it consists of two parts—the lower part being called the Lake of Zell; it washes the shores of no less than six sovereignties, Thurgovia, St Gall, Austria, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and Baden. The Rhine, which enters it at Alt-Rhine, is the most considerable of its tributary streams. In addition to Constance there are several other important places on the German side; for instance, Bregetz, Lindau, a town and island, Bucchorn, Mörsburg, and Ueberlingen. The shores of this lake are beautifully cultivated, principally with vines; it abounds with excellent fish, especially two kinds of trout, called here *felchen*, and *goengelfisch* or *gang fish*. The different species of fish amount to twenty-six; they are very shy of being caught; a friend and myself spent two or three hours trying to catch some of the rogues, but they did not even favour us with a nibble; boats may be hired at one franc an hour, with the use of tackle.

Excursions from Constance.

The monasteries of Kreuzlingen and Münsterlingen, on the road to St Gall, will form objects of agreeable excursions for those who do not intend to depart from Constance by that direction.

Richenau. The island of Richenau, in the Lake of Zell, is almost entirely covered with vineyards, which produce excellent wines, especially those known by the name of Schleithemer. It contains three villages and a Benedictine abbey. In the eleventh century the count of Veringen, a monk of this abbey, translated the works of Aristotle, with the assistance of the Arabic versions. The emperor, Charles the Large,

is buried in this abbey, where he closed his days in indigence. The most elevated part of the island, which is marked by a cross, commands a magnificent view.

Meinau. The island of Meinau, in the Lake of Constance, was formerly a possession of the Knights of Malta. It rises into the form of a hill, and is entirely covered with vineyards, orchards, fields, or gardens. The most elevated point is occupied by the castle. St Loretto may be visited on the way from Constance to this place.

Gottlieben. The handsome little burgh of Gottlieben is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the Lake of Zell, within a short distance of Constance. It serves as a depository for the merchandize transported from Lindau, in the kingdom of Bavaria, to the northern and central part of Switzerland. John Huss was for some time confined in the castle of Gottlieben, at the time of the Council of Constance, as was also Pope John XXIII.

Those who do not choose to follow my route through the cantons of St Gall and Appenzel, may proceed direct to Zurich, and continue with Journey the Second, or may go from St Gall to Zurich, by Herisaw and Rapperschwyl; the distance is $11\frac{3}{4}$ leagues, through Frauenfield and Winterthur.

Frauenfield. The capital of the canton Thurgovia, containing a population of 1,250 inhabitants, was formerly the residence of the bailiffs of that canton; it is situated in a country where there are a number of low hills, and on an eminence above the Murg, a river which has its source in the mountains of Allman. It possesses only three streets, which are parallel and tolerably broad. Since the great conflagration, in or about the year 1788, it has been completely rebuilt. Frauenfield was

the theatre of a sanguinary battle between the Swiss and Austrians on the 25th May, 1799. General Weber, who commanded the Swiss troops, was killed during the action; a monument to his memory was erected on the road to St Gall in 1834. The public buildings are, the Protestant church, the Roman Catholic church; the Town house, where the diet of the confederation assembled, previous to the year 1798; the old castle, situated on an eminence, formerly the residence of the bailiffs; the library, consisting of a small collection of books: and the Capuchin convent.

The environs of Frauenfield are agreeable, and abound with pleasing promenades and country-seats, together with some gentle elevations that command a view of the Alps.

Winterthur is the second town in the canton of Zurich, four leagues from that city. It is seated on the Eulach, in a romantic valley, and consists of two large parallel streets, intersected by six lateral ones. It owes its origin to certain establishments formed by the squires of the counts of Winterthur and Kyburg, and in particular to Count Hartman of Kyburg, who rendered it the capital of Thurgovia. Rodolph of Habsburg conferred many privileges upon the rising town, when Frederick, Duke of Austria, was put under the ban of the empire. The principal buildings and institutions are the church, the town house, the hospital, the college of gymnasium, the poor schools, the establishments for the relief of the poor, the orphan house, and the public library, which contains a number of Roman antiquities found in the neighbourhood, and several private collections.

The environs of Winterthur are very interesting. The village of

Ober Winterthur, on the road to Frauenfeld, about half a league from the town, is the site of the Vitodurum of the Romans. Here are still seen several remains of ancient buildings. The village of Kyburg, the ancient manorial residence of the powerful counts of that name, is on the south of Winterthur. The baths of Lörlibad are also at a short distance.

Three leagues from Winterthur is Andelfingen, whose castle, inhabited by the prefect, is a handsome building.

ROUTE 41.

CONSTANCE TO ST GALL.

Those only who have their own carriages would think of going by land from Constance to Rorschach, when they can go by steam-boats for three francs; the distance to the latter place is about eleven leagues. After leaving Constance we pass on the right the monasteries of Krewtzlingen and Munsterlingen, and the old town of Romishorn, with a castle. This town existed in the time of the Romans, who had a camp here. The next town is Arbon, known to the Romans by the name of Arbor Felix. This town is small, having only 886 inhabitants. The tower of the castle is of the architecture of the days of the Merovingian kings. Conradin, the last of the illustrious house of Hohenstaufen, resided here in 1266. Here also St Gall resided in retirement, for many years before his death.

Rorschach (Inn, Crown), a small pretty town in the canton of St Gall, containing 1,500 inhabitants. The port is the largest, the safest, and the most frequented of the lake, and the corn market is the most considerable in Switzerland: for most of the wheat consumed in the western and northern parts of

that country is brought from Suabia by the Lake of Constance. Upwards of 126,000 sacks of corn are imported annually. The parish church is a handsome edifice, and the tombs in the churchyard are tastefully, indeed expensively decorated. The bishop of St Gall has a residence in this delightful and clean little town. An immense quantity of muslin is manufactured and bleached by the inhabitants, who excel in printing cotton. The diligence from St Gall stops at the Crown inn. Landing from the steam boat, passports are demanded, but returned instant. Opposite Rorschach is Lindau; but no person should think of going there unless their passport is visé by the Austrian minister.

Pedestrians will at once decide to proceed to St Gall, a distance of two leagues and a half, all uphill. This little journey, from Rorschach to St Gall, was my first attempt at the walking system; no place could be better for the experiment; a gradual ascent until we reached a height of two thousand feet above the sea. The road is excellent, and may be walked in less time than the diligence takes to travel. Two diligences leave daily, at seven in the morning and six in the evening: fare, 40 kreutzers; as, however, there is nothing very particular to be seen at St Gall, and less at Appenzell, I would advise those who travel en voiture, and who do not intend to cross the mountains to Sennewald, to take the

Carriage road by Rheineck, a neat little town, beautifully situated, and from thence along the Rhinethal, or valley of the Rhine, to Ragatz. The Buchberg, and Watzershausen command fine views, and may be easily visited from Rheineck: thence, through Au, to Altstettin, Koblewies, to Sennewald. In the belfry of the church

of this last village may be seen, in a coffin with a glass lid, the body of Baron Hohensax, who was interred in the year 1596, and found, free from putrefaction, some years ago, when the church was repaired. Those who cross the mountain from the White Bath descend at Sennewald. The inn (the post) where the diligence from Coire to St Galls stops, is not a very stylish affair, but a good plain dinner may be had, and at a reasonable rate.

ROUTE 42.

ST GALL AND APPENZELL, TO PFEFFERS, FOR PEDESTRIANS.

St Gall.—Hotels. The *Brochet*, and *Cheval Blanc*: the first is the best; it is situated in the market place. Two table d'hôtes; one at half-past twelve, the second at half-past eight o'clock in the evening. There are diligences to Zurich every morning, at seven; there is no diligence from St Gall to Appenzell, but carriages and post-horses may be had to go round by Alt Slatter. Pedestrians should not attempt to cross the mountains to Appenzell without a guide.

The town of St Gall, capital of the county of the same name, is built on the small river Steinach, in a narrow but elevated valley. It contains several wide streets and public places, and is provided with a number of fountains, and is one of the most extensive commercial towns in Switzerland, and contains a number of manufactories.

The celebrated Abbey of St Gall was founded near the end of the seventh century, under the auspices of Pepin d'Heristall, mayor of the palace to the King of France, and Waldram, a descendant of Count Talto, who once held the office of King's Chamberlain. St Gall and St Magnoald, or Magnus,

became patrons of the place; two pious monks who had come into Helvetia to preach the gospel. St Gall, a Scotchman (or perhaps an Irishman), left the convent of Icolmkill, in Iona, one of the Hebrides, accompanied by St Columbanus, an Irishman, and St Sigibert, an Englishman, and journeyed into this country. After their separation, St Gall retired to Arbon, on the Lake of Constance, where he employed himself partly in agricultural, partly in pious labours. In 640 he died of a fever, and his tomb attracted an immense number of pilgrims, who built habitations around the monastery, and thus founded the town.

The *Cathedral* is a modern building, erected in 1755; and, as late as the year 1825, it was completely repaired and beautified; indeed, without exception, it is the handsomest Catholic church in Switzerland; the stairs leading to the organ-loft are particularly deserving notice: the ceiling is entirely covered with fresco paintings, by Moreto, an Italian.

St Gall has given birth to several distinguished persons; among whom may be specified the burgo-master Vadianus, and Zollikofer, the writer of the celebrated sermons, well known in several foreign countries.

Environs.

The environs of St Gall contain several agreeable promenades, of which the principal one is near the eastern suburb of Brühl. The hills of the environs are of a very diversified character, some of them being secluded and solitary, whilst others present very fine open views.

The Bridge of St Martin. The bridge of St Martin, built across the Goldach, in a wild ravine about a league from the town, is worth visiting. It is supported in the same manner as those of Wettin-

gen and Richenau. It was built in 1468 by Antony Falk, of St Gall, and is the oldest suspension-bridge in the east of Switzerland.

The Speer. This mountain is the highest in the canton of St Gall. The road to it leads through Wildhaus, or rather through the Alt St Johann. The former village, which is the most elevated in the Toggenburg, is the birth-place of the reformer Zwingli.

The Town of Trogden is situated in a country overspread with forests and meadows, at the base of the Gäbris mountain. It is a large and well-built burgh; in the Great Place are a number of extensive and handsome buildings. The residence of the landamman, or chief magistrate, is built with such taste, as to be perhaps scarcely excelled throughout Switzerland; there is nothing, however, in the town or its environs to induce travellers to go out of their way to visit it.

The Gäbris. The Gäbris is a mountain distant about one league from Trogden. Large and handsome chalets are met on its slope, and its summit commands a very fine view, extending to the Glärnisch, in the canton of Glaris, and the Righi and Ruffi in that of Schwytz, as well as over the environing cantons, the Lake of Constance, and the mountains of the Vorarlberg and Tyrol.

Gais. A league beyond the Gäbris is Gais, one of the finest villages in the canton. It is celebrated for an excellent kind of milk, brought fresh every morning from a mountain three or four leagues distant, which is much used by invalids. The houses are built in the best style of rustic architecture, and there are some which have quite a civic appearance; nothing can exceed the cleanliness and comfort of these habitations. Near Gais is

Amstoss, where, in 1405, the Austrians, under duke Frederick, were defeated by the Appenzell shepherds.

Teufen lies in the road for pedestrians from St Gall to Appenzell; it is a neat village, and is the birth-place of several distinguished individuals; amongst others, Ulrick Grubenman, who built the celebrated bridge at Schaffhausen, mentioned in the description of that town.

APPENZELL,

the chief bourg in the canton of that name, contains a population of about 1,400 inhabitants; it is dirty, dull, and dismal, and appears completely separated from anything cheerful or happy, excepting a smiling face of a tambour-worker, now and then to be seen peeping through the large windows as we tramped through the town. The noise of the roaring Sitter adds not a little to the melancholy appearance of the place. The inns, too, appeared to share the fate of Dennis Bulgrudery's hotel upon Mucklush Heath—not a soul was to be seen, either inside or out. Myself and companion therefore hastened forward to the Weisbad, about two miles' distance from Appenzell, without even thinking of the lions usually to be met with in every town—to wit, a church, a town-hall, a churchyard, and an ossuary; not even a sight of the ragged banners which are to be seen in the church, could delay us from a good dinner, which we stood very much in need of, having walked from Rorschach to St Gall, and from St Gall to Appenzell, a distance of not less than twenty miles—chiefly up hill—not bad for beginners—at least I thought I had achieved wonders; but the reader will readily believe our surprise, when arriving at this celebrated boarding-house, we found we had

over-shot our mark—that not a single bed could be had for love or money. We, however, procured some veal cutlets, salad, bread, and wine, after which we obtained beds at a farm-house near the *bad*, where the stench from the cheese was quite overpowering.

This asylum for overgrown children (the Weisbad), where they assemble annually to drink goats' milk, is a handsome building, at the foot of the Sentis; the grounds are tastefully laid out in walks, terminating in paths leading up the mountains in all directions; the inmates, of which there were upwards of two hundred, are usually composed of Germans and Swiss, who, for about two shillings English money, are provided with lodging, breakfast, dinner, half a bottle of wine, goats' milk in the morning, card-playing in the middle of the day, and dancing in the evening included. No wonder so many people turn children again, when they can live splendidly for fourteen shillings a week! Every morning the peasants bring from the neighbouring mountains goats' milk and curds and whey, which they serve out in cups to the numerous invalids (?) who frequent the Weisbad and Gaiss. The people at the Weisbad say, that after two or three months' residence, drinking goats' milk, taking exercise on the mountains, joining in the dance, and other amusements, they return to their homes as healthy as the herdsmen who supply them with the milk. I should think so; for I never saw a healthier set of invalids in my life than the visitors at the Weisbad. The following morning we engaged a guide (a very civil, good tempered man, named Jacob Beuraller, who will afford a fine opportunity to practise your German), to conduct us across the mountain to Sennewald. We gave him five francs and some

refreshment, with which he was perfectly satisfied: he provided mountain-poles, which are of great utility in descending, as well as ascending. The path commences at the gate of the Weisbad; the ascent is easily accomplished in about two hours, and the descent about the same time. The Kamor is in front, the Sentis and Seealp on the right. The view from this pass is really beautiful. Looking back upon Appenzell and the neighbouring villages, you see thousands of chalets in every direction; the foaming Sitter beneath, and the snow-crowned Sentis above. This view is succeeded, as soon as you reach the summit, by one more extensive, including the Lake of Constance, the Tyrol, part of Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Swabia. The third view presents itself on descending, embracing the chain of the Alps, the whole valley of the Rhine, and the numerous villages through which your road lies to the baths of Pfeffers.

Having descended to Sennewald, we there discharged our guide, dined, and walked as far as Werdenberg, a distance of three leagues. This little town is not remarkable for the style of its hotels. There are three: at the *Poste* we obtained good refreshment and clean beds, for which we were charged very moderately; supper, bed, and breakfast, four francs each, including wine. Above the town are the ruins of the castle, once the residence of the illustrious family Werdenberg. The mountain, *Grabs*, at a short distance, commands a fine view. Werdenberg is six leagues from Alstatten, and five and a half from Ragatz. A one-horse carriage may be hired here to the latter place for six francs; it is a beautiful ride, but rather a warm walk.—See *Hint* the ninth.—After passing through the villages

of Buchs and Sewelen, leaving Sargans on the right, and Mayenfield on the left, we arrived at Ragatz. At this little village there are two inns, *Hotel Ragatz*, and *Hotel Tamina*.

Conveyances to the baths of Pfeffers.

Diligences for Coire twice a day.

Travellers leave their carriages here and proceed on horseback, in chairs, or on foot, to the

Celebrated Baths of Pfeffers, distant only three and a half English miles by the old road, although I really thought it seven, so very steep and difficult is the first part, which occupies about three-quarters of an hour in passing. The second part, through meadows, pastures, high mountains, on the right, the roaring Tamina on the left, occupied another hour; and from the village of Valenz to the baths, a quarter of an hour; a new road, much shorter, has lately been made; this latter part is so steep, that it is dangerous to attempt to ride. I could not ride, for a very particular reason—I had no horse; but so convinced was I that a horse would be useful *going up*, that when I returned to Ragatz, and found inserted in the strangers' book, July 24th, 1843, a recommendation from Lady—(I forget the name), for every person to visit the baths, I took the liberty of recommending, through the same channel, every person who did go to *ride up*, if they could afford it. Walk or ride, it is a most extraordinary place; the breadth of the ravine, in which these celebrated baths are built, is not more than two hundred feet; the rocks on each side are nearly or quite perpendicular, and almost eight hundred English feet high. Indeed, so small is the aperture above, that the sun is to be seen for four hours only, during the months of

July and August—from eleven o'clock till three. The house, or rather houses, for the habitable part of the buildings are divided by the chapel, belonged to a community of monks. The Benedictine abbey of Pfeffers was founded in 720. Until 1790 the entire valley of the Tamina or Pfeffers, with the burgh of Ragatz, &c., was subject to the abbot. The present buildings were begun in 1665. Coming by the convent to the baths, distant one league, the journey may be continued on horseback as far as some detached houses, from which it is necessary to descend on foot a sort of staircase called the Stiege; but pedestrians should choose the road by Valenz from Ragatz to the baths, and return by the Stiege and the abbey of Pfeffers. They may, if they wish, descend from the abbey to Tardisbruch, and proceed thence to Coire, or follow the road to Reichenau, which is also in the canton of the Grisons, by Vettis and the Kunkelsberg. At a few minutes' distance from the staircase, on returning from it, a curious view of the baths below is obtained from the edge of a precipice.

The source of the baths at Pfeffers is said to have been found out in 1038, by Charles of Hohenbalken, a hunter in the service of the prince-abbot; others assign the date 1240 to the discovery. Until the beginning of the fifteenth century the waters were sought at the source; but a house was subsequently built, which was, however, only to be entered through the roof, and that with the assistance of ropes and ladders. In 1630, Jodocus Hoslin, abbot of Pfeffers, caused some huts to be erected, and about the middle of the seventeenth century the abbot then in authority modified the entire into the present form, which was finished in 1671. The two buildings accommodate

from three to four hundred persons; but most of the apartments are destitute of fire-places. In order to secure comfortable lodging, it is necessary to write to the director of the abbey of Pfeffers early in the year; although the season for drinking is only from June to September. There are fourteen apartments for bathing. The two sexes do not bathe together, as at the baths of Leuk. The waters are also taken internally. They are found chiefly useful in chronic complaints, arising from a disordered state of the humours, and a derangement of the more subtle ducts of the body, and also in stomachic debility.

The few promenades which the sickly inhabitants of this Tartarean region have the means of enjoying are a platform, elevated in front of the principal building, and some steep paths, where several resting-places have been contrived. Occasional visitants, however, or residents who enjoy good health, can make a variety of delightful excursions. About half a league from the houses at the top of the Stiege, or Great Staircase, is a pretty hamlet; and another half a league farther, a saw-mill in a very picturesque country, watered by the Tamina, which forms here a handsome cascade.

After partaking a good dinner, we took a guide belonging to the baths, and proceeded to the source. The natural wildness of this remarkable place, and the healing qualities of the waters, have no other than an accidental association. The Tamina, a torrent, well fed by glaciers, has worked its way into a huge fissure of the rocks, out of which it issues but a short distance from the building, and passes roaring into the Rhine, near Ragatz. The hot springs are in no manner connected with this stream: they gush from a rock at the side

of the torrent; and would be altogether lost in it, had not artificial means been used to conduct a part of their water to the dwelling.

Emerging from the pump-room, we crossed a narrow platform of planks, laid about thirty feet above the bed of the stream. This bridge crosses the gorge; after which we followed the guide along the planks, secured to the rocks by iron clamps. After proceeding some distance in this manner, the precipice gradually closing above our heads, and the angry torrent leaping violently from rock to rock beneath, we entered a cavern. At this spot the path of the upper world crosses the gorge, the width of which, at this point, is reduced to forty feet, while its height is near two hundred and fifty.

The distance must exceed a quarter of a mile. The planks were wet, occasioned by the droppings down the sides of the rocks; so much so, that I should have found an umbrella very serviceable. At some places the overhanging rocks compelled us to bend our heads aside. The roaring torrent beneath the eye, and stunning the ear with its eternal din, served to make the excursion dizzy, dangerous, and dismal, but, at the same time, so truly interesting, that I do not know any sight I saw in Switzerland that I would not have neglected to have seen this "infernal" place, which Mr Cooper says is the best epithet to describe it. To one of strong nerves, there is no great danger; but nervous people had better avoid the place. Always stand quite still while looking at the different remarkable points of view which present themselves.

The route is sufficiently crooked to keep expectation alive; and the bridge of planks, at first, seemed endless; but it terminates at the

point where the hot springs gush from the rock, and where they are first received into a small cave, into which the guide entered with a lighted candle. There the water was bubbling away, and so hot that I could scarcely bear my hand in it. Above this cistern, which is kept locked, there is a chasm in the rock, out of which tumbles the superfluous water, which is allowed to fall into the Tamina below. Clambering up this, after the guide, I got a warm bath without the trouble of undressing.

For the information of those who would wish to dine in a company of between 200 and 300 persons, the dinner hours are twelve o'clock for the second class, and one o'clock for the first class. They give a good dinner, including a bottle of wine, for 1 florin 6 kreutzers. There is a tariff hung up in the hall, regulating the charges for guides conducting travellers to the source.

ROUTE 43.

RAGATZ TO ZURICH BY WALLENSTADT.

Diligences pass through Ragatz to Coire, to St Gall, and to Wallenstadt daily; the fare from Ragatz to Wallenstadt is 3 francs; the hire of a private carriage, for two persons, is 7 francs; the distance is about four leagues, through Sargans.

Sargans is the chief place in the country of the same name, and once the capital of a canton that existed for a short time during the French occupation of Switzerland. This small town is situated at the foot of the Schollberg, between the Rhine and the Seez. The original houses were made of wood, but several handsome stone edifices have been erected since the conflagration of 1811. The castle of the ancient counts is built upon an

eminence, which commands a very fine view. Sargans contains a population of 700 inhabitants.

Wallenstadt (*Hotels dear and dirty*) is near the eastern extremity of the lake, and within the district of the same name; it is distant three leagues from Sargans. It stands at the foot of the mountains Sichelkamm, and Ochsenkamm, in a swampy and unwholesome country. Marsh plants grow in some of its streets. Since the works of the Linth canal were undertaken, it has, however, been less subject to inundations than before. It enjoys a considerable transit trade, owing to its proximity to the lake, which is a great channel of communication between Zurich and Italy for goods conveyed through the canton of the Grisons.

The *Lake of Wallenstadt* is considered to be the most dangerous in Switzerland, owing to the prevalence of a wind called the blätliiser, and the steepness with which the surrounding mountains descend into the water. The boatmen, however, are subjected to such strict regulations for ensuring the safety of visitants, that little risk is to be apprehended by those who are not rash enough to embark under unfavourable circumstances. The length of this lake is about four leagues, its breadth about one. In addition to the port of Wallenstadt at the eastern, and Wesen at the western, extremity, there are but few landing places along its shores. On the northern there is no other than Quinten; on the southern Mutlihörn; the peaks that surround the chain of mountains which enclose it on the north, are called the Seven Electors. The river Seez enters its eastern extremity; the Linth, wrought into a canal, its western, forming a communication between it and the Lake of Zurich; thus preventing those inundations which formerly deso-

lated the village of Wallenstadt. Near Wesen is a black marble slab, fixed in the cliff, to the memory of Conrad Escher, under whose direction the canal was cut. Several cascades fall into this lake. At Quinten, the only landing place on the north side, there is a magnificent waterfall, but to see it to perfection you must go some way up the little valley; at this delightful spot an hotel was building last July, which I presume, by the time this guide gets into requisition, will be completed. The great eagle of the Alps builds its nest among the rocks above this lake.

A steam-packet runs twice a day between Wallenstadt and Wesen; fare, 2 francs.

Wesen, a small town in the canton of St Gall, is situated at the western extremity of the Lake of Wallenstadt. In the time of the Romans it was a place of much consideration, communicating with several military stations in the neighbourhood; the situation of this little town is beautiful, from whence excursions can conveniently be made to *Näfels*, *Glaris*, &c. The distance to the latter place is about two leagues, and to the former one league. The principal and best situated hotel at Wesen is the *Epée*; excellent trout here. Carriages convey travellers to Zurich or Rapperschwyl.

The Linth Canal. The Linth Canal is one of the most important works undertaken within latter years in Switzerland. The river, being surcharged with the accumulated matter that is continually carried down the current of the Mag, which joins it about half a league from Wesen, frequently overflowed its banks, and converted the fields, between that town and *Näfels*, into a marsh; and the exhalations of the stagnant waters occasioned maladies, the influence of which extended even to Zurich.

At length the Swiss Diet, in 1804, took the matter seriously into consideration. The principal object was to divert the course of the Linth towards the Lake of Zurich. The part of it intervening between *Näfels* and Wesen has been wrought into a canal, which joins the lake, and again emerging from it, unites it with that of Zurich. The stagnant waters, with which the fields were formerly overspread, are drained off by means of channels skilfully wrought.

Näfels is noticed as the spot where one of the most celebrated of battles recorded in Swiss history was fought, on the 9th of April, 1388, when the men of Glaris defeated the Austrian army, six times their number. Eleven stones, disposed in different directions, with the date 1388, mark the different spots where the enemy vainly renewed the charge. The anniversary of this victory is celebrated annually. The Catholics go in procession to the field, and the Protestants celebrate divine service in their churches. An account of the battle is always read upon the spot, wherein particular mention is made of the heroic deeds of the day. On the spot where the handsome church of the burgh has been erected, a chapel once stood, which was raised in commemoration of the victory. On or near the same spot, a battle took place between the French and Russians in 1799.

The town contains 300 houses, and 1,600 inhabitants; a great many of whom are engaged in manufactures.

Glaris is properly the capital of the canton of the same name, and in particular of the Protestant part; it is situated in the principal valley of that mountainous canton. It is watered by the Linth, and is one of the greatest manufacturing towns of Switzerland. It possesses also a number of mills for prepar-

ing the celebrated green or schabzieger cheese. Some of the houses exhibit on the exterior grotesque fresco paintings, of either single figures or groups.

The Cathedral, a Gothic edifice, dedicated to St Friedolin, an Irishman, who disseminated Christianity throughout this part of Switzerland, is appropriated both to the Protestant and Catholic service. The town house, where may be seen some very large horns of the great goat called steinbock, a kind which was completely destroyed in this canton about the end of the sixteenth century; here also is a bear, killed in 1716.

To proceed from Nâfels to Rapperschwyl, a distance of eight leagues. it will be necessary to retrace the road to Urnen; here there are two roads, one through the canton Schwiez, the other (the best) through the district of Gaster, through Kalsbrun and Uznach, in the canton St Gall, to Schänis (a handsome burgh), which was once the chief place of the district. At Schänis there is a chapter of noble dames, founded in 806 by Hunfried, whom Charlemagne had elevated to the dignity of Count of Coire. It was subsequently patronized by the counts of Lenzburg. Here also, on the 25th and 26th Sept., 1799, the French and Austrians fought. In this affair General Hotze fell; a small monument beside the road has been erected to his memory. Pedestrians will find the towing-path along the side of the canal very pleasant: turn to the right at the last bridge, half-way between which and the town of Uznach on the left there is a footpath, leading to Schmerikon, a prettily situated village, at the beginning of the Lake of Zurich, and remarkable for containing a number of hotels, *alias* public houses, whose gaudy signs outside ought not to tempt travellers to venture

inside. Those who may feel tired, yet anxious to proceed to Rapperschwyl, will be overjoyed to learn, as I was, that a small carriage to the latter place may be had from here for three francs. I may as well here mention (to put others on their guard) a little trick played by the young gentleman who drove us. After giving him a franc for himself, he very coolly went below, and ordered refreshments to the amount of another franc, which was, in the most obliging manner, charged in our bill. It is but justice to say, that the landlord of the *Poste* offered to deduct it, with a hint that he would knock it out of the young gentleman the next time he favoured him with a visit. My travelling companion, whom I always took for a person of great sagacity (a Yorkshireman), interpreted the affair in the following manner: the landlord, says he, gave the refreshment as a bonus for driving us to his house; and as we were the parties benefited!—and not the landlord—it was but proper we should pay the bounty. As, however, I don't wish travellers to trust to chance in these matters, I beg to say, that the *Poste* is not the best hotel; try the *Paon d'or*.

Rapperschwyl, in the canton of St Gall, is, or rather was, a town of considerable importance, containing a population of 1,462 souls, and 258 houses. It was built in 1091, by Count Rodolph, on his return from foreign lands, and long bore the name of Ruprechtswilla. It was burnt, in 1350, by the burgo-master Brun, of Zurich, but speedily rebuilt by Duke Leopold of Austria. The first battle between the French forces and those of the democratic cantons took place on the 30th of April, 1798, near Rapperschwyl. The parochial church and the ancient castle are built at a considerable elevation, from the terrace of which there is a beautiful

view, and near the lake is a Capuchin convent. *The bridge* which traverses the lake is in length 4,800 feet by twelve in breadth; except for a short distance it is unprovided with any railing. It was built in 1358, by order of Duke Leopold, and repaired in 1819. The toll to get on this ticklish affair is one batz and a half. If you go beyond the little chapel, and then return, you must pay to get off. The new building facing the pier is a corn market. At Jonen, near Rapperschwyl, a Roman altar was found, which is inserted in the wall of the church. The best hotel at Rapperschwyl is the *Paon*, pleasantly situated outside the gate of the town, near the lake, commanding extensive views. A table d'hôte at half-past twelve, price 3 fr., wine included; beds, 2 fr. The other hotel, already mentioned, is the Freyhof, and post-house, in the centre of the town.

Steam Packets leave for Zurich in the morning at five o'clock, and, on certain days, at two in the afternoon. However, I found they did not run very regularly. The fare from Rapperschwyl to Zurich, is three francs and a half. Refreshments may be had on board at reasonable prices.

Diligences every evening at half past nine, for Wesen, Wallenstadt, Ragatz, and Coire.

The Abbey of Einsiedeln.

should properly be visited from Rapperschwyl, the distance to which, after crossing the lake, is about four leagues. It is considered the most celebrated resort for pilgrims in Europe, with the exception of Loretto, in Italy.

The abbey, which was rebuilt in 1704, after a conflagration, presents one of the finest exteriors in Switzerland. The front building consists of three pavilions, with two wings. The church, with its two

lateral towers and turrets at the angles, all of which are surmounted by spires, opens upon a spacious terrace, or platform, and is approached by a flight of steps, having on each side arcades, with a range of booths, where, as in the shops of the village, rosaries, books, and other articles, are exposed for sale.

SECOND JOURNEY.

ROUTE 44.

Zurich, Baden, Mont Albis Zug, the Righi, Lucerne, Altorf, Mont St. Gothard, the Furca, Grimsel, Meryngen, the Glaciers of Grindelwald, Fall of the Stubbach, Interlachen, Thun.

ZURICH.

Hotels. *Hotel Baur*, a large first-rate establishment, excellent accommodation, good attendance, and extreme civility.

Hotel du Lac, good, and moderate—situation most lovely, on the border of the lake, commanding beautiful views; charges for beds, from 1 fr. 50 c.; breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c., in the salle à manger. Table d'hôte, at one o'clock, 3 frs.; at five o'clock, 4 frs. wine included. Families received as boarders from the first of October, for the winter, on moderate terms.

Hotel de l'Epée, Courronne, and Bellevue.

Zurich contains a population of 19,000, and is supposed to be 1,279 feet above the level of the sea. This city extends along both shores of the limpid Limmat, which issues from the lake in the interior, and receives the Wolfsbach, and an arm of the Syl. That part of the city on the right bank of the lake is called the Grande Ville, and extends to the foot of Zurichberg and Susenberg, including a number of streets upon an ascent. The Petite Ville, built upon the hills of Lindenhoff and St. Pierre, is also

upon an ascent: in fact, the fine suburbs of Thalacker and Stadelhosen, are the only parts where the streets are level. The communication with the different parts of Zurich is kept up by means of five bridges.

The Cathedral.—The origin of this church, which was dedicated to the martyrs, Felix and Regula, is involved in obscurity. It is supposed, however, to have been originally founded by Ruppert, king of the Franks, who is probably identical with Robert, an Alleman, to whom its foundation is also ascribed, about the end of the seventeenth century, whose brother Wickart planted the first Christian church at Lucerne. Others attribute its foundation to the emperor Otho. The antique appearance of the exterior, adorned with grim figures of Ruppert and Charlemagne, renders it interesting; but the interest ceases there, as the interior contains nothing remarkable. The lower chapel, as it is called, contains some monuments; the two towers are of more recent construction than the main building. The view from the summit is very fine. Adjoining the cathedral is the court of the ancient monastery, surrounded with a picture, which is a curious specimen of the spacious architecture called Byzantine.

Abbey of our Lady was founded 862, by Lewis the Germanic, in behalf of his daughter Hildegard, to whom also he assigned considerable revenues. Her figure may still be seen in the ancient choir of the church: she is represented in the act of receiving from her father the veil and crosier of an abbess. The extravagance of one of the abbesses, Elizabeth of Matzingen, was such, as to attract the animadversion of the government, and lead to the suppression of the sisterhood. Her chief offence was the inordinate gratification of her

palate; a ragout, made of the livers of eel pouts, was her favourite dish. The cathedral and this abbey are built opposite to each other, and at opposite sides of the river.

The Church of St. Peter. This church was erected in 1705, upon a small hill between St. Peter's place, and the Lindenhof. Its clock is the largest in Zurich. The celebrated Lavater, who was for some time one of the pastors of this church, occupied the old parsonage adjoining. In the space before this church he was killed. The Rathshaus (*palais hotel de ville*), government house, is built above the Lamat, near the Untere Brücke, and nearly in the centre of the city. Several curious antique stones may be seen in this edifice. The Lyceum was founded by Charlemagne and is hence called also the Carolinian college, and sometimes Carolinian library, from a fine collection of theological and dogmatical works which it contains. The Stadtbibliothek, or *public library*, in the Waserkirch. Here is a model in relief, which comprehends the greater part of Switzerland, a collection of minerals, and a numismatic cabinet. The library possesses above fifty thousand volumes disposed in three arched galleries, and a variety of curious manuscripts, together with a collection of medals and Roman antiquities. Among the most valuable documents are the original manuscripts of Quintillian; part of the *Codex Vaticanus*, on violet parchment; a Latin correspondence between Lady Jane Grey and Bullinger; the handwriting of Elmer, her schoolmaster; of Zwingli; of Henry IV. of France; and of his relations, Catherine and Joan of Navarre; of Walter Tochetemann, &c. A copy of the *Codex Alexandrinus* is also shown, which was presented by Mr. Baker, of the British Museum; and likewise a collection of books, relating prin-

cipally to the Jesuits, presented by Mr Thomas Hollis, an English gentleman. This library is adorned with busts of Lavater, by Danneker, of Bodmer, Breitinger, Gessner, Steinbrucker, and Hagerbuch. It also contains a pair of gloves, a seizure from the monks of St Gall, and some curious old pictures; among others, one representing the seven brothers Eschenbach upon their knees; another, of the three martyrs of Zurich, Felix, Regula, and Exuperans, bearing their heads in their hands; the best portraits existing of Zwingli and his wife; various coats of arms, as that of Toggenburg; numerous portraits of chief magistrates, from 1336 to 1798, &c. There is also a collection of minerals, and a very exact model of Switzerland, by Mr Muller, of Engelberg; and an ethnological collection, presented by Mr Horner, brother to the librarian, Professor H., who accompanied Krusenstern in his voyage round the world. Among these are two volumes representing Chinese deities, games, and occupations, which are finely illuminated. The public library is called the 'Wasser Kirche,' or 'Water church,' probably owing to its situation. Its place was originally occupied by a chapel dedicated to the three martyrs just mentioned, who are said to have been decapitated on the spot; and is the site of the well known legend of the serpent, that came to demand justice of Charlemagne while sitting at his dinner table. The Old Arsenal contains a variety of old armour, highly polished, William Tell's cross-bow, and several banners of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The Wellenberg Tower, at the entrance of the lake, formerly a prison, and destined solely for those condemned to capital punishment, and adulterers.

The Buck or Goat Club arose in

consequence of the civil dissensions which, from 1436 to 1447, desolated Switzerland, and nearly destroyed the federal union. A military society was at that time formed, which assumed the name of the Ziegenbock, from each member having sculptured on his house the head of a he-goat, and from their using a machine of that form, like the battering-ram of the ancients, to make breaches in the places which they besieged.

Promenades. The promenades of Zurich: the Lindenhof, a fine terrace, elevated 125 feet above the Limmat, and planted with lime trees. Here stood formerly the palace of the counts and the imperial generals. The Katze, an elevated bastion, which commands a fine view. The Bauschanze, or Krätzschanze, a bastion built in the water, and laid out as a garden. It communicates with the land by a bridge provided with seats, whence there is a good view of the city, and from whence the steam-packets depart, and arrive. The Bauganten, with a pavilion, which commands one of the finest views about Zurich; here stands a tower called the Kratzthurm. The Shooting-house, approached by a handsome avenue of trees. The New, or High Promenade, a very fine walk along the ramparts, which leads to the Giesberg bastion, where there is an extensive point of view.

Outside the town is the Great Promenade—a peninsula formed by the Sihl and Limmat, a little to the north of the Little Town, and bounded also by the moat of the Schanzengraben; a delightful walk along the two rivers. It is also called 'Gessner's Promenade,' as containing the monument of the distinguished author of the Idyls, executed in bas-relief by Trippel. A medallion of Gessner is added; his bust stands at a little distance

On returning to Zurich by the north-eastern shore of the lake, the first village is Feldbach, beyond which is Stäffa, opposite to Rich-tenschwyl, and situated a league and a half from Rapperschwyl. Stäffa is esteemed one of the finest villages in Switzerland. At the extremity of a sort of mole adjoining, there is a fine point of view. Near the hotel are the sulphur baths of Wannen. The church of Stäffa commands a very fine view. Beyond Mannerdorf is Uetikon, and further on Meilan, nearly three leagues from Rapperschwyl, and also a considerable village opposite to Horgen. Heniliberg, opposite to Oberrieden, and Erlenbach, succeed. Further on is the large and fine village of Küsnacht, which is provided with excellent baths.

During the warmest months of the year, this lake, in common with the rest to the northward of the Alps, exercises a considerable swell, which generally causes it to extend far beyond its ordinary limits. The mountains of snow and the enormous glaciers are evidently the cause of this phenomenon, occasioned by the operation of the heat upon these frozen regions, and frequently producing a rise in the waters fifteen feet above their common level. In summer, when the Rhine receives an overflow of the waters of the Alps, this river also attains its *maximum* in height. The lake of Zurich produces thirty different species of fish, which Melchoir Fussli has represented in two large paintings that embellish one of the vestibules of the hôtel de ville at Zurich. Great quantities of salmon, with trout, carp, &c., are found in this lake, and boats of several tons burden navigate it. The upper part, extending from Schmerikon and Lacken to Rapperschwyl, is frozen almost every year; but the other parts are seldom covered with ice, excepting in very hard winters.

The shores of the lake of Zurich are certainly among the most interesting parts of Switzerland. Of forty castles, which formerly crowned this fine piece of water, the remains of four are only now to be seen. There are eighteen parochial villages; which, with the houses of individuals on each side, contain from 30,000 to 35,000 inhabitants.

Baden, so celebrated for its baths, described at page 233, is only four leagues distant from Zurich, and may be visited either going from Basle to Schaffhausen, or from Zurich; the road from the latter place is much the best, and the distance being so short, an excursion there and back may be made the same day.

ROUTE 46.

ZURICH TO LUCERNE BY THE RIGHT
OVER MONT ALBIS.

About forty English miles.

There are three routes from Zurich to Zug. The road across the mountain is through Wallis-hofen, one league; to Adlischwyl, one league and a half; to Husen, two leagues; to Cappel, half a league; to Zug, one league and a half—in all, six leagues; the second is through Kronau, and the third through Horgen; at the latter place an omnibus waits the arrival of the steam packet from Zurich, and goes direct to Art.

When travellers hire a carriage from Zurich to Zug, it is cheaper to start in the morning than the afternoon; see introduction, hiring carriages.

The view from the Albis mountain comprehends on the east the entire lake, and a great part of the canton of Zurich; on the north, the prospect extends to the Black Forest in Germany. On the west it is bounded by the Jura, in the

cantons of Basil and Solothurn ; but extends in a south-westerly direction across the hills of Argovia and Lucerne to the Stockhorn and the Nisen, and the mountains of the Emmen Thal and Entlibuch, with the Pilatus terminating the chain. On the south extends the lake of Zug, the small lake of Turler, great part of the cantons of Lucerne, Argovia, and Zug, with the whole chain of Alps from the Pilatus to Sargans, and thence to the Sentis in the canton of Appenzell, together with the Jungfrau towering above the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and the Finsterahorn in the extreme distance.

ZUG.

Inns. The only good hotel is the *Cerf*.

Zug is agreeably situated between the lake and mountain of the same name, and contains a population of 3,000 inhabitants. The preservation of the old walls, towers, &c., gives the town a picturesque appearance. The opening of the year 1435 was so cold in Switzerland that even the lakes were frozen. On the 4th of March, when the ice began to melt, the earth was seen to open in that part of the town of Zug which was nearest to the shore. On the approach of night a frightful noise was heard, succeeded by the total disappearance of two entire streets, with part of the town walls, which sunk into the lake. Among others, the chief magistrate perished ; but his child, named Adelrich, who was found floating in his cradle on the lake, was saved, and became in process of time Landamman of the republic. The archives of the town were lost in the convulsion. Some public works, commenced in 1433, for the purpose of drawing off the waters of the lake, are considered to have been one cause of this catastrophe. In 1594 a similar

calamity occurred ; and in 1795 great part of the town was destroyed by a conflagration. Zug is so ancient that its origin is past record ; it is supposed to have been one of the towns destroyed by the Helvetian inhabitants, as mentioned in 'Cæsar's Commentaries.'

The *Lake of Zug* is four leagues long and one wide, and in many places from 180 to 200 feet deep ; it abounds with fish, though not, as some writers affirm, weighing from fifty to ninety pounds. I made every inquiry, and found that the largest fish ever remembered to have been caught was a pike, of forty pounds weight ; and the largest carp, fifteen pounds.

Diligence. To Lucerne daily, at half-past two ; fare, $4\frac{1}{2}$ francs. To Zurich daily, at ten in the morning ; fare, $3\frac{1}{2}$ francs. To Art daily, at half-past twelve ; fare, 12 batz. Luggage forwarded by diligence is charged two kreutzers the pound.

An *Excursion to the Battle-field of Morgarten* may be made from Zug. This region became remarkable by the famous battle of Morgarten, fought in the vicinity, on the 15th of November, 1315, wherein Duke Leopold of Austria was defeated by a small force. Walter Fürst, of Attinghausen, and William Tell, are said to have been present on this occasion. Morgarten is the name of a hill, three leagues and a half from Zug, rising above the eastern shore of the lake of Egerie ; which, at the period when the battle was fought, rose much higher than at present. A chapel, dedicated to St James, was subsequently erected upon the spot. Another battle was fought here, on the 2d of May, 1798, between the Schwytzers and the French, wherein the latter were defeated. Indeed, in every direction, either by land or water, de-

lightful excursions may be made from this charming spot.

Boats may be hired to Art; the distance, either by the lake or road, is two leagues. The average time by the boat is two hours and a half; the diligence occupies one hour and a half; fare, twelve batz. The hire of a boat to Art, with three rowers, is two francs each person, when more than one.

Art. In the *salle-à-manger* of all the hotels in the neighbourhood of the Righi, are to be seen the usual mountain accompaniments, consisting of long ash poles, pointed with iron; walking-sticks, with a chamois horn at the top, and an iron spike, about four inches long, at the bottom; a great variety of flasks, capable of holding from a quart to half a pint, besides knapsacks and other small gear, too numerous to mention. Guides, too, may be hired in abundance; but it is not until one arrives at Art, opposite the Black Eagle, that an opinion can be formed of their numbers, sizes, ages, and importunities. There are boys from eight years old to men threescore and ten; but, except to carry your knapsack in mounting the Righi, they are perfectly useless, to say nothing of the expense. Some travellers hire a horse each and a guide, making the expense for going up the Righi eighteen francs; should you be unable to walk, and must have a horse (ladies, of course, always ought to ride up, but *walk down*), recollect that a man is always sent to lead the horse and bring it back, whose expenses (with the exception of the drink-geld) is included in the nine francs; therefore, a guide to guide the man 'wats' guiding your horse, cannot be necessary. If, instead of giving nine francs for a guide, you were to give one franc for a mountain-staff, you would find it more serviceable than fifty guides

(*Coghlan's Guides* always excepted); and if you gave a boy another franc or two to go up before you (the sooner the better), to bespeak a bed, you would be right again.

Starting from Art, take the high road to the ruins of Goldau, opposite the inn (the *White Horse*), turn to the right through some fields, follow the path for three hours, and you will find yourself on the summit of the celebrated Mount Righi; and if you cannot follow a broad path (the only one) up a hill without a guide, all I can say is, that I am very sorry for you.

The dreadful calamity which befel the village of Goldau has rendered this a fearfully interesting part of Switzerland. This valley, which lies between the lakes of Lowertz and Zug on the east and west, and the Ruffiberg or Rossberg, and Rigiberg or Righi, on the north and south, was interspersed with smiling villages, inhabited by an industrious population, until the fatal 2d of September, 1806, when the Gnipenspitz, a part of the Rossberg, descended and crushed under its ruins both habitations and inhabitants. Such was the suddenness of this catastrophe, that out of a party of eleven persons from Berne, who were walking from Art towards Goldau, in order to ascend the Righi, seven who were a little in advance perished, while the others escaped unhurt. Five minutes were sufficient to destroy the five villages of Goldau, Röthen, Busingen, Huzloch, and Lowertz; the four former totally, and nearly three fourths of the last. The waters of the lake of Lowertz sustained so violent a shock that they overflowed the village of Seven, situated at its northern extremity, and caused considerable damage. 457 individuals perished on this occasion, fourteen were severely wounded, and the survivors reduced to beggary. From Lowertz a path

of five leagues conducts to the summit of the Righi. The high road subsequently passes among huge fragments of rock, which, to a great distance, mark the scene of desolation. The present Goldau consists of little more than a new hotel (the *White Horse*), built on the spot where the ascent of the Righi commences, and a new church. Here the tourist has to pay toll for the horses employed in the excursion.

Having provided yourself with a staff and a flask of weak brandy and water, start not later than two o'clock, or the sun will be down before you get up. If there should be a large party, the contents of the flask may be brandy or kirschwasser; and if one of the number is a member of the temperance society, let him take charge of it. Mixing a little of it at the running streams as it may be required; do not forget to provide a portable patent leather cup; walk slowly, and do not *try* to keep up with the horses; my attempting to do so, and having the brandy in my own keeping, nearly gave me a surfeit of the ascending system. Having stated the cheapest and the best way to get up to the top, I again repeat, that if you wish to *lie* down upon anything soft when you get there, it will be necessary to send somebody up before you, or go up very early yourself; but, arrive when you will, in one part of the building or other, the tables, chairs, and the floor will be at your service. I said *lie* down, because sleeping is quite out of the question. The rendezvous, or Righi inn, as it is called, contains three floors, the *salle à manger*, guide's room, and kitchen, occupy the centre; the bed-rooms, or cabins, are over and under; making up about sixty beds, and sometimes there are about 200 people there. The lucky rogues, who by good management (I am candid to confess I was not

amongst the number) secured a bed and retired below, had the delight of forty or fifty pairs of thick shoes dancing over their heads, and those who departed to the upper regions were well situated to hear every sound of the horn and tambourine; but perhaps you might console yourself with the expectation that those who were tripping it on the heavy fantastic toe, after four hours' ascending in the broiling sun, would seek a little rest for themselves. Vain are your hopes, if you calculate upon any such good luck! It is true that fatigue overcomes both dancers and musicians; each seeks at length his pillow (*i. e.* a chair); then comes the arranging, the altering, the turning, the grumbling, the tumbling, till each, exhausted in search of rest, flings himself in despair on the floor; the lights are cautiously extinguished, and the attendants retire. Here, then, is some prospect of at least three hours' repose; everything is quiet for not three hours, but half an hour, or perhaps less, when some unfortunate youth, as thin as Shakspeare's apothecary (a wooden bed does not agree with thin people), starting up, swears the sun is rising, and, in his eagerness to get out, tumbles over chairs, tables, legs, and bodies, who immediately arise to see—not the sun—but the moon. Disappointment, sore sides, and a dread of losing what they toiled so hard to see, prevents any future repose to the inhabitants of Mont Righi. The confusion of tongues, in almost every living language, baffles all description. With the exception of sleep, the accommodations are good; and considering that everything for the use of the visitors must be brought from the valley, the charges are reasonable. One hundred persons sat down to an excellent supper, the charge for which was 3 francs without wine; breakfast, 1½ franc;

beds I cannot say the price from experience, but I believe the charge is 2 francs each person, which includes the privilege of flea hunting: the sport I understood was capital in that way. There is also a very good inn at the Staffel, half a league lower than the Culm. It may here be necessary to observe that the horn is sounded half an hour before sunrise, and that those who may envelope themselves in blankets or counterpanes to go out and see it, are expected to pay for the washing.

In addition to the route from Art, or rather Goldau, there are seven others, three only of which are practicable for horses; the shortest will occupy three hours, and the longest, from Gersau, four hours and a half.

The object of visiting the Righi being to witness the effects of the rising and setting of the sun on the extensive range of mountains, lakes, valleys, and plains in the centre of which it is placed, tourists must take their measures accordingly. Those who lodge at the Culm can reach the highest point in a few moments, where there is a sort of wooden stage, or open observatory, and a large cross, distinguishable, with a good telescope, from Zurich. Those who lodge at the Staffel should be ready to ascend from it three quarters, or at least half an hour before sunrise. They should also be provided with Keller's 'Panorama of the Righi,' on which the disposition of the surrounding objects is so accurately drawn as to enable the spectator to determine them with facility. These may be briefly stated to include a vast circuit of level and mountainous country, from the Black Forest, in Germany (including the heights above the valley of the Rhine, and those above the Danube, in Suabia), through all the northern and central cantons of Switzerland, as far as

Jura, the Vosges in France, and Alsace. Within this circuit is included a number of lakes, the chief of which are those of the four Forest Cantons, Zug and Lowertz in the vicinity, with those of Sarnen, Sempach, Baldegg, or Heidegg, and Hallwyl. The others are either inconsiderable, or very partially or indistinctly seen. Some have fancied they had obtained a glimpse of the Lake of Constance: but accurate investigation has proved that it is merely the mist which usually broods over the lake that is distinguishable from the Righi. The castle of Tettwang, situated upon a mountain two leagues more distant, and that of Waldburg, distant five leagues, are, however, visible. Among the mountains, those most interesting or conspicuous are the entire range of the Bernese Oberland, the Sentis, the Glärnisch, all the lofty peaks of the Forest Cantons, and in particular those which environ the lake, such as the Pilatus, the two Mythen, the Haggen, &c. A complete view is also included of the unfortunate valley of Goldau, and the fatal Rossberg above it. The towns of Lucerne, Schwytz, Stantz, Zug, Art, Kussnacht, and Immensee, &c., are, more or less, distinctly visible. The foreground, consisting of the various undulations and projections of the Righi, complete the picture.

Mr Cooper thus describes the effect of the first view from this celebrated mountain:—"For myself I can fairly say, that, the occasion of a total eclipse of the sun excepted, I never felt so deep a sentiment of admiration and awe as at that exquisite moment. So greatly did reality exceed the pictures we had formed, that the surprise was as complete as if nothing had been expected. The first effect was really bewildering, leaving behind it a vague sensation that the eye had strangely assembled

the rarest elements of scenery, which were floating before it, without order, in pure wantonness. To this feeling the indefinite form of the lake of Lucerne greatly contributed, for it stretches out its numerous arms in so many different directions, as at first to appear like water in the unreal forms of the fancy. Volumes of mist were rolling swiftly along it, at the height of about two thousand feet above its surface, and of as many below ourselves, allowing us to look through the openings in a way to aid the illusion."

Its name is supposed to have been derived from the Latin *Mons Regius*, "Royal Mountain;" or, poetically, *Regina Montium*, "Queen of Mountains." Towering above the lake of the Four Forest Cantons, and having two others in its vicinity, it forms a sort of elevated peninsula from eight to ten leagues in circumference at the base, which is studded with above ten villages. A number of *chalets* are also dispersed about its sides. Its aspect presents a pleasing interchange of verdant lawns and dark pine forests, while the nature of its soil and formation afford abundant matter of research to the botanist and geologist. The Righi does not reach the regions of perpetual snow. The inn near the Hospice affords accommodation to invalids, for whom the milk diet, called *smolken*, is prescribed.

The following places may be visited on ascending or descending the mountain :—

The Hospice.—The *Chapel of Maria Zum Schnee*, or "Chapel of our Lady of the Snows," which is situated in the little valley of Imsand, was founded in 1689 by Sebastian Zay of Art, but rebuilt on a larger scale in 1719. This is at all times a favourite resort of pilgrims, and is full of ex-votos. The Hospice, which is opposite to

this chapel, has a communication with it by a passage extending from its upper story across the road. Here constantly reside three Capuchin friars and a lay-brother. One of these has in latter years been employed upon a still unfinished model of the place. In addition to the *Sennenkilbe*, or "Shepherd's Festival," celebrated here on the 22nd of July, being St Magdalen's day, the birth-day of the Virgin Mary, the 8th of September, attracts hither an immense concourse of people. A few minutes' ascent above the Hospice is a rock bearing a tablet, dedicated to the memory of the late Ernest II, Duke of Saxe-Gotha.

The Bruderbalm.—On the opposite side of the valley is a cavern, containing in some seasons stalactites. The access is somewhat difficult. This cave, which is called the *Bruderbalm*, or "Brothers' Grotto," extends very far into the mountain.

The Kessisbodenloch.—On ascending from the Staffel towards the Culm, a pit is passed at a few paces from the road, on the left, which is called the *Kessisbodenloch*. It resembles a well, and is very deep. Its orifice corresponds with another observable on the northern side of the mountain, through which stones dropped from above will be found to issue.

The Kaltenbad, or Schwesternhorn.—The *Kaltenbad*, or "Cold Baths," is one of the most remarkable places on the Righi. A descent of three quarters of a league conducts to it from the Staffel. The situation of these baths is as romantic as the tradition connected with them. The water by which they are supplied issues through the crevice of a rock, and is excessively cold. During the reign of the Emperor Albert, three sisters were, according to the legend, obliged to flee into these deserts, in order to

escape the persecution of the Austrian bailiffs, who then dominated in this part of Switzerland and the refugees inhabited this spot until their death. In an adjoining church is a curious Latin document, recording the history of the three sisters, and sundry miracles. The water is conveyed in wooden tubes to the baths, which are much frequented, being considered efficacious against intermitting fevers, colics, and rheumatism. A festival is held here annually by the shepherds, on the 10th August, in honour of their patron, St Laurence.

Descent from the Righi.

As soon as the sun is up, the visitors commence going down; and it is not a little curious to see the various groups taking different directions; those who have ascended from Art, will, of course, descend either by Küsnacht or Weggis: the latter is the shortest, the best, and presents an *entirely* new prospect to that obtained in ascending: whereas the descent to Küsnacht is only partially so; besides those who intend going to Lucerne by the lake, will be sure to find boats at Weggis; indeed, to those who don't care to visit the chapel of William Tell, for there are many in this country, I would strongly recommend the Weggis path. There is a very comfortable inn, the *Lion d'Or*, at the door of which the boats are lying. Here persons may breakfast after their descent, but many breakfast on the top of the mountain. The path down to Weggis lies through an assemblage of rocks forming a natural arch; it also leads past a small chapel, full of ex-vetos. The old man who attends the chapel some years ago fell off the rocks, by which he was made a cripple; he keeps a "leettle" drop in the bottle, for the accommodation of those who may require it.

Weggis, which is about the same distance from Lucerne by water as Küsnacht, is divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower. In 1795 great part of it was destroyed by a torrent of mud, which descended from the Righi. Near Lower Weggis was formerly the castle of Burg am See, the seat of one of the first families in ancient Lucerne, or rather throughout Switzerland. Their original name, Absee, was exchanged for that of Hertenstein, meaning "hard rock," which the castle bore from its situation just above the lake.

Küsnacht is a large town of the canton of Schwytz, on the borders of the gulf of a lake, containing 2,200 inhabitants. On a hill not far distant from Küsnacht, are seen the ruins of a castle in which the bailiff Gessler intended to confine William Tell. The hero sprung out of the boat on the rock to which he gave his name, and waited for the tyrant in the "Hollow Way," where he slew him with an arrow; in commemoration of which event a chapel was erected on the very spot in 1388. On the 21st of January, 1828, Küsnacht was the theatre of a grand spectacle, representing the history of Tell and Gessler.

The distance from Küsnacht to Lucerne, by the lake, is three leagues. After descending the lake of Küsnacht some distance beyond the opposite villages of Greppin and Merlischachan, the imaginary limit between the cantons Lucerne and Schwytz is crossed. The village of Meggin, situated on the right, near the shore, was the original domain of the noble family of the same name, vassals of the dukes of Austria and bailiffs of Rothenburg, under their government. The church of this village is more than three centuries old. Beyond Meggen, situated on the right

shore, are the ruins of the castle of "New" Habsburg, a favourite abode of the Emperor Rudolph I, one of that family. It fell, after a siege of ten days, in 1352, during the general demolition of the castles of the nobles. Near the Meggenhorn are four islets, on one of which is a chapel, dedicated to St Nicholas, the patron of boatmen and fishers; on another a cross. The largest of the islets, called the Alt-Stadt, served formerly as a depository for merchandize. Here the Abbé Raynal erected, in 1783, a little obelisk to the memory of the three Tells, which he had wished to erect in Grutli. It was destroyed by lightning in 1795. At the other extremity of the Lake of Küssnacht, opposite to the Meggenhorn, is the promontory of Tanzenberg, on an advanced projection of which is the Zinnen, once a custom-house for the merchandize transported from the St Gothard. This spot forms a very picturesque point of view. Further on is the site of the former castle of Wartenflue, and on the opposite shore the villa of Stutz. Beyond the site of Wartenflue are some remains of the old tower of Seeburg, built in the reign of the Emperor Albert of Austria, to preserve the approaches of the city from hostile attacks. Beyond Stutz, on the opposite shore, is the promontory of Tripschen. On approaching Lucerne the view is further embellished by the agreeable uplands, called the Halden, on the right, and those of the Mons and Bireck on the left; above which, in the distance, rises the mountain Pilatus. The aspect of the town itself at the extremity of the lake is very picturesque.

LUCERNE.

Hotels. The Swiss; the want of sufficient accommodation for the numerous travellers who visit Lu-

cerne during the summer suggested, no doubt, to the Messrs Segesser the probable success which would attend the erection of one of those modern palaces commonly called hotels, which have been erected in various parts of the continent within these last ten years. The situation selected for the *Schwytzer Hof* is the best in Lucerne; the front commands a fine view of the lake, having the Righi on the left, and the Pilatus on the right; the intermediate distances being filled up by that grand and beautiful scenery for which the lake of Lucerne is so celebrated. The new hotel contains upwards of a hundred bed-rooms, numerous private saloons, a large salle-à-manger, reading and bath room; around the court-yard are extensive coach-houses and stabling; a well-arranged garden completes the luxury of this splendid establishment.

The *Swan*, very good, commanding an extensive view of the lake of Lucerne. *Balance*, an old established, second-rate, and moderate.

The town of Lucerne, containing a population of 8,150 inhabitants, is situated at the western extremity of the lake of the four forest cantons, at the foot of a gentle acclivity called the Musegg, and at the junction of the river Reuss with the lake. At a short distance rise the mountains Righi and Pilatus, at opposite sides of the water. This river divides into two unequal parts—the Grosse Stadt, on the north, extending also along the lake; and the Kleine Stadt, on the south. The former was in ancient times completely surrounded with water. A wall, flanked with numerous towers, which passes along the height of the Musegg, and encloses that part of the Great Town not protected by the water, adds to the picturesque appearance of Lucerne. This wall was built between the years 1360 and 1385.

The Little Town is intersected by a canal. The appearance of most of the houses is antiquated, but there are some built in the modern style.

The wall which encloses the city on the north is furnished with towers, one whereof is surmounted with an armed figure. Close to the government house is also an old tower, built about 1350, on part of the ruins of the ancient town, and which belonged to the fortifications. It was probably intended for giving warning of hostile approaches from the lake. A rude figure of a giant, in fresco, now fast mouldering away, is painted upon it, to which popular traditions have attached great celebrity. A long inscription in old German verse, records the discovery of the giant's bones near the village of Reiden.

The bridges of Lucerne are the most remarkable within its precincts. Mill bridge, which is 300 feet in length, was constructed in 1403, and is intended for pedestrians alone. The interior of the roof wherewith it is covered, is divided by a great number of partitions, which contain a succession of thirty-six pictures with double faces, representing the "Dance of Death." There are also other subjects; and the different pieces, the gifts of different individuals, have the names of the donors severally inscribed upon them. Reuss bridge is the only uncovered bridge in the town; its length is 150 feet, and breadth twenty-six feet. Chapel bridge, which was built in 1303, is 1,000 feet long, and traverses the lake at its junction with the Reuss. It is decorated with 154 pictures, whereof seventy-seven represents the most remarkable epochs of the heroic times of Switzerland; the remaining seventy-seven, commencing at the chapel, are subjects taken from the histories of the two patrons of the town, St Leger and St Maurice.

Close to this bridge and nearly at its middle point, is the Wasserthurm (*Tour de l'Eau*), or Water Tower, rising out of the lake. This tower, which has been erroneously ascribed to the Romans, was more probably used as a lighthouse at an early period, but not so remote as theirs. It is supposed to have furnished Lucerne with its name, as derivable from *Lucerna*, signifying in Latin "lantern." The last of the bridges, Court bridge, is the longest bridge in Switzerland, extending 1,380 feet, and serves to connect the cathedral with the town. Like the others, it is covered and decorated with pictures painted on wood, and in number 238. The one half, viewed in walking along the bridge towards the cathedral, consists of subjects taken from the New, the remaining half are from the Old Testament. These paintings have been furnished at different periods, commencing from 1564; a new bridge is talked of to replace this relic of antiquity.

Lucerne contains eight churches besides the cathedral, a Jesuit's college, a convent, and a great number of schools, a gymnase, four hospitals, a house of correction, with the usual public buildings in the shape of a town hall, mint, custom house, an arsenal, four public libraries, none of which are likely to be interesting to travellers; the principal lion being the *Lion of Thorwaldsen*.

This most remarkable object is in the immediate vicinity of the town, in the garden of Colonel Pfeffer, to commemorate the massacre of the Swiss Guards of Louis XVI on the 10th of August, 1792. The model was designed by the celebrated sculptor Thorwaldsen. The monument represents a colossal lion dying amidst weapons and armorial bearings; the right paw resting upon an escutcheon bearing the arms of France, which he is no

longer capable of defending. It is hewn out of the living rock, which forms a grotto around it forty-four feet long, and twenty six high. The lion itself is twenty-eight feet and a half long, by eighteen high. The dying lion partly covers with his body a buckler, on which the *fleur de lis* is conspicuous, which he has no further power to defend; the lance which pierced his side remains, part of which is broken; the face expresses the grief of noble feelings and tranquil courage; his paw is extended as if to defend itself against a fresh attack; his half-shut eyes seem weeping for the fate of France, and as about to be closed for ever. The sheet of water in front adds to the effect. The person who has the charge of the garden and monument relates, in French, the dimensions from the head to the tail, and from the tail to the snout, reports himself a survivor.

Opposite to the monument is a rustic lodge, wherein are sold a variety of Swiss views and costumes, models and prints of the lion, &c.; the proprietor, Dr De Liebenau Pfyffer, will be found an intelligent, respectable man. A small chapel erected near the spot, as a further memorial of the Swiss Guards, contains a privileged altar. The covering is of crimson silk, embroidered by the hands of the dauphiness of France, by whom it was presented. The device is a lamb reposing upon the Gospel in sleep. The following inscription records the donation: "Ouvrage de S. A. R. Madame la Dauphine Maria Thérèse de France, an 1825. Donné à la Chapelle du Monument du 10 Août 1792, à Lucerne." The next lion is not a lion, but a plan in relief of part of Switzerland (twenty-two feet long by thirteen wide); and it is extraordinary, but true, that the two latest travellers who have favoured the world with

an account of their marchings and counter-marchings, are both erroneous respecting this celebrated relief. One says, "Having all Switzerland in a room, I was enabled to satisfy myself that my own discovery was really the Titlis." As he was so keen at discovery, I wonder he could not discover that the whole of Switzerland comprises twenty-two cantons, while this plan comprises only five and parts of six more! The other authority says: "It is composed of 136 square pieces, which may be separated, and each viewed distinctly by itself." To view this plan, one Swiss franc is charged each person; the relief plan in the Wasserkerch at Zurich, though not on quite so large a scale, is equally distinct, with the advantage of seeing it for nothing. In the arsenal are several antiquities, on which the inhabitants set much value.

An *English clergyman* performs divine service in Lucerne every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock.

Mr Meyer, bookseller, opposite the post office, keeps an assortment of maps, views, and guide books.

A *Steamer* runs between Lucerne and Fluelen, (the furthest extremity of the lake), touching at various points en route once a day, leaving Lucerne at seven in the morning, and returning about half-past seven in the evening. Fares to Brunnen: first place, 2 francs; second place, 85 rap. To Gersaw: first place, 1 franc 50 rap; second place 75 rap. To Fluelen: first place, 2 francs 80 rap; second place, 1 franc 20 rap.

The row-boats cost for each passenger to Fluelen, with three rowers, 4 fr., occupying, including a stoppage to dine, six and a half to seven hours.

Diligences daily from Lucerne. Fares in Swiss francs and raps.

Basle, seven in the morning. Coupé, 11 fr.; interiour, 9 fr. Malle-

post (five places), at nine in the evening. Same fares.

Berne, six morning; and mallepost at half-past eight evening, 8 fr.

Zurich, nine morning. 4fr. 40 rap.

Letters daily to England, at nine in the evening.

Travellers who intend proceeding over the Grimsel to Interlachen, or over the St Gothard to the Lakes Maggiore or Como, should discharge their vetterino at Lucerne, paying two days' return to Schaffhausen, and one to Zurich.

The Pilatus.—The mountain Pilatus, Ebel says, was a place of fashionable resort before the Righi came into notice: it is situated to the south of Lucerne, nearly opposite to that mountain, and separated from it by the lake. The name has been by some derived from the Latin *pileatus*, because it is generally covered with a little cloud in fine weather; by others from Pontius Pilate, who is superstitiously supposed to have drowned himself in a small lake on the Bründlinen, or Bründlen Alp.

The Pilatus can be ascended by six different paths, four from the northern and two from the southern sides. The least fatiguing of these commences at Alpnacht. That leading from Lucerne is practicable for a horse as far as the chapel of Eigenthal, a distance of two hours and a half, which is reached after passing through Kriens and Hergottswald. At the latter place are a handsome church and hermit's cell, a favourite resort of pilgrims, and below it the castle of Schauensee. The Eigenthal is an agreeable valley, where, in the place called New Alp, some ruins of the ancient castle and village are still visible. Here many of the Lucernese reside in summer, for the sake of the milk diet called molken. On the Bründlen Alp is the famous, though diminutive, Pilater sea.

The violent storms which some-

times occur in the neighbourhood of this lake, bursting with violence over the town of Lucerne, were supposed to have been the ebullitions of the angry spirit of Pontius Pilate, issuing from the lake when any person had the hardihood to disturb its waters. Such was the credence bestowed upon this legend in the fourteenth century, that it was expressly prohibited by the government to approach the lake. In 1387 a party of ecclesiastics were imprisoned for attempting the ascent; and it was only by special permission that, in the course of time, some strangers of distinction were allowed to undertake the excursion. A curate of Lucerne at length contributed much to dispel these errors, by practically exorcising the lake, into which he caused stones to be thrown, and people to enter for the purpose of fording it where it was shallow; thus proving that it was neither bottomless nor ready to vomit flames on being disturbed.

In the vicinity of the Bründlen Alp are two very interesting grottoes. The one is called the Dominichloch, from a mass of whitish stone at the entrance, resembling a human figure placed at a table, by some supposed to be nothing more than an aggregation of stalactites. At length, a chamois hunter undertook the investigation in 1814. He found the pretended statue to be a rock full of crevices, beside which was another resembling a table. The other grotto is grotesquely called the Mondmilchloch, or "Grotto of Moon-milk." This Mondmilchloch separates into two branches, and emits a very cold stream, which occasions in the interior of the cavern a remarkable whistling sound. This grotto derives its name from a mineral agaric called mondmilch, which abounds both in it and the other grotto. On the Bründlen Alp there is a remarkable echo.

On the right of the Bründlen Alp is the Ober Alp, the best pasture of the Pilatus ; on the left that of Castelen. The seven peaks of the mountain which rise above the Bründlen Alp are the Esel, Oberhaupt, Band, Tomlishorn, Gensmattlin, Widderfeld, and Knappstein. The Esel is difficult and dangerous of ascent, but commands a view more extensive than that from the Righi Culm. Ober Alp and Widderfeld, but the path is very fatiguing and dangerous : Tomlishorn can be reached from this peak. The Widderfeld, or Widderhorn, is the wildest part of the mountain, and is approached from the Bründlen by several paths, one of which passes the Mondmilchloch, and a place named Bubenhütte. The Knappstein, which rises above the Widderfeld, is so called from the knappstein, or “rocking-stone,” on its summit, which, after being fortuitously detached from the great mass of rock, has maintained its balance, and can be moved and poised on its pivot without danger.

ROUTE 47.

LUCERNE TO BERNE AND THUN, BY THE VALLEY OF ENTLEBUCH.

Distance 18 leagues—54 Eng. miles.

To Entlebuch . . .	6 leagues.
— Escholz matt . . .	3 „
— Langnau . . .	3 „
— Signau . . .	1 „
— Berne or Thun . . .	5 „

Voituriers will take a day and a half, starting in the afternoon, to reach Entlebuch to sleep ; the remainder of the journey may, by starting early, be performed to enable the traveller to reach Berne in time for the table d’hôte, at five o’clock. About ten miles from Lucerne commences the valley of

Entlebuch, situated in the canton of Lucerne. From the Tannhorn to Wertenstein, it is ten or eleven leagues long, and from the Glau-
benstock to the most elevated point

of the passage of the Enti, eight leagues in breadth.

Entlebuch (*Hôtel du Port*, good and reasonable) is situated at the confluence of the Entle and of the Emme, on the slope of the Brammegg. The situation is most lonely ; the “roar” is not remarkably loud. Trout fishing in the neighbourhood, and wrestling by the natives. The cemeteries are remarkable for the profusion of gilt crosses, which, glistening in the sun, has a pretty effect.

Escholz matt, also a village in the valley of Entlebuch, but one league beyond, you enter the canton of Berne. At the barrier a carriage with a pair of horses will cost 4½ batz. Between this place and Langnau a new road was making in the summer of 1844 ; this part of the road is very pretty.

Langnau.—*Inns*. *Cerfe*, the best. This village is considered, from the pure elasticity of the air, to be beneficial in chronic complaints. It is pleasantly situated in the Emmenthal valley. The village of Langnau lies a little to the right out of the main road. Half a mile beyond this the vett usually stops at a cheese-house, where the process of converting the milk collected on the neighbouring mountains into cheese, some of which weigh upwards of 100 lbs, is carried on ; very rarely indeed is the cheese made on the mountains

Signau.—About half a league beyond this village the road on the left leads to Thun ; distance four leagues and a half. The same distance to BERNE, described at Page 289.

ROUTE 48.

TO INTERLACHEN, BY FLUELEN ST GOTHARD, THE GRIMSEL PASS, AND MEYRINGEN.

Time occupied, three days.

The Lake of Lucerne, called also

the Lake of the Four Cantons, exhibits greater variety and more picturesque scenery than any other of the Swiss lakes. It is seven leagues long, in a right line, and three wide about Küsnacht; but the shape is very irregular. The whole south side is bordered by high mountains; but the north exhibits hills of no great height. The narrow gulf that extends towards the west, is bordered on the N. and N. W. by Mount Pilatus, which is a single mountain, rising boldly more than six thousand feet above the level of the lake; and on the south by Mount Burgenberg. Stanz Stadt, belonging to the canton of Unterwald, is on this side; and in this part the lake is deepest. Küsnacht is on the point of the other gulf, which extends towards the east, and is wider than the former. All the country to the west of these gulfs, and part of it to the north of the latter, belongs to the canton of Lucerne; but that which is to the S. and N. E. is dependent on the canton of Zug. All the mountains on the left shore of the lake belong to the canton of Unterwald; those on the right, partly to the canton of Uri, partly to that of Schwytz, but principally to the canton of Lucerne.

The town of Lucerne forms a fine object at one extremity. Mount Pilatus and the Righi are noble mountains: the first well known to naturalists for the variety of its plants and fossils; the second peculiarly fitted to give a view over great part of Switzerland. At the foot of this once existed the smallest republic, and perhaps the most perfect democracy in Europe, that of Gersau. The inhabitants were about a thousand; it was absolutely independent, and under the protection of the four cantons. The scenery of that part which is called the Lake of Uri is particu-

larly sublime: it is narrow, and edged on both sides with the most wild and romantic rocks, with woods of beech and pine down to the very water's edge.

But this fine lake is particularly interesting from having been the theatre on which the independence of Switzerland was originally planned. Here is the chapel of William Tell, on a rock jutting out into the lake under a hanging wood; and the village of Brunnen, where the treaty of 1315 was signed between Uri, Schwytz, and Unterwalden. Schwytz, the capital of the canton, is but two miles from it.

And hail the chapel! hail the platform wild!

Where Tell directed the avenging dart,
With well-strung arm that first preserv'd
his child,

Then winged the arrow to the tyrant's heart.

The Emperor Albert, having the ambitious design of conquering Switzerland, in order to make a patrimony of it for one of his younger sons, had by degrees succeeded in subduing the greater part; and, under false pretences had sent arbitrary bailies and governors, who exercised much cruelty and oppression upon the people. The worst of these was Gessler, a rapacious and ferocious man, whose castle in Uri was a continued scene of barbarity and plunder. Discontents had already taken place, and the people not only murmured, but had meetings on every fresh insult; when in the year 1307, Gessler, to prove his power, and indulge his vanity erected his hat on a pole in the market place of Altorf, and insisted on the people bowing to it as they passed. William Tell refused. The tyrant, to revenge himself ordered Tell's youngest son to be brought to the market place, and tying him to a stake, placed a

apple upon his head, and desired the father to shoot at it with his crossbow. William Tell succeeded in hitting the apple; but when the tyrant asked him the reason of his having another arrow concealed in his dress, he replied, "*To have killed you, had I killed my son.*" The offended governor had Tell seized and bound, and placed in the same boat with himself, resolving to carry him across the lake to his own castle. A frightful storm (to which the Swiss lakes are liable) suddenly arose, and they were obliged to unchain the prisoner, who was celebrated for his skill as a mariner. He conducted them near a ridge of rocks, and vaulting from the boat, escaped.

Meadow of Grütli.—Nearly opposite to Brunnen, and under the promontory of Wytenberg, or Wytenstein, is a solitary rock rising out of the water, which is called by the latter name, and formerly also the *Weiber Morgengab*, or "*Ladies' Breakfast.*" A steep ascent from the place of debarkation leads to the celebrated spot where the three Tells, the early vindicators of the freedom of their country, used to hold their nocturnal meetings. Their real names were Werner Stauffacher, Erni An der Halden (otherwise called Arnold of Melchthal), and Walter Fürst. On the 17th of November, 1307, each of them, accompanied by a band of ten men, selected from the cantons of Schwytz, Unterwald, and Uri, repaired thither, and concluded the solemn compact which led to the expulsion of the Austrian zwing-herrn, or bailiffs. On the 23rd of June, 1313, the three cantons renewed their alliance in the Meadow of Grütli, and it was again confirmed for the last time, in 1713, by three hundred and sixty deputies. Three springs, over which a small cottage has been built, are revered

as sacred, being supposed to mark the spot where the patriotic conspirators assembled, and which are said to have first gushed from the earth at the moment in which they bound themselves by oath to attempt the deliverance of their country. Another small structure stands near this, and the little field is itself planted with fruit trees and covered with verdure. This site was first chosen by the Abbé Raynal for the memorial in honour of the three Tells: which he subsequently erected on an island near Lucerne, having met with some impediment to his original design from the proprietor of the Meadow of Grütli. On the height above may be seen the church of Seelisberg, a very picturesque object.

The Tellensprung.—On the opposite shore is a level rock, whereon William Tell leaped from the boat in which the tyrant Gessler was conveying him as a prisoner to Küsnacht; while in the act of springing, he contrived to push back the boat with his foot into the midst of the waves, so as to prevent immediate pursuit. Before arriving at this spot the village of Sissingen is seen, at the opening of the valley of the same name, and at the base of the Frohn Alps Rock, together with some traces of the calamity occasioned by a huge mass of rock, which, in the spring of 1801, fell from the heights above the village into the lake: the shock was so violent that the recoiling waters inundated the valley, and swept away a number of houses, mills, and other buildings, together with eleven persons. The effect of this concussion upon the lake was perceived even at Lucerne, and the waves penetrated into the villages of Flüelen and Bauen. The Tellensprung, or "*Tell's Leap,*" is distinguished by a little chapel with an open portico of two arches

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in front, and decorated with a number of rude frescos, representing the principal personages and events of the period. There is also one of modern date, by Xavier Trinerr, of Bürglen. This fane was erected in 1388, by order of the landsgemeinde, or popular assembly of Uri, and a festival is annually celebrated upon the spot. This is one of the most dangerous places on the lake.

The village of *Flüelen*, at the south-eastern extremity of the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons, or in particular of that of Uri, may be termed the port of Altorf. Its position is very commodious for the transit of merchandise between Italy and the north of Switzerland. The principal buildings are the custom house and the stores. The houses are chiefly inhabited by fishermen and boatmen. There are two hotels, *l'Aigle* and the *Croix Blanche*.

On landing at Flüelen, we intended to proceed to Altorf for the night (it is now possible to reach St. Gothard to sleep the first night); but mine host of the *Eagle*, Master Henry Gisler, was very anxious that we should patronise his house. Standing, as it does, on the very edge of the lake, we could not resist, and having refreshed ourselves with tea on a sort of shed top, to get to which we were obliged to double up very small, the little man commenced the usual inquiries: "How far were we going?" "How did we intend to travel?" (there were four in the party); "good horses," "intelligent coachman," "*save* one day's back-hire by allowing him to suggest." The last hint was a knock-down argument: twenty francs to be saved—*how?* we all anxiously inquired: "By taking my carriage and pair to Andermatt, where the carriage-horses can be converted into saddle-horses; three days

going to Meyringen and two back, making five days; suppose," said mine host, "you take my carriage and horses to Andermatt, I charge you two days;" (how civil!) "you must then hire horses to Meyringen two days, and two back, making six instead of five!" We could not get over his *logie*: and as there were two ladies, who of course would require horses the whole way, we found it necessary to make the bargain. I would recommend others similarly situated to follow the same plan: not that Mr Gisler favoured us, for it is the custom when you hire for three days, to pay but two return. At the *Croix Blanche*, or at Altorf, the same accommodation may be had.

Mem. See that the little man does not charge more than the following prices in his bill; *he will if he can.*

Tea, 1 f. 5 sous; bed, 1 f. 10 sous; breakfast, 1 f. 10 sous.

The road from Flüelen to Altorf, distant a quarter of a league, passes through the opening of a valley, watered by the Reuss, which joins the lake between the former place and Seedorf.

The town of *Altorf*, otherwise called Uri, still bears traces of the appalling calamities it experienced at the close of the last century. In April 1799 it was destroyed by a conflagration. In a month after the inhabitants had to endure a hostile visit from the French; and subsequently, during the same year, it was successively traversed or occupied by the Austrians, by the French a second time, and by the Russians. It has been since rebuilt, in better style than before. The old tower of William Tell is said to have alone escaped the flames. It is built on the spot formerly occupied by the lime-tree under which the hero's son was placed. The circumstances are represented by rude paintings on the

exterior of the tower. There are four public fountains, two of which mark the spots where William Tell and the child stood, and are adorned with their figures; the other two are surmounted by those of saints.

The parochial church is a large and handsome structure. The hall of the Grand Council contains but one picture, a copy of the portrait of William Tell, the original of which is preserved in the nunnery at Seedorf. The Convent of Capuchin Friars, in a romantic situation; the Convent of Capuchin Nuns, or Nuns of the Holy Cross; the Ossuary, containing a very fine crystal.

There are no literary or charitable institutions at Altorf, education being much neglected in the canton, and every commune obliged to support its own poor. The Capuchin Convent contains a library.

The village of *Burglen*, the native place of William Tell, is about half a league from Altorf. The situation is wild and romantic; it is entered by a bridge across the Schächen, which flows through the valley of the same name. In this stream William Tell was drowned at an advanced age, while endeavouring to save a child exposed to a similar fate. Thirty years after his death, his fellow citizens erected a chapel on the spot where his house had formerly stood. It contains a number of rude frescos, representing the principal events of the period, with mottos in old German annexed to each. Near to this chapel are the remains of an Austrian bailiff's castle, consisting of a square tower, overgrown with ivy, and now annexed to the parsonage. On the wainscot, in an apartment on the first floor, is the portrait of William Tell.

Road from Altorf to Andermatt.—The great Italian route from Altorf,

by Mount St Gothard, follows the course of the Reuss, and passes, at Stackeldorf, a ruined castle. Near Amsteg, where the carriage road formerly terminated, are some ruins called Zwing Uri, said to be the remains of one of Gessler's castles, but which some take to be the ancient residence of the lords of Sillenen. The Gestellenbach precipitates itself into the Reuss at Amsteg. Here the character of the scenery becomes exceedingly wild, and the rushing of the river so boisterous, that the valley is called the Krachen Thal, or "Resounding Valley." Beyond Amsteg is the Felli Brücke, or "Bridge of Fell." Near Wasen is a stone bridge, ninety feet high, called the Pfaffensprung, or "Priest's Leap." On approaching Wasen, the Schöne Brücke, or "Handsome Bridge," is crossed: on the left of which is seen the Rohrbach descending from an elevated rock. Near here there is a

Toll for a carriage with two horses	28 batz.
Five persons bridge gold	2½ „

Nearly 4½ francs 30½ batz.

Between Wasen and the poor hamlet of Göschenen, the valley called the Göschen Thal opens on the right; a deep ravine, at whose extremity several glaciers are discerned, and through which flows the torrent of the same name. On the other side of Göschenen is the bridge called the Haderli Brücke. Here opens the gorge of the Schollenen, where the road winds over fearful precipices traversed by three bridges. That of Tanzenbein bounds the district of Urseren. The Teufels Brücke, or "Devil's Bridge," elevated seventy five feet, is thrown across a deep chasm over the Reuss, which forms a considerable cataract down the shaggy sides of the mountain, and over immense fragments of rock, which it has undermined in its course.

When the cataract is viewed from this spot, it presents a sublime scene of horror, which alike defy the representations of poetry, and its sister art, painting.

The old bridge was destroyed in 1799, and the torrent was passed by Marshal Survorof, at the head of the Russians, when he made his celebrated retreat. Survorof's picture of the sublime scenery, as well as the account of his bold and extraordinary achievement, in his despatch to the Emperor, are too interesting to be omitted.

"Our army left the frontiers of Italy, regretted by all the inhabitants, but with the glory of having liberated that country, and traversed a chain of dreadful mountains. Here St Gothard, the Colossus of mountains, surrounded by clouds impregnated with thunder, presents itself to our view; there the Vogelbert, striving, as it were, to eclipse the former in terrific grandeur. Your imperial majesty's troops penetrated the dark mountain cavern of Urseren, and made themselves masters of the bridge, which joins two mountains, and justly bears the name of Devil's Bridge. Though the enemy destroyed it, the progress of the victorious troops was not impeded; *boards were tied together with the officers' scarfs*, and along that bridge they threw themselves from the highest precipices into tremendous abysses, fell in with the enemy, and defeated them wherever they could reach them. It now remained for our troops to climb Mount Winter, the summit of which is covered with everlasting snow, and whose naked rocks surpass every other in steepness. They were obliged to ascend through cataracts rolling down with dreadful impetuosity, and hurling, with irresistible force, huge fragments of rocks and masses of snow and clay, by which numbers of men

and horses were impelled down the gaping caverns, where some found their graves, and others escaped with the greatest difficulty. It is beyond the powers of language to paint this awful spectacle of nature in all its horrors."

The scenery here becomes of a sublime and awful description. Proceeding on, the Teufel's Berg, or "Devil's Mountain," and then the subterranean passage cut through the rock, called the Urner Loch, or "Uri Cavern," are attained. The latter is two hundred and twenty feet long, fifteen broad, and twelve high: apertures, also wrought through the rock, admit a glimmering light. Emerging from this dark avenue, the character of the scene becomes totally changed, the wild gorges hitherto pursued contrasting strongly with the luxuriant vale of Urseren, which suddenly appears on the right. This valley was formerly accessible only by a chain-bridge, suspended at a great elevation above the Reuss, and called the Staubende Brücke, or "Drizzling Bridge," on account of the foam that perpetually involved it in humidity. The Unuer Loch exists only since 1707. From this distance to Andermatt is a distance of a quarter of a mile.

Hotel. The Drey Könige.

There is also a tolerable inn at the Hopital, about a mile and a half beyond Andermatt, the *Lion d'Or*; we put up here, and found tolerable accommodation; in an adjoining building is a collection of minerals, found in the neighbourhood, to which we were specially invited during the preparation of our dinner. In the same room is also a relief plan of part of Switzerland, similar to those at Zurich and Lucerne, but upon a smaller scale; it is covered with a lid: the said lid is not removed without payment of fifteen sous from each person. Inquiring of the people as

to the difficulties of the pass, it was represented as impassable without horses ; it happened that there were no other travellers at the *Lion d'Or* from whom we could obtain information, so my Yorkshire friend and self found ourselves next morning outside two as sorry-looking beasts as one would desire to mount ; and, as a further proof of the sincerity and consideration for our bodily comforts, the landlord recommended us to take provisions in the shape of a cold fowl, a bottle of wine, and half a yard of bread ; he even went so far as to give us a little salt. Later in the day I could not avoid recollecting my juvenile sports, when I would run after the birds and try to put a little salt on their tails ; for, as I was properly enough told, that if I could, a capture must follow : the only difference between my very worthy host and myself was, that he caught the birds first, and then applied the salt.

Two carriage-horses, as before stated, having been engaged for the ladies to Meyringen, it was understood that our two animals would take us only to the top of the Furca, and there be discharged, paying for each nine francs. The distance is about six leagues, half of which only is a gradual ascent.

The road from Andermatt to the mountain Furca leads through the entire valley of Urseren, which is a quarter of a league in breadth. It contains from twelve to thirteen hundred inhabitants, whose chief occupation is cheese-making. The first village beyond the Hospital is Zum Dorf, the next is Realp, from whence an ascent of three leagues attains to the summit of the Furca, a chain of mountains separating the canton of Uri and the Valais. Those who hire horses should not take them further than this spot : of course this does not apply to ladies ; for although we allowed

ourselves to be persuaded into another nine francs' expenditure to the Grimsel, I never had less in the shape of horse-flesh for my money during my natural life ; for, with the exception of rather a sharp ascent after passing the glacier of the Rhone, it is a steep and continued descent to the Grimsel. To account for this, it will be only necessary to recollect that, for the whole way from Flüelen to Andermatt, and from Realp to the Furca, you have been continually ascending to the height of 7,795 feet.

As soon as we arrived at a point from whence we could see the entire glacier, it presented a sublime and beautiful object, the vastness and grandeur of which must be seen to be properly understood ; from the glacier rushes a considerable body of water of a whitish colour, crossed by a wooden bridge, which brings us to the door of the only habitation to be seen in this secluded part of the world ; here our guides suggested the propriety of discussing our cold fowl. We entered the house, wondering whether we could get the use of a glass to drink our wine out of, when, lo ! a sight presented itself in the sal-à-manger, which brought to my recollection the birds and salt alluded to elsewhere. Cold ham, bread, butter, and cheese, wine glasses and wine. All the above delicacies were being done ample justice to by a party of "travelling English," who had arrived about half an hour before us. I was busily engaged in looking about for the hamper in which I supposed the eatables had been conveyed, when I was nearly knocked off my equilibrium by the fat host hurrying in with a piece of roast veal, smoking hot. I now found that our friend at the *Lion*, or rather *Lying d'Or*, stated what was false, when he said that no-

thing could be had to eat or drink except the Rhone water (which, whatever it may do elsewhere, does not look very tempting at its source), between the Hospice and the Grimsel. It is unnecessary to say that we received but little civility or attention, and the offer of a two-franc piece for some water and the use of the apartment, was not sufficient to quell the anger of this caterer, who really appeared as if he considered his reputation was completely damaged. The ascent, which commences at the door of this *Pig and Whistle*, is about as steep as any in Switzerland; there is, however, one consolation, that if it is steep, it is also short: all who have strength sufficient should certainly walk.

We crossed the Rhone by a bridge, a short distance from the glacier, and reached the foot of the Grimsel. The prospect was anything but agreeable, as I stood looking up its steep side. The Righi, the heaven-ascending stairs excepted, was not anywhere so steep, though certainly much higher. The afternoon sun, too, was bearing on the side of the ascent, and there was not a breath of air. The guide manifested what he thought of the matter by very deliberately taking off the pack and beginning to strip. When he was ready we went at it with all our resolution. In about five minutes my coat was on my arm; in less than ten I began to look back wistfully at the glacier, which presented a most invitingly cool aspect. Luckily we got a little snow near the summit, with which to cool our parched mouths; but, from some cause or other (the heat perhaps), this was much the severest ascent I had yet overcome. Once or twice the throbbing of my heart was so severe, that I thought it would leap out of my mouth; and, as to the old guide, with whom it was a point of honour to refuse

all aid in carrying the pack, he consoled himself at every halt, of which we made fifty, by exclaiming, "Point de bagatelle, monsir!"

We found some difficulty in crossing the summit of this mountain, which at the time was covered with snow. It is here advisable in all cases to dismount and walk through the snow, even should the ladies have thin shoes on, or be carried in a chaise à porteur.

The time occupied from the Rhone glacier to the Grimsel is about two hours.

The *Grimsel Hospice* is half a league below the summit, in a wild and dreary valley, to which we descended by a sort of natural stairs, some of which were sufficiently large to turn a coach and six on; high poles were here and there stuck, to mark the road when the snow lies on the ground. The building appears from a distance like a large block of greyish rock in the midst of others of a smaller size; near it are two small lakes, one of which is called the Dead Lake. The person who farms the Hospice is bound to remain several months in the year; it is a large building, capable of accommodating a great number of persons; I think there could not have been less than fifty persons under the roof the night we took shelter, composed of English, Irish, Germans, French, Swiss guides, horsekeepers, chair-porters, ostlers, and servants: as to the number of goats, it was beyond human skill to count them, as they came down in all directions from the mountains with distended udders to be milked.

In 1799, an Austrian patrol that arrived here was obliged to burn all the wood work of the Hospice to afford them warmth. The communes of the valley of Hasli, to whom the Hospice belongs, restored it at a considerable expense; which benevolence is recorded by an in-

scription in the chamber of the person who farms the building. He is bound to afford gratuitous assistance to indigent travellers only, but is permitted to collect subscriptions throughout Switzerland, in aid of this pious duty. His cattle, which are very numerous, when assembled give this sequestered region of the Alps a patriarchal appearance. On the 30th November, St Andrew's day, he annually quits the Hospice: leaving it unlocked, and provided with refreshments for those who may attempt the passage subsequently to his departure.

A table d'hôte was served at eight o'clock; by which time all expected travellers were supposed to have arrived. Plain and plentiful was the order of the supper; some preferred tea, and they had it. The bed-rooms (mostly double-bedded), are not remarkable for paint or paper; but musical, as the least movement produces a sound very like a drum; but it is not the time to be fastidious. I slept well after so many ups and downs; who could doubt it? One party, who came from Interlachen, rose early, went up to the pass which commanded a view of the Rhone glacier, and came back to breakfast, returning to Meyringen the same day. The bill for four persons for supper, beds, and breakfast, was only 21 francs 6 sous, including two bottles of wine. After a good breakfast, the company formed into two parties: one started towards the Furca and St Gothard; the other, consisting of thirty-three persons, towards Meyringen. Seven on horseback, three in chaises à porteurs, eight pedestrians; the remainder were composed of guides, porteurs, and horsekeepers. Advancing in front, it was really an interesting sight to watch the progress of the cavalcade, as they wound their way amidst the grandest scenery I had yet witnessed.

The Sidelhorn.—The highest summit of the Grimsel is called the Sidelhorn, which rises three quarters of a league above the Spital. This summit commands a more comprehensive view of the configuration of the higher Alps (especially of those in the direction of Monte Rosa and the Simplon), than any other in the Oberland. Those who wish to enter the canton of the Valais can descend hence to Obergestelen.

The Ober Aar.—The path leading towards the Ober Aar passes by the rock of Kessisthum (which forms the base of the Sidelhorn), a little below the Lake of Trüben, and conducts to the Bürenech, whence the glacier of the Ober Aar can be distinctly seen, together with the Needle (Aiguille) of the Zinkenstock adjoining. This is, however, a difficult and somewhat dangerous excursion.

The Handeck-châlet, the first halting place, may be reached in about two hours, by a gradual descent, crossing and recrossing the Aar by little picturesque bridges, of which I think there are no less than twelve between the Grimsel and Meyringen, a distance of about thirty English miles. Here also bread, butter, cheese, and wine, and excellent Kirschwasser, may be had; but the chief inducement for travellers to stop here is the celebrated waterfall of Handeck in the neighbourhood.

A foot-path leads to the dreary environs of the Handeck, at the foot of the Aerlenhorn, whence descends a very rapid stream, denominated after that mountain. The cascade of the Handeck surpasses, in impetuosity, all others in Switzerland. There are several spots from whence it can be viewed to advantage. The morning, between nine and ten, or at least the hour of eleven, is the most favourable time of the day. From a jutting

rock the spectator beholds the Aar on the right, rushing downward in a mass of foam; while on the left the Aarlenbach is seen uniting with the greater stream. The abyss into which the great volume of water, of different colours, descends, is so profound that the sun cannot reach it. It is well termed, in a work on the Oberland, "a hell of water." The painter Wolff contrived to have himself lowered into it by cords, and succeeded in discovering the point of view for the picture he has drawn of this magnificent cascade. The wolf which appears in this now very scarce print, serves to indicate both the name of the artist and the wildness of the region it represents. There is a rocky projection above the cataract, where the poet Baggesen once seated himself to play upon his flute.

The two rivers coming in different directions, meeting at right angles, and shooting their united waters into the same gulf, renders this one of the most extraordinary falls in Switzerland.

A short distance before the traveller reaches Gutaunen, there is another cascade formed by the Aar, at the side of the road. Having traversed the lovely valley of Haslium Grund, a sort of formidable barrier seems to forbid any further approach; this is called the Kirchhet, which encloses the valley of Meyringen. It is particularly interesting, says a modern writer, to the geologist; but it is very far from being interesting to the pedestrian, who, after a march of thirty miles, finds his labours for the day must terminate with a hill, short it is true, but very stiffish. Having reached the summit, two roads present themselves; the one straight-forward leads to the village of Meyringen, that on the left to the *Reichenbach* waterfall, situate close to the *Hotel Reich-*

enbach: nothing can be more lovely than the situation of this hotel; standing in a beautiful valley, it has more the appearance of a gentleman's seat in the centre of a park, than a house of entertainment. The interior distribution corresponds with the situation; a large and handsome saloon, bed rooms, at all prices and sizes, billiard room, and warm, cold, and mineral baths. Three table d'hôtes at one, four, and seven o'clock; price, 3 frs. Those who might feel disposed to make a short stay in the house will be received as boarders, and pay from 5 to 6 frs. a day.

Two new hotels, and an establishment for the *water-cure*, are built close to the original hotel. At the latter is a resident physician who speaks English and French.

The valley of Hasli, which extends from the lake of Brientz to the Grimsel, is ten leagues in length. It is enclosed on all sides by lofty mountains, except where it opens on the lake of Brientz, and it is watered through its entire extent by the Aar. The chief occupations of its inhabitants are grazing and cheese making. There are no fewer than fifty-four alps, or pasturages, in the valley. The men are considered the most expert wrestlers in Switzerland, especially in that modification of the exercise called *schwingen*.*

The village of Meyringen is the chief place of the valley of Hasli. The large and spacious church is remarkable only as having a black line traced along the wall, indicating that in 1762, the overflow of the streams, which descended from the Hasliberg, filled the church

* The guides and porteurs entertained our party with an exhibition, during our halt at Handeck. Each wrestler ties a handkerchief tightly round his left thigh, this is grasped by the adversary—the pulling and hauling then commences, until one of them is laid prostrate.

with water and rubbish up to that height. Being built near the foot of the mountain, it is continually exposed to more or less danger from the increase of the waters. A wall has been erected to stem the Alpbach, the most dangerous of all the torrents that descends from the Hasliberg. The belfry is at some distance from the church. It is very solid, apparently of great antiquity, and was not improbably a military structure in its original destination. A vulgar tradition relates, that these two buildings were erected by two brothers, who, through animosity, built them thus disunited. Near the village are the ruins of the castle of Resti, the possession of a noble and respected family; which has frequently furnished chief magistrates to the valley, and which is supposed to be descended from one of the ancient Swedish or Frisic chiefs mentioned in the song of Hasli, as the original colonists of the valley.

There is a road across the Susten pass to Wasen, on the road from Altorf to St Gothard; the Grindelwald pass commences behind the hôtel des Bains.

The most interesting object in the valley of Hasli is the cascade of the *Reichenbach*. It may be seen from the platform of the church; but one of the bridges across the Aar afford a most advantageous point of view; whence about the middle of June it may be often seen embellished with a beautiful rainbow. There are in all seven falls. The highest fall should be seen in the forenoon; the afternoon or the evening is the best time for seeing the lowest. Those who commence from above may follow the course of the cascade in descending, cross it before arriving at the lowest fall, and return to Meyringen by the uncovered bridge of the Aar, below that village. Those who

commence from below should adopt the reverse of this. The highest fall is best seen from a platform on the right bank. On the descent a bridge of one arch, called the Bögelein, affords another good point of view.

The *Alpbach* is a cascade situated in the mountain above Meyringen, and is approached by following the shortest route from the church to the Hasliberg. The wild and impetuous torrent which forms this cascade, has often spread devastation in its course, especially when the falls of the Dörfbach overflow at the same time.

The *Falchernbach* is a cascade worth visiting. It precipitates itself from a height of two hundred feet, at a little distance from Meyringen.

The expense of a guide from Meyringen to Grindelwald, Lauberbrunnen, and thence to Interlachen, will be eighteen francs; a horse, twenty-seven francs, including one day's return for each.

ROUTE 49.

TO INTERLACHEN BY THE GRINDELWALD GLACIERS, AND STAUBBACH WATERFALL.

A very steep and stony ascent leads to the torrent of Reichenbach: from hence may be seen almost the whole vale of Hasli at one view. Beyond this, the country becomes very wild and romantic; the rocks covered only with pines, cascades tumbling from these rocks; torrents roaring along the valleys; when on a sudden a most fertile plain presents itself, studded with the wooden huts, where the peasants come to make their cheese. These verdant vales are small, and we soon plunge again into all the mountain horrors of this wonderful country.

When we have ascended for about four hours, we pass the re-

gion of trees and come to shrubs only. The upper part, however, of Scheidegg is by no means barren, but covered with most excellent pasture. On the left we see some glaciers in the distance, and sometimes hear the fall of the avalanches, sounding like distant thunder. The eye, satiated with the splendour of these objects, now willingly seeks for repose on the green valley of Grindelwald, which presents itself as soon as we arrive at the top of the mountain, studded with its wooden houses, all seeming to proclaim, by their similar dimensions, the equality that reigns in these happy vales. The extensive verdure is interrupted only by these scattered habitations, and here and there by little patches of corn, hemp, and flax. The descent, though not so rude as the ascent, is almost too steep to ride down with comfort; especially as the whole mountain, on this side, is composed of slate, which easily shivers, and is very slippery. It will take nearly three hours and a half to ride, or walk, from the summit of the mountain to the inn; the whole time, from Meyringen to the inn at Grindelwald, is seven hours.

The valley of Grindelwald is bounded to the south by three lofty mountains; Eiger to the right, Mettenberg in the middle, and Wetterhorn to the left. Between the two first descents is the inferior, or little glacier, and between the second and third the superior glacier.

There are two hotels at Grindelwald: the *Ours*, which is at the entrance of the village from Interlaken and Lauterbrunnen, and the *Aigle Noir*, at the entrance coming from Meyringen; the latter is, therefore, about a mile nearer to the superior glacier. The other inn is the most convenient to stop at coming from Interlachen. A

guide is unnecessary for visiting the glaciers—they expect three francs; the path lies to the right after you pass the church. Travellers coming across the Scheidegg, may, by descending a little out of the path, visit the upper glacier before entering the village.

The valley of Grindelwald is divided into seven communities, called Alps, each of which has its separate commons. The peasants have all a right to keep as many head of cattle as they can maintain during the winter. First, they feed on the pastures of the valley; and as the year advances, the cattle go gradually higher up the mountains; as the year declines, they descend in the same manner; and, in the mean time, the inhabitants lay in winter provisions for them from their home pastures. The number of cows, sheep, and goats is estimated at about 5,000; of these, two-thirds are large cattle. This valley is a perfect model of the patriarchal manners, when the head of a family established his children around him, and they their children in succession.

In the cemetery, and close to the wall of the church, is a monumental stone erected to Aimé Mouron, a young clergyman from Yverdon, who perished in a chasm of the lower glacier of Grindelwald, on the 31st of August, 1821.

The Upper Glacier of Grindelwald.—In the valley which separates the Wetterhorn from the Schreckhorn and Mettenberg is situated the Upper Glacier of Grindelwald. It occupies a large space, extending across fertile meadows to the verge of the rising grounds of the Scheideck, and is supposed to be of greater extent than the Inferior, or Lower Glacier; but the difference, if any, must be slight. Each is about a quarter of a league wide at the extremity. The breadth of the Upper Glacier being perhaps a

little greater, has acquired for it the name of Great Glacier. Near its source it extends to the breadth of about two leagues. In order to visit this glacier from the village, it is necessary to advance for about an hour across an uneven tract, crossing the rivulets of Muhlibach, and Bergelbach. In the direction of the Wetterhorn the ice is very much loaded with the matter called *gufer* (gravel and stones). The torrent of the Weissbach descends from the Wetterhorn; that of Milzbach from the Mettenberg. These two rivulets, uniting beneath the platform of ice, form the two principal sources of the Upper Lütschinen.

I cannot here omit mentioning the conduct of the man who occupies the *châlet* near the superior glacier. This person has a blunderbuss, which he discharges for the amusement of those travellers who may require it. Having walked from the inn alone, I was proceeding near the premises, when I was rudely accosted by this man; I however declined both his services and his blunderbuss. On my return from viewing the glacier, he demanded *drink geld for walking over his land*; this I refused, upon the principle that in submitting to this I would be liable to a tolerable round sum during the remainder of my tour; but I bought a chain made of hair from one of his children. This did not prevent my being followed and insulted by the most indecent gestures, and finally assailed with stones as I descended into the valley. Having learnt the man's name, I lodged a complaint against him with the *Prefect* at Interlachen, for the benefit of future travellers, as I understood that all persons who had resisted his illegal demand were insulted in a similar way.

The Lower Glacier of Grindelwald.—The Lower Glacier of Grin-

delwald is also called the Ladies' Glacier, on account of its facility of access. Like many others, it advances and recedes. In 1561, it impeded communication with the Valais so slightly, that a nuptial party was able to pass from that country into the Grindelwald. In 1578, a baptismal procession passed by the same way, and in 1605, a second nuptial party. A forest of pines is said to have then existed on the space now occupied by the ice. But at the end of the seventeenth century, the glacier advanced a full quarter of a league beyond its ordinary limit, forced the Lütschinen to alter the direction of its channel, and committed some ravages on the neighbouring district. An easy walk of half an hour conducts to this glacier, opposite to which is a commodious seat for viewing a handsome natural arch at its base, through which flows one of the tributary streams of the Lütschinen. The visitant may visit the Nellen Balm (Bell) on this excursion, before returning to the village.

The Faulhorn.—One of the finest views of the Oberland is obtained from the summit of the Faulhorn, which therefore forms the object of one of the most usual excursions from Grindenwald, and can be ascended without any danger. The path which conducts to it from Grindelwald exhibits alternately a variety of smiling meadows, gloomy forests, rocks, *chalets*, a cascade, rich pasturages, and lastly, a still and solitary lake. At the pasturage called the Bach Alp, lodging may be obtained in a *chalet*, by those who intend remaining above to witness the sun rise. The most elevated station of the Bach Alp is in the Bachthal, whence there is a fine view of the two glaciers of Grindelwald, which appear much larger than when seen from below. It is in this solitary valley that the inhabitants of Grindelwald and

Brientz assemble to celebrate the Bergdorfer, or *Festival of the Mountain Village*. Here is situated the lake above mentioned, called the Bachsellin, which forms lower down, under the name of Mülilbach, the principal, and almost the only cascade of the valley of Grindelwald. This region has a wild and gloomy appearance, heightened by the aspect of the dilapidated summit of the Röthihorn, which is gradually falling into decay. From the Bach Alp there are only two leagues to the summit of the Faulhorn. Towards the north-west appear the Suleck, the Niesen, and the Stockhorn, with the mountains of the Siebenthal, almost as far as Zweysimmen, and, as some believe, the Dent du Midi. Part of the Lake of Thun is also seen from Spietz to the lower extremity; but the town is concealed by the promontory of the Nase. Further on is an immense tract beyond the Burgistein, wherein some think they have had a glimpse of the city of Berne. The view extends to the Jura, the Lake of Neuchâtel, Mount Chasseral on the lake of Bienne, the Hasenmatt, the Weissenstein behind Solothurn, and the Hauenstein, where it melts away in the distance. Some assert that even the Vosges and the Black Forest are visible in this direction. More to the east, and at a little distance, are seen the Beatenberg, the Gemmen Alp, the Harder, the Augstmatthorn, the Brientzer Grat, and the Rieder Grat, above which the Hohgant elevates itself, and beside it the Scheibenflue, with the Zerkrautenberg (which, as tradition has it, was scratched by Satan, and bears the marks of his talons). Further on are Pilatus, the Sattal, the Lake of the Four Forest Cantons, that of Zug, with the capital of the same name, and at a great distance, some parts of the cantons of Zurich and Thurgovia; the

Righi, the Mythen, above Schwitz, and the mountains of the canton of Unterwalden.

Pursuing the torrent formed by the two Glaciers of Grindelwald, till they join the torrent that comes down the valley of Lauterbrunnen (pedestrians cross the Wangern Alp), we now turn to the left, into the latter valley. Huge masses of rock, with trees growing in the most grotesque manner out of them, and thrown about irregularly, characterize the entrance into this picturesque and romantic valley, which is in general very narrow, in many parts leaving barely room for a little road between the torrent and the mountain. Frequently vast rocks that have fallen from the impending mountains, almost stop the course of the torrent, and make it rage with redoubled fury. The stupendous *Hunnenflue*, resembling a gigantic bastion, seems to forbid our proceeding any farther; rocks, despoiled of all their verdure, threaten a sudden fall, and frequent cascades tumble down the precipices.

The road next winds through dusky pines, where a stern silence is interrupted only by the Lätschinen beating furiously against rocks that strive in vain to detain it prisoner. Sometimes the mountains seem to close as if to forbid farther passage; but at length the valley opens, and the little scattered village of Lauterbrunnen shows its smiling face; the simple wooden mansions, situated in green pastures, give at once repose to the eye and tranquillity to the mind. The church, lately built, and the residence of the minister, soon come in sight, and a little beyond, the *Staubbach* is seen pouring down its waters from the top of the mountain. It is in these delightful excursions that the pleasures of pedestrianism, so elo-

quently described by the poet, are gratified to the fullest extent :

No sad vicissitudes his heart annoy;
Blows not a zephyr, but it whispers joy;
For him lost flowers their idle sweets
exhale:
He tastes the meanest note that swells the
gale;
For him sod seats the cottage door adorn,
And peeps the far off spire, his evening
bourn!
Dear is the forest frowning o'er his head,
And dear the greensward to his velvet
tread;
Moves there a cloud o'er mid-day's flaming
eye,
Upward he looks, and calls it "luxury;"
Kind nature's charities his steps attend,
In every babbling brook he finds a friend,
Whilst chaste'ning thoughts of sweetest use,
bestowed
By Wisdom, moralise his pensive road.*

When the sun appears over the mountains, and darts his rays upon the waterfall, is the proper time to view it. The Staubbach is then finely illuminated, and the Iris appears at the bottom in full splendour. The waterfall, 930 feet perpendicular, and being broken into spray, is dispersed by the wind which the cascade itself continually creates. After great rains, the force of the water is considerable enough to carry the fall quite clear of the rock; but at other times, though the mountain is almost perpendicular, the water breaks against some projecting parts, and is thus more dispersed.

Lauterbrunnen may be named the valley of cascades. The Staubbach is by no means the only one; ten may be counted from one point near the parsonage house, and there is double that number. at least, in a very small space; deeper in the valley are many more, among which are two that fall from a greater height than even the Staubbach; but as they do not descend at one leap, they are not so remarkable. The view from the village is closed by Mount Jungfrau, whose sum-

mits, called Jungfrauhorn, are distinctly seen; together with the isolated rock at the extremity, called the Monk, round which the daring hunters will sometimes creep, with the assistance of their hooked knives, in pursuit of the chamois, which abound in these parts. Still more distant appear the glaciers that descend from the steep rocks of Grosshorn and Breithorn.

The distance from Grindenwald to Interlachen by the valley is reckoned about four leagues and a half; to cross the Wengern Alp, and by Lauterbrunnen nine, leagues.

INTERLACHEN.

Hotel. Interlachen (the only one). Nothing can be more lovely than the situation of this English colony. A broad road, about a mile in length, bordered with immense walnut trees, may be considered the high street of Interlachen. On the right side, proceeding from Brientz, surrounded by tastefully laid-out gardens, are a great number of large well-built modern houses, commanding a fine view of the valley, terminated by the snow-capped Jungfrau. Here and there the word "Pension" may be seen. Besides those flanking the road, there are several pensions pleasantly situated in different parts of the valley; they all wear a gay and cheerful aspect outside, blended with good entertainment within. This spot may be considered as the bank of Switzerland, being the chief place where travellers exchange notes without any deduction. It may also be considered in the light of an exchange, for persons may be spoken with from all parts of the globe; it is likewise a rendezvous for the lame and the lazy. "I say, Wilkins,—nice place this: lots of pretty girls;—amiable people the Murrays

* Wordsworth's Poems, Vol. i, p. 70.

—very!’ “My dear fellow, as I am a little lame, you and Jenkins had better finish your tour without me—can’t go, positively.” The married ladies are so delighted with it, that on no account will they allow their spouses to deny themselves the pleasure of making excursions. “You know, my dear, how poorly I am when I travel over these frightful mountains: really you must go and see all you can; never mind me, I’ll do very well here. I can’t travel about any more; you’ll find me here when you come back; there now, don’t be longer than a month away; there’s a dear!”

If a friend has cut you during your tour, ten to one but you’ll catch him cutting his mutton at Muller’s. If you have been journeying in the society of a pleasant party, don’t grieve at parting: or if you have fallen in love, en passant, with some travelling beauty, don’t despair of seeing her again, for you’ll be sure to find her and her mamma at Interlachen.

Pension Muller.—This splendid establishment was first inhabited in August, 1844, by his majesty the King of Wirtemberg and suite. It is a well arranged solid building; the ground-floor contains one of the largest and handsomest saloons in Switzerland; billiard, reading, and card rooms: beneath these are the offices. On the first floor are about thirty convenient-sized bedrooms, comfortably and even elegantly fitted up; the door of each apartment opening on a wide corridor: the second floor contains a repetition of the first; and, altogether, the arrangements for the accommodation of the boarders are well adapted to meet the views of the most fastidious; the charge is 6 francs a day. Mr Muller, the proprietor, is well known for his attention and civility, having kept the hotel Interlachen for several years.

Although there are a great many boarding houses in Interlachen, Muller’s is decidedly the best. The inferior houses also charge as high as 5 and 6 francs a day; for this sum everything is included, with the exception of wine and washing: the latter is villanously dear. Breakfast at nine, tea, coffee, bread and butter and honey; eggs and meat charged extra: dinner at four, consisting of soup, fish, joints, and made dishes, besides other nicnacs, too numerous to mention, and dessert. Wine (ordinaire) is charged 30 sous a bottle. Tea at eight, a l’Anglaise, bread and butter and honey again. The size and situation of your bed-room will depend upon the number of persons in the house before you arrive; but as changes are daily taking place, by a little management you may, in time, get the best room in the house. Boarders are received for single days, or by the week, or month!

There are no shops in Interlachen; but a few of a very ordinary description are to be found in Interseen, which, in fact, may be considered the Faubourg of Interlachen. Ladies, aware of this, will, of course, provide any articles they may require at one of the towns through which they may pass; but visitors desirous to purchase carved imitation Swiss cottages and other wood-ware peculiar to the country will find at the Temple of Minerva a choice collection, the proprietor, Mr Wyder, undertakes to forward articles purchased from him to England or elsewhere.

The present village of Interlachen consists of few ancient buildings, with the exception of the old church and some remains of the ancient convents, which, since the reformation, have been in part modified into the residence for the prefect, and in part converted into an hospital for the indigent and insane. Before that period, there

existed at Interlachen two Augustinian convents, the one for fifty monks, and the other for forty nuns, within the same building.

The convent of Interlachen was founded about the year 1130, or 1133, by Selinger Von Obenhofen, and subsequently placed under the protection of Berne, by Henry VI, emperor of Germany. In process of time the discipline of this establishment became so relaxed, that the Bernese government found it necessary to prefer a complaint to the Pope on the subject. The female convent was suppressed in 1431, and its revenues transferred to the chapter of St Vincent, at Berne. A hundred years later the monks of Interlachen were the principal instigators of the opposition made here to the progress of the reformation, which was not overcome without the effusion of blood.

The valley of Interlachen was, in the thirteenth century, subject to inundations, which rendered the soil sterile and the air unwholesome. The boisterous Lüttschinen, which then descended to join the Aar, was the cause of these inconveniences, for which a remedy was found in the opulence of the abbey, which diverted its course to the lake of Brienz, at an almost ruinous pecuniary sacrifice, although aided by the lords of Unterseen and Unspunnen. At present the character of the soil is so altered, that the valley is frequently covered with flowers so early as February.

Divine Service is performed every Sunday during the season, at eleven in the morning and six in the evening, in a neat but small chapel attached to the old church; it is capable of holding about two hundred persons. The clergyman is supported by the voluntary contributions of the visitors: for that purpose books are left at each of the boarding-houses.

The *Post-office* is in Interseen. Letters arrive daily at four o'clock, and depart at three. Letters to go the same day must be put in by two o'clock.

EXCURSIONS FROM INTERLACHEN.

Fares of Cars and Horses from Interlachen.

To Grindelwald, and return same day :—

1 horse	9 francs
2 horses	18 "

To Lauterbrunnen and back :—

1 horse	6 francs
2 horses	12 "

To Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald, and return same day :—

1 horse	10 francs
2 horses	19 "

Saddle horses and mules are the same expense.

To accomplish both comfortably, it is necessary to start by six o'clock in the morning.* It may be right to observe, that the people who let the cars will try to make two days' work of the excursion to both places; should this be attempted, it will only be necessary to produce the tariff, which will at once set the matter at rest. The Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen described at page 277-78.

The Hobbühl.—It requires only a quarter of an hour's walk to arrive at the summit of the little hill of the Hobbühl. The way lies across the Zollbrücke, or "Toll-bridge." The view is superb from the rotundo, or summer-house, supported by twelve columns, which is built on this elevation. The return may be varied by striking in upon a romantic but

* The ridiculous recommendation in Murray's Hand-book to leave Thun at eight in morning, visit Interlachen, the Glaciers of Lauterbrunnen, the Staubbach Waterfall, and return to take the steamer from Neuhaus to Thun at half past two, is impossible. It took the writer an entire day, leaving Interlachen at six in the morning.

difficult path, which leads to the Goldey, a small plain between the Harder and the right bank of the Aar, which commands a fine view of the Jungfrau. Near the Goldey are some grottos in the rocks, whereof one, distinguishable from the rest, is called "Cavern of the Dwarf Kings." On quitting the Goldey, the tourist has his choice of returning at once to Interlachen, or ascending still higher, by following the route of the Beatenberg, in the direction of Oberhohen, Luchenbühl, and Waldeck.

The Gemmen Alp.—The mountain called the Gemmen Alp commands one of the finest views in the vicinity. The summit can be attained on foot in four hours. The path leads through Waldeck, and the Küh Alp, where pines of an extraordinary size may be seen.

The Castle of Unspunnen.—About a league from Interlachen is the ruined castle of Unspunnen. Of the original building little more remains than a semi-circular tower, supported by a more elevated square one. The interior is quite choked up with foliage and rubbish. The origin of this castle is lost, even to tradition. An obscure legend is still extant, which represents one of its ancient proprietors as a sort of Blue Beard, who immured his wives in dungeons to espouse others.

Matten and Bönigen.—By proceeding straight forward along the western wall of the old convent of Interlachen, the village of Matten is reached, one of the most ancient of the district. The principal object in it is a large basin for water, formed of Goldschwyl stone. One house is adorned with stained glass, dated two centuries back, among the devices represented on which is an armed bear, carrying some turnips in his belt, also an old iron spur, found not many years since in the ground, beside

an old oak, near the castle of Unspunnen. Beyond this village the road traverses the rich plain which extends from Wilderschwyl, and the ruins of Unspunnen, to the lake of Brienz. On the right is seen the church of Gsteig. A bridge crosses the Lüttschinen, beyond which the road branches into two parts; the one conducting to Gsteig, the other to Bönigen. Above this village appears the Schüttiberg, which, according to a nearly obsolete tradition, is nothing more than the wreck of a fallen mountain, that in its descent overwhelmed a castle. Situated in the plain, with some few of its houses built on the slope of the Schüttiberg, is a rock called the Stockbalm; it is said to conceal a grotto, inhabited by the gnomes, or dwarfs of the mountain. A rivulet runs along the entire length of the hamlet, or village, of Bönigen. Beyond the village is the station for boats, formed by a small arm of the lake. After re-crossing the Lüttschinen by a bridge lower down, and nearer to Bönigen, a new path is met: the road passes near the Burgleim, an eminence which forms a fine point of view, and the lake of Goldschwyl. At a little distance is the handsome village of Ringgenberg, and afterwards a mill, situated on the Spulibach, a canal which connects the Aar with the Lüttschinen, and of which one arm traverses Interlachen.

Goldschwyl.—Those who wish to visit the north-western shore of the lake of Brienz arrive first at the village of Goldschwyl, situated upon the Aar, between Interlachen and the lake. After passing the Zollbrücke a large path is found, which conducts to the village. Near Goldschwyl is a hillock, crowned with the ruins of its old church, an interesting object. In 1674 the parish of Goldschwyl was

transferred to Ringgenberg. Farther on is its lake, formerly called the Fallensee, where a baron of Ringgenberg, while amusing himself with angling, was surprised by his enemies, and carried prisoner into the canton of Unterwalden; at the same time his son was expelled, his castle burnt, and the village of Brientz occupied. The Bernese, however, coming to his assistance, effected his prompt deliverance.

The *Village of Gsteig* stands on the Lüttschinen. One road leading to it passes through Matten, another through Wilderschwyl, so that the visitant may at pleasure vary his route. Between Matten and Gsteig is the hamlet of Gsteig Alment. An ancient custom exists in this district, which may partly explain the luxuriance of its foliage: on every nuptial occasion some young trees are planted on the territory of the commune, which becomes the property of the future family and their posterity for ever. From Gsteig a cross road leads direct to Wilderschwyl; the course can, however, be lengthened, by proceeding to the healthy hamlet of Gsteigwyler, or Wyler, almost quite concealed amid its abundant orchards.

ROUTE 50.

INTERLACHEN TO BRIENTZ.

Those who may have crossed from Meyringen to Interlachen by the Grindelwald Glaciers and Lauterbrunnen, will make an excursion to the *Giesbach Waterfall*, from Interlachen.

A small steamer goes from Interlachen to Brientz three times a day, landing passengers at the Giesbach on their way to Brientz, and calling on their return, allowing three quarters of an hour, to be disposed of thus: one quarter to ascend, one quarter to descend, and, as a

matter of course, one quarter to view the waterfall. The steamer leaves (or rather did leave Interlachen during the summer of 1844) at seven, half-past eleven, and four; returns from Brientz at half-past nine, three quarters past one, and a quarter past six. The time occupied, including a stoppage at Giesbach, is one hour and ten minutes. Fares, each way, 2 francs (French), or by taking a ticket there and back, 3½ francs. This is valuable for five days.

The lake is three leagues in length by half a league in breadth. It receives the Aar at its northern, and discharges it at its southern extremity, near which it also receives the Lüttschinen. A chain of very steep mountains borders its south-eastern shore, where there are only two villages. The best fish in the lake are called after it, *brientzling*.

The most interesting places along the lake are:

Iseltwald.—A path which crosses the Lüttschinen at Bönigen, leads to Iseltwald, passing by a group of houses called Senegg, and leaving on the right the small cascade, the Mutschbach. The village is built in the depth of a small bay, wherein is an islet named the Island of Bönigen, because the first individual that cultivated it was an inhabitant of that village, but more anciently *Schnecken Insel*, or "Snail Island." The situation of the village, and the view it commands, are equally delightful. A window of stained glass in the village of Matten, between Interlachen and Bönigen, represents, as has been mentioned, in one of its compartments an armed bear with some turnips in its girdle. With this emblem is connected the following tradition:—Three robust giants, always clad in the skins of bears, or wolves, dwelt at Iseltwald, and were sent as the contingent of the

district, when the Emperor of Germany called upon his subjects of the Oberland for troops. The emperor, being indignant at the paucity of the forces of Iseltwald, the giants calmed him with the assurance that they were equivalent to the entire hostile army; then repaired to the neighbouring wood, and providing each a huge trunk of a tree, made good their assertion. When the emperor inquired what reward he should bestow upon them, they merely requested for their commune the privilege of bearing the imperial eagle on its banner, whenever it should be able to furnish 100 men more for his imperial majesty's service; and for themselves, the liberty of gathering three turnips in the plantation of Bönigen, which was part of the territory of the empire, whenever they should feel thirsty while walking along the lake, whereof they were to carry one in their hand and two in their belt. The request being granted, they regaled themselves with turnips at a place between Iseltwald and Bönigen, called Am Stadel; but the little hamlet of Iseltwald has never been able to furnish the 100 stipulated combatants. According to tradition, the promontory which forms one side of the bay of Iseltwald was once an island, and the original domain of the lords of Matten. Ancient documents exist which prove that one Minna of Matten made considerable donations to the church of Interlachen, and some have fancied they had discerned in a sunk square enclosure in the neighbourhood, the site of a large tower, beneath which were the subterraneous dungeons of the castle, hollowed out of the rock.

The Tanzplatz.—Near the Giesbach is the Tanzplatz, or "dancing place," a projecting terrace on the slope of the mountain, covered with

verdure. Tradition relates that during a festival enlivened by the dance, two lovers being led too near the edge of the precipice by the evolutions of a waltz, fell over and were drowned. It was supposed by some that they did it intentionally in order to die in mutual embrace.

The Giesbach.—The celebrated cascade of the Giesbach is at the opposite side of the lake from the village. It is formed by a torrent which descends from the Hagel See, joined by another from the Hexen See, two small lakes of the little valley of Hühnerthal. This united torrent traverses the pasturage of Ischingelfeld, on its way to the lake of Brienz. The Giesbach consists of a number of beautiful waterfalls, the second of which is considered the finest. At the Giesbach, on the hill facing the principal fall, is a house where refreshment and beds may be had at the following moderate terms: breakfast, 1 fr.; dinner, 2 fr.; bed, 1 fr. The people who keep this very useful establishment are also manufacturers of various articles of wood-ware peculiar to the country.

Reichenbach is described at page 274.

Brienz. Hotel, Croix Blanche, pleasantly situated at the extremity of the lake. Saddle-horses and char-a-bancs maybe obtained here; the cost of the latter to Reichenbach and return is 6 fr., with a trifle drink-geld to the driver. The distance is $2\frac{3}{4}$ leagues, occupying an hour and a half.

The village of Brienz is situated between the lake on the south and the Brientzergrat on the north. The church is built on a commanding rock, whereon there are also some ruins, which renders it probable that the mansion of the ancient counts of Brienz stood here. According to tradition, the last of this race perished in a crusade

about the beginning of the twelfth century. The girls of this village are celebrated for the fine tone of their voices. Companies of these Alpine songstresses are always ready to attend at the inn, or accompany visitants in their excursions upon the lake.

The Mühlbach and the Rothhorn.—Near one extremity of the village of Brientz is a cascade called the Mühlbach, or Planalpbach, which, although not so celebrated as the Giesbach, still merits a visit. When time permits, it would be worth while to ascend to the fine pasturage of the Plan Alp.

ROUTE 51.

INTERLACHEN TO THUN.

The *Steamer* which plies between Thun and Neuhaus leaves the former place at half-past eight in the morning and two in the afternoon, and Neuhaus at half-past eleven and four; thus allowing one hour and five minutes between the arrival of the steamer from Brientz and the departure for Thun. An omnibus conveys passengers from one steamer to the other, calling at the various boarding-houses; the fare for each passenger, including luggage, is 5 batz; a carriage will take two or more passengers for 2 fr. Fares by steam: after-deck, 2 fr.; fore-deck, 1 fr.

The *Lake of Thun* is in length between four and five leagues, in breadth one. On the right, not far from Thun, is the opening of the canal of the Kander, the greatest public work that has ever been effected in Switzerland. This torrent (which descends from the glacier of Kander, in the vicinity of Gemmi), surcharged with the wreck and rubbish accumulated in its course, formerly flowed into the Aar below Thun, at times encumbering its channel and devastating

the valley. To obviate this inconvenience the present canal was formed, which occupied between two and three hundred workmen for three years. On each side of the lake is a road: that along the north-eastern shore is a new road, and practicable for carriages; that on the south-western is only practicable for carriages to a little distance beyond Faulensee. These two roads unite at Unterseen. Most of the interesting places along the borders of the lake can be conveniently visited in boats. Tourists generally embark at Hofstettin, sometimes at Scherzlingen. At Schadau the entire lake opens on the view; on the right are seen the Nienen, and the range from the Blümlisalp to the Abendberg. The Engel, the Dreyspitz, the Hundshörnes, the Schwalmeren, the Schnabelhörner, and the Suleck, would appear to form one immense mass of mountain, but for the light vapours which generally define their outlines. On the north-eastern shore is seen the church of Hilterfingen, on the opposite side the tower of Strattlingen, and the canal of the Kander.

The most interesting spot, perhaps, in the vicinity of the lake of Thun is the Beatenhöhle, or Grotto of St Beatus, situated upon the Beatenberg, a mountain called after the same saint. About seventeen centuries since, according to fabulous tradition, St Beatus, a native of England, took up his abode in this cave, having first ejected its former occupant, a dragon. Here he gained a livelihood by plaiting nets and baskets, while employed in the pious labour of converting the Swiss to Christianity. Seated upon his miraculous mantle, he traversed the air for the more ready communication with the heathens of the environs. He was always clad in hair cloth, and often fasted three successive days. He died in

1512, at the age of ninety. His interment on the spot attracted a great afflux of pilgrims, and an annual festival was instituted, which was held on the 9th of May. His skull was venerated in the cavern down to the year 1528, when it was removed by order of the Bernese government, and interred at Interlachen. As, however, the pilgrimage still continued, orders were issued to wall up the entrance, which were, in 1566, put in execution. It has since been re-opened, and appears to have been once divided into many cells or compartments. From Merlingen one may ascend on foot to the cavern in one hour, and those who double the promontory may reach it in a quarter of an hour. The path which conducts from Merlingen is traversed by several ravines. Several handsome cascades diversify the route; the greatest torrent, which descends from the cavern, and is thence called the Beatenbach, is heard at a considerable distance. On approaching the Beatenhöhle, it is better not to advance by Leerau, but to ascend upon the left. About a league from Merlingen is a place called the *Rosstall*, or "Horses' Stable," consisting of a sort of grotto hewn in the rock, to serve as a shelter for beasts of burthen belonging to pilgrims. Here are seen some traces of an ancient road and an arch, which probably belonged to a chapel no longer in existence. The ancient hermitage commands an admirable view, especially of the mountain Niesen. It properly consists of two contiguous caverns, the appearance of which would lead to the supposition that the waters of the lake once ascended to this height, and hollowed the rock into its present form. The grotto of the torrent is very deep, and variously stated by the peasantry to extend to Entlibuch, the Black Forest, and the

Tyrol. There is considerable danger in entering it, as the stream often swells to an alarming height, almost instantaneously. The people of the vicinity assert that this swelling is connected with a subterraneous roaring like that of thunder, which is heard even on the opposite side of Beatenberg, in the pasturage of Seefeld. This noise, perceptible at the distance of two leagues, is termed the review of Seefeld, from its resemblance to a volley of musquetry, interrupted by an occasional discharge of artillery. Near the lake, under the Beatenberg, is a small patch of greensward, whereon a gentleman of Berne had formed an agreeable retreat. The church of Beatenberg is at a considerable elevation on the mountain, and can only be reached by a steep ascent of a league.

Hotels. There are five hotels at Thun, three of which are available for English travellers; namely, the *Belle Vue*, *Bateau à Vapeur*, and *Freyhoff*. The first is undoubtedly the best in point of situation. The *Bateau* is on the edge of the lake. The *Freyhoff* is now improved. The *Croix Blanche* is one of the *has beens*, and was considered the best some twenty years ago; and the *Faucon* is done up. The *Belle Vue* and *Bateau* belong to the Messrs Knetchtenhofer, the proprietors of the steam packet, who are notorious for their uncouth manners, want of civility, and extravagant charges; travellers proceeding to Interlachen should recollect that at the above-named place they can attend divine worship as well as at Thun; although, to induce persons to remain at one of their houses, Messrs Knetchtenhofer have built a chapel on their premises.

There are also boarding houses at Thun. That of Kock-Scheidegg, between the bridge and the

Belle Vue, is highly spoken of, for being clean, well situated, well managed, and reasonable, the charge being only 5 frs. a day. There is a garden which extends to the edgetop of the lake. Baths are attached to the premises.

Thun is agreeably situated on the Aar, near its junction with the Thuner See, or lake of Thun, and contains about 4,800 inhabitants. Above the town, on the right, is the castle, with its round towers. On the same hill is the parochial church, formerly dedicated to St Maurice, which was rebuilt in 1768, but without any architectural beauty. The ascent to the cemetery, in the midst whereof stands the church, is by a long flight of wooden stairs. On the same hill are also the habitations of the clergy, and the public schools. Thun and its environs are seen to great advantage from this spot: the most favourable time is about nine or ten o'clock in the morning, when the mountains are, in bright weather, illuminated with the sun.

The appearance of one street is very remarkable. It is a somewhat steep acclivity, with a horizontal terrace on each side, supported by low columns, gradually diminishing in height, and divided into square compartments by an iron railing in front of each house. The quarter of Belliz, which occupies the western part of the town, is situated on an islet, formed by two branches of the river, and traversed by a single street, the Rosengarten. On each of the two branches of the river are constructed two bridges, the one covered, the other uncovered. Those at the extremities of the town are provided with gates; a third gate conducts to Berne, and the fourth, the gate of Lauvi, to the handsome promenades on the mountain of Grösisberg. Traces of part of the fall of this mountain still appear

above the environing verdure. The place is called Lauine, in memory of this circumstance. Tradition says that the mass of fallen matter filled up an arm of the Aar, which once flowed behind the hill whereon stands the castle.

After the extinction of the family of the counts of Thun, the town became successively subject to the duke of Zähringen and the counts of Kyburg. The territory of count Hartmann, of Kyburg, extended, at the commencement of the fourteenth century, over the entire Oberland, as far as the High Alps, over the Emmenthal, as far as Landshut and Burgdorf, and over a great number of lordships in Argovia. Hartmann, his son, was killed in a quarrel which occurred during an entertainment given to effect a reconciliation between him and his brother Eberhard, whom he had confined in the fortress of Rochefort, near Neufchatel. Eberhard, to ensure his safety, procured from the Bernese his admission into the rights of perpetual burgership, on the cession of the sovereignty of Thun, together with part of his estates; and in 1375, his son, also named Hartmann, assured to the Bernese the possession of the town.

Panorama of the Righi, belonging to the Messrs Schmid, affords beautiful and interesting views, as seen from the summit of this celebrated mountain. Admission 1 Swiss fr. They have also a *Cabinet of Arts*, containing an extensive collection of Swiss views, figures, costumes, minerals, insects, and alpine plants.

A *Steam Packet* to Neuhause, twice a day; on Sundays, three times; at six, half-past eight, and two in the afternoon. Fares, best cabin, 2 frs.; second cabin, 1 fr. Time occupied between Thun and Neuhause, about one hour. Diligences and cars in attendance

to convey passengers to Inter-lachen.

Diligences to Berne three times a day; at six in the morning, eleven at noon, and six in the evening. Fares, in the coupé, 18 batz; inside, 16 batz. Hire of a carriage with two horses, starting in the morning, 18 fr.; one horse, 12 fr.: returns, 9 and 6 fr.; distance, five and a half leagues; time, three hours; walking, five hours and ten minutes.

ROUTE 52.

THUN TO BERNE.

17½ English miles.

Thun to Kiesen	-	-	85 minutes.
Kiesen to Neuhause	-	-	60 "
Neuhause to Munsingen	-	15	"
Munsingen to Allmendingen	-	75	"
Allmendingen to Muri	-	30	"
Muri to Berne	-	-	43 "

Hours 5 10 minutes.

The road from Thun to Berne presents some of the most agreeable scenery to be met with in Switzerland, leading through a number of villages inhabited by peasantry who appear to be in possession of every comfort, and commanding fine views of the Alps and valley of the Aar, parallel to which the road runs.

The *Castle of Kiesen*, built upon a low hill, is a handsome object.

Near *Wichtrach* the brave General Von Erlach, descended from the Swiss heroes of that name, fell an innocent victim to popular fury, on the 5th of March, 1798, shortly after the battle of Grauholz.

Wichtrach, or *Wichdorf*, consists of two parts, Nieder (Lower), and Ober (Upper). Adjoining is the fine country seat of Neuhause; laid out about a century ago by Mr Steiger, of Münsingen, and since highly embellished. Among other ornaments are busts of Haller and Gessner, supported by elegant pedestals, near the bank of the Aar.

Munsingen, where, according to tradition, once stood a Roman town not inferior to Aventicum. In 1550, Nägeli, the Schultheiss of Berne, conquerer of the Pays de Vaut, built a castle here; and, in 1571, another Schultheiss, named Steiger, once the mortal enemy, but subsequently the son-in-law, of the former, erected another.

Allmendingen.—On the right of the road is a hill named Hühulein, the summit whereof is crowned with ruins, which appear to belong to a very remote period. Some have supposed it to be a place of Druidical assemblage, or sacrifice, deriving the name Allmendingen from Allmeen, "community," and ding, "tribunal." However, it was formerly written Allwanderingen. In the middle ages there was an old castle at this place, on the right of the road, where a combat took place between forty Bernese returning from Thun with booty, and some cavalry who were in pursuit of them. The former having entrenched themselves behind a hedge, kept the latter at bay until succour had arrived from Berne. This village has been, in some degree, connected with the fortunes of the Schultheiss, or chief magistrate Steiger, whose monument is in the cathedral of Berne. While making his escape, he sat down upon a stone at the extremity of the village, awaiting a chariot which was preparing for him in the adjoining house, but was meanwhile recognised by a peasant of Amsoldingen, and conveyed safely to Thun, whence he proceeded to Unterseen, and made his way thence through the canton of Unterwalden, to the eastern parts of Switzerland, and finally, into Germany.

At the village of *Muri*, which is very ancient, some Roman remains have been dug up: for instance, a bronze group of a female satyr with a child, found in 1660, which

has been deposited in the museum of Berne, several medals, &c. A tomb has also been discovered at Mettlen, in this vicinity, which contained bones and a sabre. The name of the village is derived from some ruined walls that once stood here.

THIRD JOURNEY.

Berne, Bienne, Solothurn, Neuchâtel, Morat, Avenches, Fribourg, Lausanne, Vevey, Bex, St Maurice, Martigny, Grand St Bernard.

Hotels. *Faucon*, situated in the High street: this hotel is decidedly one of the best in Switzerland, and contains a great number of moderate-sized sitting and single bedded rooms, furnished with taste and elegance. Opposite is the *New Faucon*, where there is a separate ménage to each floor. On the roof is a belvedere, from whence a fine view of the Alps is obtained.

The terms at this house are very reasonable: dinner, one o'clock, three francs; four o'clock, four francs; breakfast, one franc ten sous; bed-room, two francs. The original *Faucon* has undergone a complete improvement in arrangement and size. The *Crown Hotel*.

The ancient town of *Berne* is situated on the peninsula formed by the Aar, a considerable elevation above the river. The approach from Thun is very agreeable and safe. A stone bridge has been built across the Aar, from the high embankment outside the gate to the head of the High street; it was opened for carriages, on the 20th of October, 1844.

The city may be briefly said to consist of three parallel avenues, or lines of streets, increasing in number to six or seven near its western, and diminishing to one near its eastern extremity, and

traversed at right angles by a number of smaller ones. The principal streets are watered by a rivulet, or canal of running water, which supplies a number of fountains, generally surmounted by the figure of some sacred or heroic personage. The houses are mostly built on low arches, forming long arcades, called *Lauben* (a provincial word), which run along both sides of the streets, and effectually preserve pedestrians from the rain and sun. The clock tower, called *Zeitglockenthurn*, contains a clock of very curious mechanism, the internal structure of which is worthy of examination. The striking of the hours is announced by a procession of small figures, the crowing of a cock, &c.; after which a steel figure, representing a warrior in complete armour, strikes the hours with a club.

In 1528 the Reformation was introduced at Berne by Haller. Ever since the conquest of the *Pays de Vaud*, the territory of the canton has been fixed; but most of the beautiful houses and the finest buildings in Berne have been erected since 1762. But all the glory and prosperity of this canton was destined to undergo a lamentable reverse from the French Revolution. In 1792 the Bernois had the fortitude to refuse the acknowledgement of citizen Barthélemy, as ambassador from the French Republic during the whole of that year.

The *Cathedral*, formerly the Church of St Vincent. Over the gate is a very curious piece of sculpture representing the Last Judgment, by Erhard Küng, or König, a Westphalian. The choir is adorned with some carving in wood, by Jacob Ruesch, and Henry Sewagen (which were damaged at the period of the Reformation), and some specimens of stained glass.

The *Public Library* contains

thirty thousand volumes in print, and about fifteen hundred manuscripts.

The *Musée*, annexed to the library, contains a great variety of objects connected with natural history, especially of Swiss birds and minerals. The skin of the dog *Barry*, long a faithful agent of the monks of the great St Bernard, in whose service he saved the lives of no fewer than forty-seven individuals, was stuffed after his death, and stands here in a conspicuous situation. There are besides a number of ethnological specimens from the Pacific Ocean, among which the principal are a collection made by the artist Weber, who accompanied Captain Cook in his voyage round the world. The most of these are from Otaheite. The portraits of all the chief magistrates of Berne, several Roman antiquities found in various parts of the canton, bas-reliefs of different regions in Switzerland, and a variety of other objects, are also to be seen; including a model of the French Bastille.

The Museum is open to the public on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from eleven till four, but strangers are admitted on other days, by ringing the door bell, and giving the attendant a franc for the accommodation. A very respectable and intelligent man has charge of the museum, who has on sale a variety of dried plants peculiar to the Alps, &c. They are neatly placed in the leaves of albums; the largest collection, containing 200 specimens, cost 50 francs, a smaller one containing only twenty-five, cost 5 francs. They form a pretty souvenir of the country, and must be highly valued by botanists whose avocation prevents their visiting these regions.

The *Arsenal* contains several figures in complete armour.

The *Jardin Botanique* is rich in

plants, both indigenous and exotic, Alpine and tropical.

Promenades.—The Terrasse is a handsome promenade adjoining the cathedral, shaded with fine alleys of walnut trees, under which are a number of benches. It is elevated 108 feet above the Aar, and commands a magnificent view extending to the Alps. An inscription on the parapet records the wonderful escape of a student named Weinzäpfli, whose horse, on the 25th July, 1654, being irritated by some boys, sprung over the wall into a garden of considerable depth, with his rider upon his back. The horse was killed, but the student recovered, although his legs and arms were broken.

About twenty-five years ago an unfortunate female, condemned to labour at the public works, while employed in sweeping this terrace, sprung over the wall, being encouraged by the slender hope afforded by the escape of Weinzäpfli, but was killed on the spot; two years later a thief, pursued by the military, made a similar attempt, but with no better success.

There are also delightful promenades along the banks of the Aar and around the fortifications, now cultivated and kept with great care.

The original fortifications have been completely demolished, and converted into agreeable walks; those on the left of the Neufchatel gate are delightfully shaded with large trees, and command an extensive view of the Olesland Alps. Those on the right *outside* the walls are yet unfinished; here on the top of a high mound has been erected a belvedere. A delightful walk of about a mile and a quarter outside the Aarburg gate leads to the favourite rendezvous called the Enghe, much frequented, particularly on Thursday evenings, when the band of the town attends from four to six.

The *Bears* are kept in a den just outside the said gate (on the left). They are generally at home all day, but seem more disposed to see company, *i. e.* children, from two till five, when they receive almost a sufficient supply of cakes, bread, &c., to render an application to the pension list unnecessary; indeed, the modern reformers of Berne, seriously contemplated cutting off—not their tails—but half their allowance.

Passports.—This is another bearish subject, but must be attended to. Travellers who previously had not determined to visit Austria, Sardinia, Baverice, or France, but who might now feel inclined to do so, should obtain the signature, first of all, from the British minister, and subsequently the visé of the representatives of those countries he may have occasion to visit: those going into Italy should get the Austrian and the Sardinian; the latter is necessary even if you only visit Chamouny, and can be had only at Lausanne, or from the Consul at Geneva; both these gentlemen charge for their signatures; the English and Austrian are given gratis.

N.B. Travellers acting upon the advice given by Mr Murray, should not forget to leave a franc for the commissioner, who is expected to run about in his service; it is rather to much to expect the innkeeper to do it.

Baths.—There are houses on the banks of the Aar in which both hot and cold baths are to be found. Those on the island are also much frequented. The charge is one franc, including the use of linen.

Post and Diligence office.—The departure of the diligences as under, also gives the departure of the letters for the same place, which must be posted half an hour before each departure.

For *Arau, Baden* (Swiss), and *Zurich*, every morning at six o'clock, arriving at Zurich at half-past seven in the evening; also at half-past twelve at noon; fare, 12 fr. (Swiss).

Lucerne, every morning at five, and afternoon at half-past three, in twelve hours; fare, 8 fr.

Basle, at five in the morning, in fifteen hours, and half-past twelve at noon, in seventeen hours; fare, 9 fr. The latter diligence reaches Bienne at half-past four in the afternoon, in time to take the steamer from Bienne to Neufchatel, Yverdun, &c.

Basle, through Soleure, at half-past four in the afternoon, in twelve hours and a half; fare, 9 fr.

Lausanne and *Geneva*, through Morat, at twelve at noon, arriving at Lausanne at eleven at night, in correspondence with the malle-post from Geneva to Milan, arriving at Geneva at six in the morning; fares to Lausanne, 9 fr.; Geneva, 13 fr. 75 rap.

Fribourg and *Payerne*, at eleven in the morning, arriving at Fribourg at half-past two, and Payerne at a quarter-past four; fares to Fribourg, 2 fr. 80 rap.; to Payerne, 5 fr. 60 rap.

Vevey, through Fribourg and Bulle, from the 1st of June to the 31st of October, every morning at five o'clock, arriving at Fribourg at half-past eight, and Vevey at half-past four; fares to Bulle, 5 fr. 10 rap.; Vevey, 7 fr. 40 rap.

Neufchatel, every day at half-past twelve o'clock, through Aarburg and Anet (Bains de Bretige), arriving at Neufchatel at six o'clock in the evening; fares to Aarburg, 1 fr. 50 rap.; Anet, 3 fr. 15 rap.; Neufchatel, 4 fr. 50 rap.

To *Geneva*, from the 1st of May to the 31st of October, a diligence runs in nineteen hours, through Yverdun and Lausanne, leaving

Berne at three in the morning, reaching Lausanne at a quarter before four; Geneva, a quarter before ten at night.

Thun, every morning from the 15th of May to the end of October, at five o'clock and half-past ten in the morning, and four in the afternoon, in three hours; fares, 1 fr. 80 rap.

Letters are delivered and received from seven in the morning till six in the evening, except Sunday, when it closes at five, but is open again between eight and nine for the accommodation of travellers arriving by the evening coaches, to claim their letters at the *poste restante*. The Swiss postage must be paid on all letters sent to England, Belgium, and Holland. Letters reach London in seventy-four hours.

Market day is Tuesday, a very interesting spectacle to a stranger, in consequence of the great number of country people then to be seen from the adjacent parts, habited in all their variety of costume.

Environs of Berne, and fine Views of the Alps.—The promenades out of town are to l'Enghe, a quarter of a league distant, which is delightful in summer. From an open space at the entrance, there is the most extensive view of the Alps that can be seen in the environs of Berne.

At the extremity of this last promenade there are two different paths by which we may return to the town; one of them runs directly through an alley skirted with firs to Reichenbach, the ancient residence of Ulrich and Rodolph d'Erlach: the first of these heroes commanded his fellow citizens in 1291, at the glorious battle of *Donnerbuhel*, against the Austrians and the knights, their partisans. The son, worthy of such a father, immortalized himself in the fields of *Laupen*. Free from ambition and vanity, this citizen, contented with the laurels he had gained, cultivated

his lands at Reichenbach, till he was far advanced in years, when he was assassinated by his own son-in-law, of execrable memory. This murder was the consequence of an altercation relative to the debts contracted by this assassin, who was a gentleman from Underwald, named Rudenz. From Reichenbach, passing through *Worblaufen*, we may return to Berne in the course of an hour; or otherwise we may enter the city by the *Pont-Neuf*. Several picturesque views are met with in the course of these walks.

Another road on the left leads, in the first place, to the forest of *Bremgarten*, in which there is an opening with a number of benches for the traveller's convenience, and a delightful prospect. From *Bremgarten* we may return to Berne by the high road. The heights of *Stalden*, and the fine alleys of trees that ornament the highway from *Soleure* to the left, and *Thun* to the right, offer beautiful prospects of the city of Berne and its environs. Leaving the lower gate, and following the *Aar* on the left, we proceed to the summit of the *Altenberg*, where an open space commands a view of the whole city of Berne, and the whole range of the Alps. There is a little wood at a small distance, and from hence we may go on to *Ostermannighen*, where a remarkable echo may be heard in the quarries. The rural beauties with which this walk abounds render it highly interesting. If we proceed on to *Dieswyl* and *Stettlen*, we may have a sight of the bottom of the valley of *Worb*, with the *Schreckhorn* and the *Wetterhorn*, the *Hochgant*, and several other mountains, towering above the *château* of *Worb*, and forming a grand *coup d'œil*. The philosopher's walk here leads to *Donnerbuhel*, the situation of which is equally admirable. This spot is

considered very interesting, as being the theatre of the battle in 1291. It is also an agreeable promenade, as leading to a bathing-house; when after passing by the side of the infirmary and traversing the wood, we may return to Berne through Bollingen.

To ascend the hill of Panthigen, in this district, it is necessary to be furnished with a guide. Upon the Emmenthal road there are many other villas extremely well situated, besides Worb; and the fields on the south are not less charming. The views of the Aar, near Wabern, and those of the city and the chain of hills forming the Jura, in which Hasdematt, above Solothurn, is easily distinguished, with the silver summits of the Alps, are extremely grand and striking. The Gourten is another mountain within an hour's walk of Berne, but the Langhenberg is some leagues from this city, though both are remarkable from the beautiful sites and the magnificent views which they exhibit. The same may be said of the heights of Ramlighen and Burghesten, four leagues from Berne. On the other hand, the country on the western side of this city scarcely offers any kind of variety.

Monument near Berne.—This tomb is erected in the church of Hindelbank, two leagues from Berne, to the memory of Madame Langbans, who died in childbed, in the year 1760, the beautiful wife of the pastor of this place. This lady is represented as breaking her tomb with one hand, and with the other holding up her infant son. It is by the celebrated Nahl. Hindelbank is also remarkable for two castles and estate of Erlach.

Hofwyl, so celebrated all over Europe on account of the agronomical institutions of the late M. de Fellenberg, is only two leagues from

Berne. For some years past a number of travellers have frequented this place to witness the extraordinary ameliorations which this respectable man has introduced into agriculture, and the machines of his invention. Several rustic fêtes are celebrated here. An agricultural school for young farmers was established here by the cantonal government, in 1808; and similar institutions were formed by two convents in Friburg and Thurgova, in 1807.

Travellers intending to leave Switzerland by Basle, should proceed from Berne by Friburg, Vevey, Mârtigny, St Bernard, and return to Mârtigny across the Tête Noir; to Geneva by Chamounix; from Geneva to Lausanne by steamer, by road to Yverdun, lake of Neufchatel, Neufchatel, Bienne, Soleure to Basel.

Intending to leave by Geneva, proceed from Berne to Soleure or Bienne, Neufchatel, Yverdun, Lausanne, Vevey, and continue same as first route.

ROUTE 53.

BERNE TO BIENNE.

The distance from Berne to Bienne is six leagues. The road leaves Berne by the forest of Bremgarten, and passes by Maykirch to Seedorf. Near Seedorf is the small lake of the same name, and the castle of Frenenberg, formerly a convent. Beyond this village, and four leagues from Berne, is

AARBURG,

Inn. — The Crown.

a small town in the Aar, which insulates it when the waters are high, so that the town is then accessible only by a covered bridge. Roads from Berne, Solothurn, Bienne, Neufchatel, Yverdun, and Lausanne, centering here, tend to

animate the town. A strong old fortress, the castle of Aarberg, formerly stood near the town on the south. Within half a league of the next town, a fine view may be obtained from the hill of Bellmonde. The ancient town of Nidau is situated at the junction of a branch of the river Thiele with the lake of Bienne, and consists of one handsome street. Near a fine bridge over the Thiele is the castle, founded so early as 1165, and once inhabited by the powerful counts of Nidau.

Two leagues and three-quarters from Aarberg is

BIENNE.

Hotel, the *Jura*, very good, at the foot of the mountain of that name. Table d'hôte at half-past twelve o'clock, 3 francs; bed-rooms, from 1 franc 10 sous to 3 francs; hire of a carriage with two horses, 16 francs a day.

Bienne is situated at the base of the *Jura*, a short distance from the lake of the same name. The river *Suze*, formerly two canals, flows through the town. Its population is about 2,500. Everything in Bienne possesses an air of antiquity. The public fountains are very numerous, and, as at *Berne*, surmounted generally by some warlike or scriptural figure. The manufactories are very considerable. Several Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood of *Stauden* and *Ttribei*. Bienne possesses an hospital, gymnasium, and public library. There is a grotto worth visiting in a rock above the town.

Lake of Bienne and Island of St Peter.—The island of *St Peter* is distant two leagues from Bienne. Travellers from *Berne*, whose sole object is to visit the Island, have no necessity to proceed to Bienne; but may quit the road from *Berne* to *Aarberg*, and proceed by *Walperschwyel* and *Teufelen* to *Gerol-*

fin-gen, a league and a quarter from *Aarberg*, and thence by boats to the island, which is distant half a league from the shore.

The Lake of Bienne is three leagues in length, by one in breadth. In addition to the island of *St Peter*, celebrated as the residence of *Rousseau*, it contains a small sandy islet, which has, since his time, borne the name of *Isle aux Lapins*, or "Rabbit Island," from his exploit of stocking it with those animals, as mentioned in his '*Solitary Wanderer*.' In the year 1765 *Rousseau* passed three months on the island, which he describes as the happiest of his life. At the end of that period, being expelled by the *Bernese* government, who rejected even his proposal of submitting to perpetual imprisonment in order to secure an abode, he took refuge in England. The house was originally a convent, and is at present both an inn and farmhouse. Around three sides of the inner court is an open gallery, the third for the proprietor, and the fourth is reserved for strangers. The court is shaded by a fine walnut tree. The apartment once occupied by *Rousseau* remains in its original state. The walls are almost covered with the poetical effusions of visitants, the album intended for them not having been found sufficient. On the summit of a hill which occupies the centre of the island, is a small forest of ancient oaks, some of them twenty feet in circumference, which is intersected with avenues, and resembles an English garden. It contains an octagon pavilion, wherein the youth of the neighbourhood dance on Sundays, during the festival of the vintage, which is here celebrated in a brilliant manner. The directors of the hospital of *Berne*, to which establishment the island belongs, take especial care to protect this sylvan shade from the ravages of cultivation. The island

is a quarter of a league in circumference. Previously to 1485, it was inhabited by monks, whose convent was in that year suppressed by the Pope, and their domains made over to the canons of Berne. On the secularization of the chapter, the island was bestowed upon the hospital of that city.

Pierre Pertuis.—A very interesting excursion may be made to Pierre Pertuis, or Pierre Port. The road passes through the handsome village of Boujean (*Boetzingen G.*) and above the forges of Frainvilliers, where there is a fall of the Suze called the cascade of Rond-châtel, and a view of the charming valley of Orvins. A quarter of a league farther are the forges of the Reuchenette, beyond which, at the distance of a league and three quarters more, is Sonceboz. At this place is the cascade of Pissot, one hundred and fifty feet high. Half a league farther is Pierre Pertuis, a curious aperture wrought through a solid rock, whether by art or nature is uncertain. The following inscription, cut rudely on the rock above the passage, shows that it existed in the time of the Romans, and that the road which passes through it was made by them:—

NUMINI AVG
VM
VIA CTAPERT.
DV VMPATER
II VIR COL HELV.

The dimensions of the aperture are very irregular: its breadth varies between thirty and fifty feet. Its height has been variously stated, some assigning to it forty or fifty, some only twenty feet. The defile, of which it forms the entrance, and through which flows the Birse, is of a wild and extraordinary character. The road which passes through Pierre Pertuis forms two branches, whereof one leads through the Münster Thal to Basel, the other to Bellelai and Parentrui.

ROUTE 54.

BERNE TO NEUFCHATEL.

10 leagues: 30 English miles.

Aarburg described in Route 53.

One league and three quarters after leaving Aarburg, a bye road on the right through a wood leads past the village of *Bruttelen* to the

BAINS DE BRETIÈGE,

many years the favourite resort of respectable Swiss families, attracted as much by its beautiful and retired situation and excellently managed establishment as for the healing qualities of its mineral spring; and although little known to English travellers visiting Switzerland, I know of no place where a month could be more pleasantly spent, particularly after a ramble over the mountains, than at this lovely spot, situated on a moderate elevation, commanding the most extensive and beautiful views of the Jura Mountains, the Bernese Oberland, including the Wetterhorn, the Scheckhorn, Finster Aarhorn, the Eigher, the Monch, Jungfrau, Blumlis Alp, Niesen, Doldenhorn and Stockhorn, and Mont Blanc, the lakes of Morat and Neufchatel, and the lake of Bienne, with the island of St Pierre; the entire of which may be seen from elevations accessible to the most infirm in a few minutes, and are approached by numerous shady walks of endless variety. To those disposed to make excursions in this beautiful part of Switzerland, this spot will be found a cheap and convenient head-quarters, as Chaud de fond, Locle, Neufchatel, Morat and its battle field, and the interesting town of Aventicum, where still exist traces of its antiquities and former splendour, are all within convenient distances, and may be visited either on horseback or in carriages, furnished by the proprietor of the

establishment on the most moderate terms. For those in search of health there are *warm mineral baths*, peculiarly beneficial in cases of nervous debility, hysterical and hypochondriacal affections, spasms, palpitations of the heart, paralysis, erysipelas, glandular swellings and various complaints, &c. &c.,

In addition to the mineral bathing establishment, M. Muller, the proprietor, has erected a new separate building for the *Hydropathique*, or cold-water cure, which since its commencement in May, 1843, has been attended with perfect success, as many persons who have received relief from the application, have left written certificates of the fact as an encouragement to others, as well as a satisfaction to the proprietor, who has spared no expense in the erection of a building in which invalids may avail themselves of any of its various modes of application with ease and comfort. The baths are supplied from a source of the purest cold water conveyed through wooden pipes into the various bath rooms. The sleeping apartments devoted to the patients communicate in front with a garden, and behind is a gallery, from the centre of which a platform descends with the patient (if unable to go down by the staircase) to the bathing apartments, remarkably clean and light, each of which is furnished with a different sort of bath, adapted to the various modes of application. An experienced physician is at the head of the establishment, paid by the proprietor, who, in addition to his salary, receives a prize for every patient who quits the establishment cured. The charge for a patient taking the baths, medical advice, the occupation of an apartment and board, consisting of plain but wholesome food and attendance, is only 5 French francs a day.

From Bretiège a car will convey

travellers to Anet, distance about three miles, to meet the diligence from Berne to Neufchatel, fare, 13½ batz; from Anet the distance is three leagues.

NEUFCHATEL.

Hotels. Des Alpes, facing the lake; *Faucon* in the town.

Here may be had the celebrated wine called Cortaillod.

Neufchatel is situated above the lake of the same name, on two small hills at the foot of the Jura, which are separated by the Seyon. The private edifices are not of striking appearance, with the exception of those in the suburb. The street so called was constructed about seventy years ago, against the slope of the Jura, and in the centre of a large vineyard. The town is adorned with a number of fountains, surmounted by gigantic figures, which sometimes represent warriors of the fifteenth century, sometimes allegorical personages.

The *Cathedral*, a Gothic building erected in 1164, by Bertha de Grauge, spouse to Count Ulrich de Vinez. The statues of nine counts and four countesses, seen in the choir, form part of the monument constructed, in 1373, by Count Lewis. This temple, probably built on the ruins of an ancient chapel, was consecrated to the Virgin Mary. Its dedication as a collegial church took place on the 8th of November, 1276. It is at present appropriated to the Calvinistic service.

The *Hotel de Ville*, a handsome massive structure, erected chiefly at the expense of the patriotic citizen, David de Pury, who having also founded several public schools and other charitable institutions, and opened new roads, bequeathed at his death a large legacy to the corporation. The house contains

portraits of four kings of Prussia, and it also possesses the more appropriate ornament of a bust of De Pury, who, from the fruits of his over industry, was a munificent benefactor to this his native town, to the extent of 4,000,000 of francs, or 160,000*l.* British money.

The *Cathedral Terrace*, wherein stands the sepulchral stone of William Farrel, the reformer, commands a magnificent prospect. This promenade, which is between the cathedral and the lake, is planted with trees, and extends to the hill of the Crêt. There are many other interesting walks about Neufchatel.

Environs.—The Abbaye de la Fontaine André, half a league from Neufchatel, the Rocher de la Tablette, near the summit of the mountain of La Tour, the Jardin de la Rochette on the east of the town, and the Jardin du Chanel, on the west, are among the most interesting objects of the environs, which are very picturesque, principally from their proximity to the mountains and lake. The fine bridge of Serriers is also worth a visit.

A *Steam Packet* to Yverdun daily at half-past seven in the morning; touching at Cortaillod, St Aubin, and returning from Yverdun at half-past ten in the morning, and from Neufchatel to Bienne at half-past one, returning from Bienne at half-past four.

Fares in 1844:—

	1st cab.	2d cab.
	batz.	batz.
Neufchatel to Yverdun .	28	- 19
Nidau	28	- 19
Bienne	28	- 19
Isle St Pierre . . .	18	- 12

NEUFCHATEL TO CHAUDE DE FONDS
AND LOCLE.

Diligences to Chaudé de Fonds

twice a day, and omnibus once a day; fare, 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ batz.

ROUTE 55.

NEUFCHATEL TO LAUSANNE BY
STEAMER TO YVERDUN.

Distance 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ leagues, 40 English miles, by diligence (corresponding with the steamer, which arrives at ten o'clock) in five hours and a half. Fare from Yverdun to Lausanne, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ batz. This conveyance is in correspondence with the steamer, which calls at Ouchi at a quarter before four, on her way to Geneva, arriving there at seven o'clock.

	Leagues.
Neufchatel to Yverdun . . .	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yverdun to Echallens . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Echallens to Lausanne . . .	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

YVERDUN.

Inns. *Hotel de Londres, Maison Rouge*; neither very excellent.

Yverdun is situated in an island formed by two branches of the Orbe. It is an ancient town, containing 4,000 inhabitants, and flourished under the Romans, who called it *Castrum Ebrodunense*. It appears, by the ruins which surround it, to have been formerly much more extensive than at present. Near the town this river loses its name, and takes that of Thiele. The marshes which surround it, and other local observations, prove that the lake formerly extended to a spot called Entreroches, situated below Orbe. Those marshes have been drained, by which means extensive lands were restored to agriculture, and considerable produce has enriched the industrious inhabitants of the country, who undertook and completed the arduous task.

Works of the greatest utility were printed at Yverdun so early as in the beginning of the seventeenth century. The merchandise that is exported from Basle to Geneva into Piedmont and the south of France, through Yverdun, and the activity of the port, contribute to give the town a lively appearance.

The *Castle of Yverdun* was built by Conrad, Duke of Züringen, in the twelfth century. It is a Gothic edifice, flanked by four towers.

Yverdun is, however, principally celebrated for the philanthropic exertions of the late M. Pestalozzi, who devoted his fortune and life to the amelioration of the condition of his fellow creatures. The glory resulting from the exercise of a beneficent intellect, seconded by undaunted resolution, is of a far more perduring character than that traced in the barbaric annals of splendid despotism or military ruthlessness.

Between the town and the lake there is a beautiful promenade, on a spot formerly covered with water, planted with trees, and whence you can see the whole length of the lake of Neufchâtel. The public garden is a beautiful walk also. There are several country-houses in the neighbourhood, all of which are in a magnificent situation, and remarkable for the prospects of the higher Alps; yet the most eligible positions stand above the town towards Grandson. The country that extends to the foot of the Jura in the proximity of Valeires, enjoys so mild a climate that flowers in full bloom are seen there till the month of December. The truly romantic landscapes in those parts continually bring back to the recollection of the observer the lays of Ossian and of Gessner. The bold and fantastic figures of the mountains, the various tints of their rocks, covered with clusters

of trees and lined with ivy, the richest forests, the divers effects of light and shade, display on all sides all the beauties of picturesque scenery. That part of the Jura that rises above the beginning of the lake bears the name of *Chasse-ron*, and is 3,625½ feet above its level.

The most renowned prospect in the environs of Yverdun is that of the needle of *Baume*, whence are discovered the lakes of Bienne, Morat, Neufchâtel, and Geneva; the cantons of Vaud, Freyburg, and Berne; Savoy, and the chain of the Alps from St Gotthard to the Mont-Blanc.

After quitting Yverdun pass on the right. About half a mile distant is the *Hotel de Bains*, where a thermal spring supplies the natives with a pretext for quitting their homes in expectation of being made from well to better. After rather a short ascent, a fine view of the Alps in front, and the Jura on the right, is obtained; at

Echallens. (Hotel Balance). The diligence stops half an hour, where those who can rough it may get something to eat, as no time is allowed at Yverdun for that purpose, neither can any thing be obtained on board the steamer, so take your breakfast (and let it be a right good one), before you leave Neufchâtel. A rapid descent brings us to

Lausanne, described at page 303.

Travellers proceeding direct from Lausanne to Ouchi will leave the diligence and be conveyed to the steamer by omnibus. Fare, with luggage, 8 batz., or 1 fr.; without luggage, 4 bats. or ½ a fr.

ROUTE 56.

BIENNE TO SOLOTHURN.

Distance, 10 English miles.

Hotel. The *Crown*, the best;

charges, bed, 2 fr.; breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c. Table d'hôte, 3 fr.

Solothurn is situated above the Aar, on the slope of a gentle hill, in the middle of a fertile valley. It is only half a league from the base of Mount Jura, and is traversed by a stream called the Goldbach. The streets are tolerably broad, and adorned with several fountains.

The *Cathedral* was erected by Pisoni, of Locarno, between the years 1762 and 1773. The architecture is Italian; the front in particular is built with considerable taste. A staircase of great breadth, adorned at its base with jets of water, leads to the three principal entrances. Many fine altar-pieces by Dominick Corvi embellish this cathedral. In the treasury of the church are preserved an ancient copy of the four gospels, and some remains of the tents of Duke Charles of Burgundy. From the top a beautiful view is obtained. The *Jesuits' church* also possesses a fine altar-piece. The *Town house*, conceived in a handsome style of architecture, and adorned with several pictures. It contains also a bas-relief by Eggenschwyler, representing Cleobis and Biton, and a bust of St Nicholas Von der Flue, by the same artist. These two casts obtained the prize in Paris, in 1812. Several portraits of the chief magistrates, a fine staircase, and several Roman inscriptions inserted in the walls of the porticos, are also worthy of notice. The *clock tower* is a singular building, situated in the middle of the town, which is thought by some to be of Roman construction, by others referred to the epoch of the first kingdom of Burgundy.

Environs of Solothurn.

The Hermitage of St Verena.—This place, which is half a league

from the town, may be attained by several roads. The most agreeable is a convenient path winding along a rivulet, which is frequently crossed, and which sometimes exhibits interesting cascades. A small chapel, hewn out of the living stone, is a great resort of the peasantry on Good Friday; as is also the spot where, according to tradition, St Verena fastened herself to the rock in order to avoid the torrent which threatened to overwhelm her, and Satan, irritated by her virtue, attempted to crush her with large stones. Upon an eminence, situated on the west of the entrance, is a monument dedicated to the Shultheiss Wenge.

The *Weissenstein* is on the summit of the Jura. This excursion may be undertaken on horseback, on foot, or in *char-à-banc*. The view embraces a comprehensive range of mountains and glaciers, from the Tyrol to Mont Blanc. The Sentsis, the Niesen, the Blümli Alp, Monte Rosa, and Monte Cervin, are among the most conspicuous objects; the sunrise, and sunset effects are beautiful. Good accommodation at the hotel on the summit, where they make up thirty beds; a table d'hôte, baths, &c.

The *Hasenmatt* is another summit of the Jura, more elevated than the Weissenstein, and attained in an hour's walk from it. In addition to the objects just specified, the prospect hence includes the mountains of Alsace and Burgundy. A path which leads from Hasenmatt to Court, in the valley of Moutier, traverses that of Chalmat, chiefly inhabited by Anabaptists. Another path leads from Weissenstein by the village of Günsbrunnen (or St Joseph) to Moutier in three hours. Those who wish to proceed thence to Basel may, by crossing the Birs at Aesch, visit the battle field of Dornach.

MORAT.

Hotels. Crown and Croix Blanche.

The small but handsome town of Morat is three leagues from Friburg; it is of an antique appearance; many of the houses are supported by low arcades. It acquired much celebrity from the signal defeat of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, which is commemorated by the lime tree in the Place des Tilleuls, at Friburg. Morat was originally founded by the Romans. It contains an old castle, some handsome buildings, a distinguished seminary, and a well-regulated hospital. Several Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood, especially at Münchwyl, where some remains of ancient buildings may be traced in the walls of the houses. In the castle are six inscriptions, from which it would appear that this place was once a suburb of the ancient *Aventicum*, and contained a temple, dedicated to the goddess *Aventia*. On the wall of the church of St Maurice, near Morat, there is also an ancient inscription.

Four years after the battle of Morat, the bones of the Burgundians who fell on that memorable day were collected into a heap, forty-four feet long by fourteen broad, and a chapel erected on the spot, called the Ossuary (or bone-house) of Morat. The chapel was rebuilt by the Cantons of Berne and Friburg, in 1755.

The *Lake of Morat* is only two leagues in length, half a league in breadth, and its greatest depth one hundred and sixty-two feet. The Broy, which falls into it below *Avanche*, leaves it near *Sugier*, to fall into the lake of *Neufchatel*. Facing the town of Morat rises the hill of *Vully* (*Mistelacherberg*), from the top of which you enjoy a beautiful prospect of the town and

lake of *Neufchatel*, of the lake of *Morat*, of part of that of *Bienne*, of the extensive marshes as far as *Aarberg*, and of the chain of the Alps.

This monument of the defeat of their ancestors was destroyed by the Burgundian soldiers of the army of *Brune*, in 1798, when the French penetrated into this country. The spot, which is about a quarter of a league from Morat, on the high road leading to *Lausanne*, was subsequently marked by a lime tree. A column erected by the *Friburgers* in 1822, may also be seen beside the road.

AVENTICUM.

Inns. Crown and Hotel de Ville

The metropolis of ancient *Helvetia* is distant two leagues from Morat, and is, perhaps, the most interesting spot throughout Switzerland for antiquarian research. Although reduced to nearly the compass of one solitary street, which is on a considerable elevation, and in the centre of the original city, it is supposed to have once extended its precincts nearly to the lake of Morat. This town is probably one of the most ancient existing, at least if the presumption be well grounded which assigns to it a date 589 years anterior to the Christian era. *Aventicum* was in its most flourishing state, from 69 to 77, during the reign of *Vespasian*, to whom it is supposed to have given birth, but was subsequently ravaged, first by the *Allemanni*, and afterwards by *Attila*. It is one of the first towns that became episcopal sees. The church of *St Symphorien*, now no longer existing, contained the tombs of twenty-two bishops. The hamlet of *Donatiré*, at one extremity of ancient *Aventicum*, is said to owe its name to a temple consecrated to *Domna Thecla*, one of the most

ancient saints in the calendar. The remains of the city are very numerous; the principal are the following: part of the walls, fourteen or fifteen feet in thickness; the angle of a very splendid building, still standing, which has on one side a half column of the Corinthian order, a pilaster, the entire formed of marble; a magnificent carved cornice of white marble, nine feet long, four broad, and three thick; part of the ancient port, with the outer palisades whereon it rested; the amphitheatre, containing the den for the wild beasts; subterranean aqueducts to the baths, the mosaic pavements whereof are still in part remaining; some remains of a temple of Apollo, &c.

In addition to those already mentioned, there are some isolated columns and numerous fragments, many inscriptions in the walls of the houses and churches, &c. Several busts of deities have also been found here, and placed upon the public fountains: many other interesting remains have been placed in museums and private collections. The walls are supposed by some not to be Roman, but built by the Burgundians in place of the original walls. The remains of an old tower stand near the entrance on the Morat side. A castle was built at Avenches, in 605, by Count Wivolo, or Willi, from whom it derived its German name, "Wiflis-purg." The church is also very ancient; it is built on the site of a cathedral which appertained to the bishopric. The most remarkable inscription found here was one connected with the subject of Mr Wiffen's poem, entitled 'Julia Alpinula.' She was priestess of the temple of Isis, when the Roman general Cæcinna captured Aventicum, who put her father to death, notwithstanding her tears and supplications.

ROUTE 57.

BERNE TO LAUSANNE BY FRIBURG.

	Leagues.
Wangen - - - -	1
Neueneck - - - -	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Friburg - - - -	3 $\frac{1}{4}$

FRIBURG.

Hotels. The *Zaeringen* (the best); close to the bridge. Charges: beds, 2 fr. to 3 fr.; breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; table d'hôte, 3 fr.

Friburg contains a population of 8,533 inhabitants. The appearance of the town, especially as seen from the north, is very remarkable. It is built partly on the top of a precipice, nearly perpendicular, partly on the banks of the river Sartine, which makes here a semi-circular bend, dividing the city into two regions, which are also separated by language—French being spoken in the lower, German in the upper town. In some of the central streets both languages are spoken. In one place the acclivity is so sudden that a flight of steps has been provided for communication, instead of a street. Many of the houses are built at an extreme height, on the very edge of a precipice, and provided with exterior wooden galleries projecting over it. The new suspension bridge was erected in 1834.

There are many gardens and even orchards within the precincts of the city. The gate called the Bürglenthore, or Pforte de Bourguillon, is a very conspicuous object, being placed between two precipices, and apparently half suspended in the air. The mill of the Motta is in a very remarkable situation at the end of the Pertuis, opposite the convent of Maigrange.

The *Cathédrale*, or Eglise de St Nicholas, a plain specimen of the thirteenth century. It was begun

in 1223, but the tower, which is the highest in Switzerland, rising to an elevation of three hundred and sixty-three feet, was not erected until 1452. It was commenced on the arrival at Friburg of several councillors who had been confined by the Austrians in the prisons of Freyburg, a town of the Brisgau. The bells are esteemed the finest in Switzerland. Over the principal entrance is an extraordinary and well-executed piece of carving, which represents the Day of Judgment, with Heaven on the one side, and Hell on the other. Within the church are a number of tablets, inscribed with epitaphs, and a few old specimens of stained glass. Among the pictures are the 'Birth of Jesus,' and the 'Institution of the Lord's Supper,' painted by an artist named Sutter. Another represents the 'Martyrdom of St Meinard.' The organ is considered one of the finest in Europe. It costs 12 fr. to hear it played; the hour is usually about two o'clock.

The *Hôtel de Ville* is built on the site of the castle of the dukes of Zähringen. From the castle, this quarter of the city is called the Burgh. A trench separated the ancient building from the rest of the city. In 1463 the tower was pulled down, and the materials thrown into the trench. Above it were constructed an arch, and a street called Pont-mouret.

Promenades.—The Place des Til-
leuls, or "Limes," so called from a lime or linden planted here in 1476, on the 22nd June, it is said, the day on which Charles the Bold was defeated at Morat; the bearer of the news having presented himself with a lime or linden branch in his hand. This venerable tree, which is twenty feet in circumference, was much damaged by a storm a few years since, but great care has been taken for its future pre-

servation. Its lower branches rest upon a frame of wood, supported by four pillars, and there are seats round it which are a favourite lounge of the Friburghers. The Place d'Armes, called also the Grande Place, is the principal promenade without the city.

The best situation for viewing the city and environs is the tower of the cathedral.

The *Hermitage de la Madeleine* is about a league from the city; it is a very curious excavation four hundred feet in length, which is wrought in a rock on the bank of the Sartine. It consists of a church surmounted by a tower eighty feet high, a kitchen and a cellar, with chambers, porches, and staircases. This pious and patient labour was accomplished by John Dupré, of Gruyères, assisted by his servant alone, between the years 1670 and 1680. He was drowned in 1708, while assisting some strangers across the river, who had come to visit him.

FRIBURG TO LAUSANNE.

	Leagues.
To Villars	1
Nierwz	1
Romont	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rue	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Carouge	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mont-Preveyne	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lausanne	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>
	11 $\frac{1}{4}$

ROUTE 58.

FRIBURG TO VEVEY.

	Leagues.
To Villars	1
Escuvilens	1
Wipplingen	2
Bulle	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vindens	1
Vaurus	1
Chatel St Denis	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vevey	2
	<hr/>
	12

BULLE.

Inn. *Hotel de Ville.* This house has been considerably improved under a new landlord,

who served his apprenticeship with Mr Stehelin, of the Faucon at Berne, and there is no doubt but travellers will find everything they can reasonably desire.

This little bee-hive, as Bulle is sometimes called, is the dépôt for the celebrated gruyère cheese, which is made in the neighbouring valleys.

Vevey described at page 307.

LAUSANNE.

Inns. Hotel Gibbon.—Very good, and delightfully situated, commanding extensive views of the lake and the Alps; this establishment is now exceedingly well conducted by the widow of the late proprietor, M. Bachoffner. The charges are reasonable. Excellent bread.

Hotel Faucon. This hotel has lately undergone a complete change for the better; I formerly condemned it for being very dear; I now as readily recommend it for cleanliness, civility, and moderate charges, which has taken place under a new proprietor; the view has also been considerably improved by the removal of some buildings which stood in front.

Hotels. Bell-vue, Post, &c.

Lausanne, the capital of the Canton de Vaud, is built upon three hills and the intervening valleys, about half a league from the shore of the lake of Geneva. The population is about 16,000 inhabitants; the climate is milder than that of Berne, but not less healthy; the streets are narrow, steep, and winding; but the situation is one of the most lovely that can well be imagined, from every part of the town being 533 feet above the level of the lake.

The ancient *Lausonium*, mentioned in the Itinerary of Antoninus, having been ruined by the fall of the mountain of Tauretune, the inhabitants took refuge upon

the heights round the hermitage of the Venetian Prodasius, who became a refugee there in the year 500, from scourges that afflicted Italy.

In the year 1456 this city came under the jurisdiction of Gundiock, first king of Burgundy. In 1479, the bishop and chapter of Lausanne formally cited the *locusts* to appear before them, on account of the ravages committed by these insects. About the year 580, Marius, bishop of Avenche, in Burgundy, transferred his episcopal seat to this place, which from that period took the name of Lausanne. This translation, with the relics of St Anne, a piece of the true cross, one of the ribs of Mary Magdalen, some hairs of the Virgin, a piece of the holy cradle, and a rat that had eaten the sacramental bread, drew a number of pilgrims to Lausanne, and contributed very much to the enlargement of the place.

During the tenth century, the grandees of Burgundy held two diets at Lausanne. When the kingdom of Burgundy ceased and fell into the hands of Conrad, Emperor of Germany, he granted this place several privileges. Berne, Friburg, and Solothurn were often obliged to interfere between the inhabitants of Lausanne and their bishops. During one hundred and fifty years before the Reformation, Lausanne had exhibited a spectacle of the grossest superstition and a dreadful depravity of morals. The church of St Anne was surrounded with houses of ill fame, and the clergy were not ashamed of taking up their residence in these places of prostitution. And, as similar disorders prevailed at Geneva and other places, the enormity of the evil prepared the remedy in the Reformation that followed. When the Bernois declared war against the Duke of Savoy in 1536, the bishop of Lau-

sanne declared for the latter, which caused his ruin. After this period, the bishops of Lausanne resided at Friburg. In the year 1798 Lausanne was declared the chief place of the Canton de Vaud under the French government.

The magnificent site of Lausanne, and the manners and address of the inhabitants in general, who have all the politeness, without the vices and unbounded luxury of great cities, joined to the facility offered here of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the French language, have contributed for many years past to make Lausanne a favourite spot with foreigners from all parts of Europe.

The *Cathedral*, formerly the *Eglise de Notre Dame*, is considered one of the finest Gothic churches in Europe. It was founded about the year 1000, by Bishop Henri, and consecrated in 1275 by Pope Gregory X, in presence of Rodolph of Habsburg, and many other illustrious persons. In 335 it was much damaged by fire, which reduced nearly the entire city to ashes. It was rebuilt by Bishop Boniface and his successor. It is situated on an elevation which commands the city. On the exterior wall are ancient inscriptions, now difficult to decipher. This church is built in the form of a Latin cross, and was surmounted by two high towers, one of which was destroyed by lightning on the 24th May, 1825. The principal entrance is adorned with a variety of carved figures. The most remarkable tombs are kept carefully locked up. The most conspicuous is one of white marble, erected to Henrietta, the first wife of Stratford Canning, Esq. Above is the bust of the deceased, and below the following figures: Painting, Music, Study, Hymen, Fidelity, Maternal Affection or Charity, and Prudence. Hymen and Study are the workmanship of Canova. There are two inscriptions; that

which records the date is as follows:—“*Harriet Canning, née Raikes, décédée le 17 Juin, 1817.*”

Close to the terrace of the cathedral is an old building, called the *Evêché*, now a prison. The *Hôtel de Ville*, formerly the episcopal palace, was constructed in 1454, and contains the usual public offices. At the bottom of one of the corridors, and on the door of the great hall, is an allegorical picture bearing the date 1684, and a Latin inscription, *nihil silencio utilius*.

The *Château*, situated in the most elevated part of the city, and close to the suburbs, was founded about the middle of the thirteenth century by Bishop John de Cossonay. It consists of a large square mass of building constructed in cut stone, flanked at the four angles with brick turrets, connected by an outer gallery that runs all round the edifice. The majority of the apartments have been new-modelled into public offices. The apartment, however, of the bishop is still shown, the ceiling whereof is in its original state. Here stood a chair, moving on rollers, which formerly concealed an aperture now walled up, whereby the bishops had free egress to the neighbouring convents, and other places, by means of subterraneous passages. It was thus that the last bishop, Sebastian de Montfaucon, escaped from the castle in 1536, when it was besieged by the Bernese. Part of the court of this castle forms a small terrace shaded by acacias, which commands a magnificent prospect. This court is bordered on two sides by elegant buildings, erected in 1802, which may be considered as appendages to the castle. The *Collège*, or *Académie*, a considerable building, was founded in 1587.

The *Cantonal Museum*, among other interesting objects, antiquarian and scientific, contains the following: a leg-bone of Cornelius

Lucius Scipio Barbatus, brought from Rome; an antique lamp found at Nyon, very large and fine; an Egyptian bottle, containing rose-water; a salver, representing the parturition of Leda, with Mercury holding the two eggs; Roman weights of red earth, found at Vevay; a glass bracelet found at Bex; fragments of porphyry from Titus's baths at Rome, presented by Kemble, the tragedian. The *mineralogical* department contains a variety of Alpine and other specimens, in addition to two collections—the one arranged according to the system of Werner, and the other according to that of Haüy. Another collection, consisting of Russian minerals, was presented by General de la Harpe. The zoological collections were sent from Turkey. The collected pictures of Mr Ducroz, a native of Lausanne, who spent forty years in Italy, with other paintings, have all been removed to a new building, opened under the name of the *Musée Arland*. Strangers are admitted to both museums every day.

Promenades, &c.—The principal are the terrace of the Casino, the promenade of Montbenon, going out of the gate of St Francis; from Signal, a place about half a league above the town, near the forest of Sauvabelin; near the country houses of Bellevue, Beaulieu, Vennes, and Chablières; from St Sulpy, a village on the borders of the lake. These easy promenades or excursions present a number of beautiful and striking situations.

Baths are to be had at the hotel Lion d'Or, on the Place Riponne, at Boverat, Vallon, Chailly, and Ouchi.

Steam packets embark and disembark passengers in a boat on their way to and from Geneva. From Geneva about half-past eleven in the forenoon; to Geneva about half-past three in the afternoon.

The fare in the best cabin from Lausanne to Vevay is two francs; from Lausanne to Geneva, six francs.

Post office, Place St Francois, open from eight in the morning till eight in the evening.

Letters for England leave every night at twelve o'clock; the box is open for unpaid letters till half-past ten; paid letters are not received after eight o'clock.

Booksellers.—The best at Lausanne is Mr Roviller, No. 1 Place St Francis; he keeps a choice assortment of guide-books, maps, views, panoramas, &c.; Galignani's and other newspapers and periodicals may be seen here.

Diligences.—There are two conveyances to Yverdon, at six in the morning and three in the afternoon; the first is in correspondence with the steamer to Neufchatel and Bienne. By leaving Lausanne with this conveyance the traveller will reach Bienne at four in the afternoon, in time to proceed to Basle and arrive in time to take the early train to Strasburg the following morning; thus in thirty six hours one may travel from Lausanne to Mannheim. Conveyances also from Lausanne to *Berne* twice a day, at ten in the morning and seven in the evening; to *Neufchatel* direct, at ten minutes before nine in the morning, and half-past six in the evening.

Geneva, at a quarter-past four in the afternoon and twelve at night.

St Maurice, at a quarter past four in the afternoon.

St Maurice and *Milan* every night at twelve.

N.B. Travellers intending to avail themselves of this conveyance over the Simphon should, if possible, secure their places in Geneva where the diligence starts from.

The *New Bridge*, or Viaduct,

which spans the valley, is a noble structure, two hundred and eighty-eight feet long, and eighty-seven feet high. This splendid erection was begun in 1839, opened for foot passengers in July, and for carriages on the 15th of September, 1844. The new road communicating with it takes us to the centre of the town, avoiding those steep and dangerous hills with which Lausanne abounds.

Gibbon's House.—From the terrace of the Gibbon hotel we overlook the garden which belonged to this celebrated man. Facing the left-hand summer-house of the hotel stands a large tree; this is said to have been planted by himself: beneath is a circular bench where formerly visitors seated themselves, but strangers are now totally excluded from the garden by the present tenant, who took possession in July, 1844. A portrait (a copy of the original in the Musée Arlaud) is hung up in the *sallé-à-manger* of the hotel; it is for sale. the artist being a resident in Lausanne, replaces them as they are sold.

English divine worship, according to the rites of the Church of England, is celebrated in the new chapel, near Ouchi, every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock.

Passports.—Travellers intending to visit Chamounix before visiting Geneva should procure the visé of the Sardinian minister, who resides here; fee, two francs.

Ouchi (Inn, the *Ancre*) may be considered as the port of Lausanne. The tower here was built in 1160 by Bishop Landerick, of Dornach. From Ouchi to Cour, and the environs, the walk affords a number of the richest prospects. The same may be applied to the Cherry Farm, some time the residence of the celebrated M. Huber, a pupil of Bonnet's.

The banks of the Venoge, which

takes its source in the valley of Romain Moitier, are delightful; and following the course of this rivulet, it leads into other valleys, here and there presenting groups of mountains, little cascades and cospes, with cottages and villas, surrounded with gardens, vineyards, &c. In the course of this promenade we meet with the villages of Renens and Mezeri: from the terrace of the latter there is a fine prospect. At Châlet de la Ville, a house situated at a quarter of a league beyond Lausanne, in a meadow encircled with trees, a very extensive view may be enjoyed. M. Tisset used to pass whole months at this place.

ROUTE 59.

LAUSANNE TO MARTIGNY, BY VEVEY, VILLENEUVE, BEX, &c.

Distance $9\frac{1}{4}$ postes.

	Postes.
Lausanne to Vevey	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vevey to Roche	2
Roche to Bex	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bex to St Maurice	$\frac{1}{2}$
St Maurice to Martigny	2 $\frac{1}{4}$

Post horses may be had at Lausanne, either *en route* for Italy or Geneva.

Travellers who may be anxious to get on towards the Simpleon, or to Chamounix, will do well to follow the plan pursued on one occasion by the writer—by steamer to Villmain, fare 3 fr.; took the omnibus to St Maurice, 2 fr.; share of a car to Martigny, 2 fr.: slept there. The traveller can either take his place by the diligence, which arrives at Martigny about eight in the morning from Geneva, or proceed either to the St Bernard or over the Tete Navi, or Col de Balme, to Chamounix.

The road to Vevey follows the lake, and passes through Pully, Paudex, Lutri, Villette, Cully, and St Saphorin. Entering Vevey, we cross a fine bridge, constructed

over the impetuous torrent of the Veveyese, which rises in Mount Molesson; in the canton of Friburg. The whole of this route is a continued succession of enchanting and delicious views. To enjoy them it is advisable to leave Lausanne about four in the afternoon.

Distance from Lausanne to Vevey about four leagues. Pedestrians should avoid walking this road, as it lies between two high walls nearly the whole day.

On the road to Vevey, a little without the suburb of Etraz, are the villas of Villamont and Monrepos. In Villamont is a simple and interesting monument erected to the great Haller by his son, an officer in the French service. Monrepos was once the habitation of Voltaire.

On the high road to Berne is the cemetery of Pierre de Plan, the entrance to which is by a handsomely planted promenade. At the further extremity of this burying-place are seven groves, rendered more conspicuous than the rest by the pains taken to enclose them with iron railings. In the third of these is interred the tragedian Kemble. The monument bears a simple inscription. Another conspicuous monument on the left of the entrance, in marble, was erected by the Rev. Richard Allott, dean of Raphoe, in Ireland, to his wife and daughter.

VEVEY.

One of the best *hotels* in Switzerland is the *Three Crowns* at Vevey. The proprietor, Mr Monnet, speaks English, and is both attentive and polite to his guests. His new house on the edge of the lake is elegantly fitted up, and well adapted for families. Charges, breakfast 1 fr. 50 c.; table d'hôte, 3 frs. at one o'clock, 4 frs. at five o'clock. No extra charge is made for honey at this house, although so stated by Murray.

From all the windows there are beautiful views. *Hotel Trois-courons.*

A diligence runs between Vevey and Lausanne daily.

Vevey is a pleasant town, and very rich in vineyards. It is tolerably well built, on the side of the lake of Geneva, at the distance of half a league from the foot of the Alps, at the centre of a deep gorge or opening, formed by the Veveyse. The number of inhabitants is about 4,800. There are many new houses; a handsome *hôtel de ville*; a public walk, with rows of trees; a castle, rather a mean building; a large pleasant market-place by the lake; two churches, and a new college. The country is delightful, the air soft, and the prospects agreeable.

The *Cathedral* is a little out of the town, and elevated above it. The date of its erection is 1498. It is surrounded by a planted terrace, commanding a magnificent view. On the left, looking towards the lake, are the distant mountains of the Valais; and still farther, the glaciers of the Pain de Sucre; a part of the Grand St Bernard still farther; on the same side, but nearer, are the Aigle, the Dent de Jaman, and others; on the right, a variety of fertile hills, with the Jura in the distance; and in front the lake of Geneva, the rocks of Meillerie, and the Alps of Chablais. The church contains two very interesting monuments; that of Edmund Ludlow, one of the judges who condemned Charles I of England, with a long inscription; and that of Andrew Broughton, who read his sentence of death. These two Englishmen, being obliged to flee their native land, sought refuge at Vevey, where they were protected by the Bernese, who then held the jurisdiction of this country, notwithstanding repeated applications by the English Government for their surrender.

There exists at Vevey a society

of a singular description, called the Abbaye des Vignerons, which, from very remote times, have superintended the labours of the vintager. A deputation is sent by this society every spring and autumn to inspect the vineyards of the commune, and award prizes whatever merited. Previously to the Revolution, these prizes were distributed at a festival called the Fête de l'Abbaye des Vignerons, during which a procession of a most extraordinary nature was led through the streets of Vevey. After an interruption of twenty-two years this old custom was revived on the 5th and 6th August, 1819. Pagan ceremonies, scriptural scenes from the Old Testament, modern usages, were all blended together; patriarchal and mythological personages appeared in appropriate habiliments. Pallas, Ceres, Vulcan, the Cyclops, Bacchus, Silenus, all with their proper attributes; Noah, the large cluster of grapes brought by the spies from Canaan, two groups, called the Vintagers of Spring, and the Vintagers of Autumn, figure in this procession, which attracts strangers from all quarters. These rites appear to be of the most remote antiquity.

The mountains rise from the town in the form of an amphitheatre, the lower part of them covered with vineyards; half way up some castles, campagnes, and farm houses; above these, woods, fields, and meadows; on the brow, thick forests; on the other side, across the lake, which is here three leagues over, are seen the dark rocks of Meillerie; in the distance are the glaciers of the Valais, the mouth of the Rhone, and a fertile country with numerous villages.

Steam packets call at Vevey on their way from Geneva at half-past twelve, and from Villeneuve at three o'clock.

Two leagues farther, beyond Ve-

vey, is the celebrated castle of Chillon, on which the well-known poem of Lord Byron, the 'Prisoner of Chillon,' has conferred additional celebrity: it is built on a rock in the lake, upon a peninsula, with scarcely room for a road between the castle and the mountain. It has three courts, with galleries, battlements, loop-holes, &c., and was very strong before the invention of artillery, but it is entirely commanded by the mountain. When the Bernois conquered the Pays de Vaud, this and the castle of Yverdun were the only places that made any resistance.

Between Vevey and this castle, you pass through the parish of Moutru, consisting of about twenty farms dispersed about the hills among the vineyards. They make excellent cheese here, and the vintage begins sooner than in the other parts of the Pays de Vaud.

Beyond the castle of Chillon is the new *Hôtel Byron*, but closed during 1844.

Villeneuve.—*Hotel, Croix Blanche*, not very good. A little town, consisting of one long wide street, situated at the head of the lake of Geneva, near where the Rhone enters it. A conveyance attends the arrival of the steamers to convey travellers to St Maurice. From Vevey to this place, the mountains are one continued cultivation of vineyard and orchard, with forest trees above them; the grounds and habitations are disposed in the most picturesque manner, and there are frequent cascades tumbling from rock to rock.

We now quit the lake, and go south by Roche to Aigle, two leagues from Villeneuve. A little beyond this town are quarries of black, brown, and white, red, and red and white marble.

Having left Villeneuve, we enter a deep valley, a league wide, with the Swiss Alps on one side, and

those of Savoy on the other, and traversed by the Rhone. The road, which is very good, lies almost close under the Swiss mountains; these are generally covered with shrubs or trees, and their ruggedness is finely contrasted with the extreme fertility of the valley, which is a chain of meadows as far as Aigle, where there are vineyards.

Aigle is a large bourg, built chiefly of black marble, which gives it a dismal appearance. The salines, or salt works, are at a little distance from the town; the graduation house is nine hundred feet long; the water is pumped up to the top of this building by fourteen pumps, which are worked by a wheel thirty-two feet in diameter; hence it drips through a vast layer of thorns into wooden vessels at the bottom, resembling great brewing coolers, until it is of sufficient strength for the boiling house. Here, and in the other works at Bex, they do not make more than ten thousand quintals of salt, which is about a tenth part of the whole consumption of the canton of Berne; the rest is procured from Savoy and France.

Goitres, or swelled necks, begin here to be not uncommon, though neither so frequent nor so enormous as in the Valais. Idiots, called *cretins*, are also numerous. This disorder has a connexion with the goitre, and probably proceeds from the same cause. The body becomes dwarfish, the physiognomy ugly and unenlightened, and the mind is deprived of all its powers. In some subjects there remains nothing but a slow and awkward motion, with a vacant grin upon the countenance, to show that the *cretin* is a living animal.

The mountains between Aigle and Bex are picturesque and highly romantic.

Bex.—Inn: the *Union* and *Hotel*

de Bains. A considerable town, and its fairs and markets are much frequented. It is in a large plain, abounding in corn and pastures; the *Avancon*, a large and rapid brook, runs through it, and the ruins of a castle are yet seen on an eminence.

The *souterrains* of the salt works are at a place called the *Fondement*; and the graduation buildings and coppers are at *Bevieux*, upon the same construction as those at Aigle. The *souterrains*, dug three thousand feet within the earth, are extremely curious; it will take an hour and a half to ride there, the same time to survey them, and an hour to return.

From Bex it is only half a league to the entrance of the Valais, at the bridge of St Maurice. This bridge is of one arch, one hundred feet wide, and full seventy feet above the bed of the river. It abuts on the extremities of two lofty mountains, which have been rent or worn just as much as was necessary to let the Rhone escape here, as it does again below Geneva, at Fort l'Ecluse, between Mount Jura and the Vouache. The bridge separates the two sovereignties of Berne and the Valais. Entering the latter canton, passports are demanded.

At the end of the bridge commences the bourg of St Maurice. *Inn*, the *Union*. A miserable-looking, dirty village in the Lower Valais, on the Rhone, on the high road of the Simplon, between the Dent de Midi and the Dent de Morcles.

There is a singular hermitage cut in the projection of a rock which overlooks the town. It contains a small chapel and garden, surrounded by a frightful precipice; half a league beyond St Maurice are the new mineral *Bains de Lavay*. One league and a quarter farther is the fall of the *Pissevache*, or the cascade of the Salanche, which descends

eight hundred feet on a sloping rock, and is one of the highest waterfalls in Europe. It appears to most advantage at a distance, where the higher falls can be perceived; the best view of it is from the opposite side of the Rhone. The last fall is about two hundred and seventy feet; just beyond is the torrent of the Trient, which issues from a cleft in the rock, where it has dug itself a bed.

Martigny.—*Inns.* The *Tour*, *Cygne*, and *Grand Maison*. I put up at the *Tour*, and found it a very comfortable and reasonable house, well situated for starting in every direction; the *Tour* also being the post house, the diligence stops here. Situated in the Lower Valais, Martigny consists of two distinct parts, at a little distance from each other, the burgh and the village. This burgh is situated in the valley of the Dranse, which descends to the village of Martigny, near which it joins the Rhone. The honey of Martigny is considered the best in Switzerland. On a precipitous rock are seen the remains of the castle of La Bathia, which was inhabited by the bishops of the Valais until the wars, and frequent inundations of the Dranse, obliged them, in the sixth century, to transfer their seat to Sion. The round tower is said to have been erected by Peter of Savoy, about 1260. Here may be seen the cathedral or church of St Marie, where there are some Roman inscriptions; and the presbytery or priory of St Bernard, which furnishes eight canons to the Hospice of St Bernard, and two to that of the Simplon. At this village the Rhone, after descending from the east, makes a sudden bend towards the north, nearly at right angles with its original course, which has, on several occasions, overflowed and committed great ravages; in 1595 three houses only escaped destruction by the flood.

In 1818 the Dranse overflowed, and caused a loss to the inhabitants of the valley of upwards of 300,000 francs. To prevent, if possible, a repetition of such dreadful visitations, the ancient aqueduct, which had been allowed to fall into decay, was repaired in 1822.

The route from Martigny to Milan is given in *Coghlan's New Hand-book for Italy, complete in one volume*. Should the traveller be unprovided, and require one, it may be had either in Lausanne, Vevey, Geneva, or Milan.

Martigny, being situated on the high road between Geneva and Milan, leading also to the Great St Bernard and Chamounix, is a place of considerable traffic.

ROUTE 60.

MARTIGNY TO THE GRAND ST BERNARD.

	Hours.	Min.
St Brauchier	2	0
Orsières	2	0
Liddes	1	15
St Pierre	1	0
Canteen	1	0
Hôpital and Dead-house	0	30
Convent	1	0

Hours 8 45

The expense of a mule to St Bernard and back is twenty-four francs, a distance of only eight leagues, one day up, and down the second. A car cannot well go further than Orsières, although, when the new road is completed, it will be practicable for carriages to St Pierre; at the time I went over the road that was impossible. For pedestrians, the best plan is to walk to Orsières, a distance of ten miles, or to Liddes, which is about half way. The following are the prices for mules from each place:

From Orsières

	Francs.
To St Bernard only	6
Up, and return same day . . .	7
Up, and return the following day	10

From Liddes

	Francs.
To St Bernard only . . .	4
Up, and return same day . .	6
Up, and return the following day	7

Orsières and Martigny.

	Francs.
Mule	3
Char-à-banc, 1 person . . .	4
ditto 2 ditto	5
ditto 3 ditto	6
Char-à-côté, 1 person . . .	6
ditto 2 ditto	7
ditto 3 ditto	9

The foregoing fares for mules and cars include the drivers and guides; it will therefore be seen that by walking to Orsières, and hiring a mule to St Bernard and back the same day, with a car to Martigny, will cost ten francs instead of twenty-four, walking only ten miles out of fifty. In this case, it would be the best plan to sleep at Orsières the first night, start for St Bernard by five the following morning, arrive at half-past ten, remain at the convent two hours, descend to Orsières, by six, from whence to Martigny being down-hill, may be walked in two hours and a-half.

The inn at Orsières, the *Mont St Bernard*, and *Col Ferret*, is a large new house, and the proprietor is remarkable for low charges going, up, and high ones coming down; *don't leave your bills unpaid till your return*. The *Union*, at Liddes, is reasonable and clean, but the accommodation is not very good. At the convent the dinner hour is half-past twelve: but travellers arriving at any other time are immediately served with refreshment if they desire it.

The road from Martigny to St Bernard follows the course of the Dranse, sometimes termed, in contradistinction to that which flows into the lake of Geneva between Thonon and Evian, the Valaisan Dranse. Beyond the burgh of

Martigny is the hamlet of La Vallette: in this district are mines and ironworks. At the burgh of St Branchier, two hours from Martigny, two great branches of the Dranse unite; and three valleys, those of Martigny, Entremont, and Bagnes (so called from its once celebrated baths, which no longer exists). Through the last flows the impetuous Dranse, which, in 1595, totally destroyed the village of Bagnes, by an inundation, wherein one hundred and forty lives were lost. A similar inundation occurred in 1818, occasioned by the fall of part of the glacier of Chédroz. A lake was thus formed which overflowed, and defying every effort to check its progress, spread ruin as far as Martigny, where traces of its devastations still exist. A rock which commands St Branchier has on its summit a small chapel, and the ruins of an ancient fort that protected the valley. Beyond the Dranse are the remains of the castle of Etiez. Proceeding through the valley of Entremont, the road, after an hour and a quarter, traverses the village of Orsières. Orsières was formerly commanded by the Châtelard, some traces whereof still exist. In the valley of Ferret, which leads to the Col, are three small lakes, bordered by glaciers: near the latter stands the chapel of Notre Dame de la Nieve. A league and a quarter farther is Liddes, below which, in the depth of the valley, is the handsome village of Dranse. Half a league beyond Liddes is Alève, where large quantities of beans, which the inclemency of the climate does not suffer to come to maturity in the fields, are ripened by artificial means. The burgh of *St Pierre*, half a league above Alève, is the last on the Swiss side of the frontier. The bridge here is called after Charlemagne, who is supposed to have had it erected. At St Pierre, in the

church-wall, may be seen a Roman military column, erected by Constantine the younger. Beyond St Pierre, on the left, is a waterfall. The path then traverses a forest of larches, far below which is descried the course of the Dranse, and we reach what may be fairly called the Valley of Stones; in this there is a house of entertainment called the *Canteen*. In an hour the *Hôpital* is reached, consisting of two small buildings. To one, intended for the refreshment of travellers, the domestic of the convent conveys bread, cheese, and wine, during the winter months. The other building is for the reception of such as perish on their way, who are laid out in their own clothes for inspection. The air of these regions is so cold, and unfavourable to putrefaction, that a corpse can be preserved several years without being too much altered for recognition.

Passage of St Bernard.—From the time of Augustus, the route of the Roman legions destined for Helvetia, Gaul, and Germany, was across the Great St Bernard. The troops of Aulus Caecinna, the captor of Aventicum, traversed it in 69, on their way to encounter Otho, in Italy; an army of Lombards in 547; and others under Charlemagne, his uncle Bernard, the cruel Margrave Boniface, and the archbishop of Milan. During the wars of Charles of Burgundy, also, it was sometimes crossed. About the end of the ninth century, an army of Saracens coming from Piedmont passed the St Bernard, and took possession of St Maurice. Between the spring of 1798, when the French penetrated into Switzerland, and the year 1801, more than one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers ascended this mountain. Between the 15th and 21st of May, 1800, Bonaparte, then first consul, passed at the head of the French army of reserve, sixty thousand

strong, with his artillery and cavalry. Sixty-four men were employed to draw each piece of cannon from St Pierre to the height of the passage. This was the great army that defeated the Austrians at the battle of Marengo. A monument to the memory of General Dessaix, who fell in that engagement, is erected in the church of the convent.

The *Convent of St Bernard*, founded in the year 968, is situated 7,548 feet above the level of the sea, and is undoubtedly the most elevated habitation, not only in Europe, but over all the ancient continent. No *châlet* is to be met with at that height. It touches the boundaries of everlasting snow. In the height of summer, the least breeze makes the cold quite unpleasant. The thermometer in this season descends almost every evening nearly to the freezing point, and below it if the wind be northerly. M. de Saussure observed it below Zero on the 1st of August, at one o'clock p.m., though the sun was continually piercing through the clouds.

The little garden of the monks produces, with the greatest difficulty, by the end of August, a few stunted lettuces and cabbages, a little spinach, and some sorrel; all the necessaries of life, as bread, wine, flour, cheese, dried fruits, and wood for fuel, are brought at a great expense from the neighbouring valleys.

The ecclesiastics who live in the convent are from ten to twelve in number, and are regular canons of the order of St Augustin. Their active humanity saves many lives every year, and the hospitality with which all strangers are received reflects the highest honour on the order to which they belong. Every one is treated with the greatest affability. The sick find all the relief which medicine and surgery can afford them, and that

without distinction of rank, sex, country, or religion. For all this care and trouble, nothing is demanded of the traveller but to inscribe his name in a book kept for the purpose: *but few persons, who possess the means, leave the convent without putting a suitable contribution in the box placed in the church.*

This, like the other mountain convents, is allowed to make an annual collection in the neighbouring parts of France, Switzerland, and Italy.

From November to May, a trusty servant, accompanied by an ecclesiastic, goes every day, half way down the mountain, in search of travellers. They have with them one or two large dogs, trained for the purpose; these will scent a man at a great distance, and find out the road in the thickest fogs, storms, and heaviest falls of snow. Suspended from their necks are little baskets with meat and drink, to refresh the wearied traveller. These dogs are of a dusky fawn colour, mixed with white spots; they never offer to bite strangers, and seldom bark.

The fathers themselves also perform this work of humanity. Often are they seen anxiously looking out, from the highest summits of the rocks, for the storm beaten traveller. They show him the way, lead him along, holding him up when unable to stand alone; sometimes even they carry him on their shoulders to the convent. Often are they obliged to use violence to the traveller, when, benumbed with cold, and exhausted with fatigue, he earnestly begs that they will allow him just to rest, or to sleep for a few moments only on the snow. It is necessary to shake him well, and to drag him by force from insidious sleep, the fatal forerunner of death. Nothing but constant motion can give the body sufficient warmth to resist extreme cold.

When the fathers are compelled to be out in the open air in severe frosts, and the depth of the snow prevents their walking fast enough to keep the blood in circulation, they strike from time to time their hands and feet against the great staffs shod with iron, which they always carry with them, otherwise their extremities would become torpid and frost-bitten. Scarcely a winter passes, however, that some traveller or other does not perish, or have his limbs bitten with the frost. In all these cases, the use of spirits, strong waters, or sudden warmth, are highly pernicious; rubbing the body with snow, or immersing the limbs in ice, is the only certain remedy. An Englishman of the name of Woodley, who accompanied M. Bourrit in his ascent to Mont-Blanc, was compelled to keep his feet in ice and salt for thirteen days; another companion lost his sight for three weeks, and a third suffered a long time from having his hand frost-bitten.

When the snow has covered any one to a great depth, the fathers take long poles, and sounding in different places, discover, by the resistance which the end of the pole meets with, whether it be a rock only, or a human body. In the latter case, they soon disengage it from the snow, and have often the glowing, heart-felt satisfaction of restoring to "light and life" one of their fellow creatures.

Every year seven or eight thousand persons traverse the Grand St Bernard, and sometimes six hundred have passed in a day. In the year 1782, the same evening there were five hundred and sixty-one travellers, who consumed four oxen, twenty sheep, and three large sacks of flour. From 1798 to 1806, one hundred and fifty thousand persons have lodged in this convent; besides which, for a whole year, it

had a regular garrison of six hundred men. In the year 1799, the Austrians climbed these mountains, and attempted to destroy the hospice and the poste. They fired all day from the rocks; but the French, who had possession of the convent, kept up such a well-directed fire of musketry and small artillery, that the Austrians could not force it: the troops who were at St Pierre also hastened to the assistance of their brethren in arms, and soon put the Austrians to flight. A singular spectacle this for the fathers to behold from the windows of the convent! It was, doubtless, the first, and we hope the last, of this nature.

Who would imagine that this solitude, rendered sacred by the exercise of all the virtues, should be subject to the depredations of robbers? Some thieves having entered the convent as guests, soon displayed their real character by levying a contribution on the good fathers; they, however, undismayed, feigned consent, and while arranging the terms of capitulation, their captain, Prior Murrith, followed by those brave soldats, his dogs, entered, and immediately at the word of command, flew upon these wretches, and would have torn them to pieces, but for the intercession of their master. Instead of plunder they asked for pardon, and were suffered to depart under an escort of the next travellers who arrived at the hospice.

From Aoste the route to Turin or Milan may be taken. Those who do not wish to pursue the tour of Italy, may return from Turin to Lyons, by Chambery.

FOURTH JOURNEY.

ROUTE 61.

Description of Geneva, and Lake, Baths of Leuk, Gemmi Mountain.

GENEVA.

Hotels. Ecu de Geneva. This splendid, well-arranged, and comfortable house is now the best quarters in Geneva; the situation is most lovely, the apartments clean, handsomely furnished, and most admirably arranged; the *salle-à-manger* cheerful and elegant, and the dinners, the very thought of them, now stewed up as I am, in a close room in London, at three o'clock on a fine winter's morning, makes me think with a sigh of the glorious 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, and 23rd of August, 1844, when I enjoyed them: go and do likewise. The proprietor is M. Kohler.

The *Bergue* is much and deservedly fallen off since the above house has been established, and M. Rufenacht will be still more forcibly convinced that extravagant charges, when no competition existed, will not be readily forgotten.

The Balance.—This old established, respectable house is kept by a worthy man, M. Walbold, whom I have known for many years; it is cheerfully situated opposite the post office, in the place Bel Air. The charges are very reasonable: breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; with meat, 2 frs. Table d'hôte at one and five o'clock, 3 frs., including wine: the dinners here are also very excellent. The new mallepost to Paris, in thirty-five hours, runs from this house.

The *Crown* is well situated; but no respectable person should think of dining at the public table, it is the resort of rather queer *pensioners*. The remaining houses, commonly *yeleped* hotels, are third and fourth rate; where the charges are as much and sometimes even more than the best houses. In the months of July, August, and September, it is advisable to write

some time before to secure apartments. I have given the names of the proprietors for that purpose.

Geneva is situated partly upon a hill, eighty or ninety feet above the lake. The Rhone divides this city into two unequal parts, and its waters are of a beautiful sea green. The air here is colder than at Paris, which, however, is twenty and a half degrees farther north. This difference arises partly from the elevation of Geneva, and from its vicinity to the snowy mountains. The population in 1834 was 27,177, of which number 10,162 were foreigners, 227 English, 52 Italians, 933 Germans, 1,964 French; the remainder were natives of the neighbouring cantons; in 1844 it contained 30,400.

Geneva is very ancient; it was a city in the time of Julius Cæsar; a strong place, and encircled with walls. Its position, however, did not secure it against the invasion of the northern nations who attacked the Roman empire. It was frequently destroyed, built, and rebuilt, increasing in extent with almost every change. Under the lower empire, its bishops increased their authority in appearing to divide with the people, and thus enabled the latter for a long time to resist the neighbouring princes, who wished to subdue them. Their native love of liberty encouraged the citizens to make the greatest sacrifices in its defence; and when the Reformation was introduced in 1535, this change of worship gave birth to alliances which secured the happiness and safety of the republic for at least two centuries. Yet Geneva, like other states and republics, has not been without its convulsions, and even during the Revolution, did not submit to the French without stipulating by a solemn treaty for its worship, its temples, its academical and religious institutions, together with

the funds annexed to them. Upon these conditions it was united to the French empire in the summer of 1798.

In advancing to the city of Geneva from France, Mont Jura no longer serving as a curtain, the prospect opens to the admiring sight, displaying an immense lake, with a coast of eighty leagues in the extent, studded with towns and villages in the most agreeable manner, with good roads leading to them, a beautiful city, and a richly-cultivated country, all as it were beneath his feet.

The first street in Geneva which presents itself runs with a gentle inclination towards the Rhone. On the other side of this river the ramparts command a view of the Petit Salève. Above this eminence are seen the three smiling summits of Mont Blanc, with the Grand Jorasse, and the Géant, those gigantic heights, the bases of which rest upon Italy.

Next to this street, which the traveller leaves to the left, is another very large one, distinguished, particularly on one side, by its late improvements. This street, enlarging as it proceeds, forms a square, embellished with a fountain, and leads to two bridges built over the Rhone. This square is remarkable on account of a deception of the sight which takes place here, for that part of the city which is actually on the other side of the river appears exactly as if it was really at the foot of Mont Salève, though the latter is more than a French league distant. Here the Rhone is divided into two streams; and an old tower, which serves for a clock, was built upon the foundations of that erected by Julius Cæsar to defend the passage of the river against the Helvetians.

The square of Bel Air, near this spot, is the rallying point for the inhabitants of both quarters of the

city. The new street *Corraterie* leads to the square of the theatre, and to the *Porte Neuve*. This latter square is the most spacious, as well as the finest, in Geneva, on account of its handsome houses, and their situation. This gate is of modern construction; the bridges are handsome, and ornamented with iron balustrades, and the ditches filled with fresh water. The bastions and works of defence about it are kept in the best order, and the verdure which the ground exhibits around this spot is truly delightful.

The stranger entering Geneva this way is naturally struck with the beauty of the edifices which present themselves. The imposing fronts of the houses, upon a terrace elevated sixty feet, have more the air of royal palaces than of private houses. The theatre for comedies is another embellishment to this entrance into the city. Proceeding on the right towards the *Menage* and the Botanic garden, we enter the *Treille*, formed by a line of handsome houses, and arrive in the bastion *St Antoine*. The points of view from this spacious terrace are magnificent. The village of *Cologny* to the east, and the number of villas about it are beautiful.

From the level which embraces all these objects, we descend to the *Port de Rive*; then turning to the left, proceed along the street of the same name to the corn market, and from thence to the lake; here is the *Port au bois*, where a number of barques are always lying charged with fuel; the dockyard in which they are built; and the slaughter houses upon the lake, which being kept uncommonly clean, have no bad effect upon the salubrity of the air.

The street called *Rue du Rhone*, extending in its whole length from this part of the city, terminates in the square of *Bel Air*, which, with excursions upon the lake, are, for strangers, among the

most agreeable enjoyments to be procured at Geneva. The new quay is a fine promenade.

From *Bel Air* we may pass under an arcade called the *Mint*, near to which two streets present themselves; that de la *Cité*, which leads to the upper part of the town, and that of the *Rue Basse*; the centre of which is occupied by wooden houses or stalls, where furriers, hatters, and hosiers, are to be found: the shops attached to the houses at each side of the street are furnished with every description of London and Paris goods.

The *Place de l'Hôtel de Ville*, though small, contains a number of pretty houses, and a fountain embellished with a marble column. To the south, an open portico presents a view of the distant country.

In addition to the *Ile*, already mentioned, which is sometimes called the *Ile du Rhone*, there is another small island in the river (the *Ile des Barques*), which is tastefully laid out with walks, trees, shrubs, and benches, forming one of the prettiest spots in Switzerland. A monument to *J. J. Rousseau* ornaments the centre.

The *Cathedral de St Pierre*, situated in the cour of the same name, and supposed to have been founded about the end of the tenth century, by *Conrad the Pacific*. It is surmounted by three towers commanding a fine view of the city and its environs. In one of them is the musical clock of *St Peter*, and in another the largest bell in Geneva. There is also a silver bell, which is rung on the breaking out of a conflagration. The church is built in the form of a Latin cross. The modern front, which has been substituted in place of an ancient Gothic portal, demolished in 1749, is of the *Corinthian* order, and erected in imitation of the *Pantheon* at *Rome*. The interior presents but little matter for ob-

ervation, except the tomb of Theodore Agrippa d'Aubigny, a warrior and learned theologian, and friend of Henry IV of France. Another celebrated monument of black marble, erected to Henry, duke de Rohan, by his wife Margaret, daughter to the great Sully, was removed by order of the French government, on 18th of February, 1794, but has been since restored.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, situated near the most elevated part of the city, at one extremity of the Grande Rue, is an edifice of irregular construction. The northern and western fronts, rebuilt about the year 1618, are rather handsomely executed. The square pavilion, in which the latter terminates on the side towards the adjoining promenade, appears to have belonged to the ancient wall erected round Geneva at the end of the fifteenth century. The principal staircase, constructed about the year 1570, consists of a number of paved inclined planes without steps. This contrivance was to enable the members of the council (who were at that period generally far advanced in years) to ascend on horseback or in sedan chairs. Here are a number of coloured alpine views, by Linck.

Opposite to the Hôtel de Ville is the *Arsenal*, a building of similar architecture, and probably the same date, supported by arcades. Here may be seen, in addition to the modern, a variety of ancient arms; the ladders on which the Savoyards attempted to scale the walls of Geneva; the armour of the duke de Rohan; a curious emblem of the union between the Protestant powers of Zurich, Berne, and Geneva; petards wherewith the Savoyards intended to blow up the gate of the city; handsome pistols taken from the Spaniards, &c. To see the arsenal apply for tickets at the military bureau.

The *Hôtel du Musée*, 209, in the Grande Rue, is the principal building devoted to scientific and literary purposes. It contains a library, with a news room, museum, lecture rooms, &c. The library consists of several small apartments, in one of which literary societies sometimes meet. Strangers, on being introduced, are allowed to read gratuitously, and even to take books home with them upon proper application. The museum is open every day, from eleven till four.

The *Casino* is a plain, but commodious building. Here musical assemblies, balls, &c. are held.

The *Theatre*, or *Salle de Spectacle*, is agreeably situated in the Place de la Comédie, near the Porte Neuve.

The *Musée Rath*, opposite the theatre.

The *Ecole de Dessin*, or Calabri, situated at one extremity of the promenade called Le Petit Langue-doc. This building contains a collection of pictures. Opposite to the Calabri is a small edifice inscribed "*Artibus Promovendis*," which may not improperly be designated the *Salle de Sculpture*, although it appears to have no determinate name. It contains a collection of models, casts, &c.

The *Maison d'Eynard*, or Hotel Eynard, is a fine palace supported on Ionic columns, situated near the two last-mentioned buildings. It was built in the Italian style by a gentleman who resided for a long time in Tuscany, and is by far the most splendid private residence in Geneva.

The *Observatoire*, close to the Place Maurice, possesses some remarkably good instruments for astronomical observations.

At Geneva there are also a great number of institutions for the promotion of science and education.

Promenades.—The principal promenades are either on, or adjacent

to, the bastions. In the Quartier de St Gervais, the Bastion Royal, or la Nouvelle Promenade, commands an extensive view of the Jura, the Vouache, Mont Sion, the Alps of Savoy, the Grand and Petit Salève, the Voirons, the hills of Cologny and Boisy, which overhang the lake of Geneva. Below is the new wire bridge, which connects the hamlet called Les Paquis with the Rue du Cendrier. At the opposite side of the Porte de Cornavin is the Rue des Terreaux de Cornavin, a promenade bordered by a range of very handsome houses, which are seen to much advantage on entering Geneva by this quarter.

Rue Corratorie is a favourite promenade. In this street, which forms the communication between the Place de Bel Air and the Porte Neuve, are several good shops. It terminates at the entrance to the

Jardin des Plantes, established in 1816 and 1817 by the celebrated De Candolle. In front of the orangery are busts of six distinguished Genevese botanists: Chabrey, Trembley, Rousseau, Bonnet, De Saussure, and Senebier. Four of these were executed by Italian artists—the two which are considered the best, are by Pradier, a Genevese.

Between the Jardin des Plantes and the city moat is another promenade, that of the *Bastion Bourgeois*, which formerly extended across the space now occupied by the garden. It contains fine avenues of trees, forming some of the most agreeable walks within the precincts of the city. The garden is bounded on one side by a second exterior promenade, extending across. On the other it is limited by a third, the Rue de Sous la Treille, formerly called La Petit Languedoc. At its eastern extremity the Hotel Eynard is seen to great advantage. An ascent on

the left, from the Place de la Comédie, leads to La Treille, the most celebrated of all the Genevese promenades. It is situated in the most elevated part of the city, contiguous to the Hotel de Ville. So early as 1539 there was here a plantation of white mulberry trees. At present the promenade consists of an allée of horse-chestnuts, provided with seats and a handsome railing. It commands a beautiful view of the environs of Geneva, and the mountains in the distance. A short distance beyond La Treille is another row of fine houses, forming one side of the Rue Neuve de Beau-Regard, and leading to the Place Maurice, formerly the Place St Antoine. This is a fine promenade, commanding an extensive prospect, especially of the lake, which is seen to the greatest advantage from its further extremity. Near the junction of the Rue Neuve de Beau-Regard and the Place Maurice, is the new promenade of the Bastion du Pin. Near the descent from this promenade to the city is the Bastion de Hesse, whereon is built the new Pénitencier.

St Jean, an eminence to the left of the Lyons road, diversified with a number of elegant country seats, and intersected by paths leading to some distance along the course of the Rhone, and commanding fine views of Geneva and the surrounding country, with the Alps, &c., in the distance. Here is situated Les Délices, a villa inhabited by Voltaire, previously to his residence at Lausanne. Some of the paths form a sort of promenade, called the Tour de Sousterre, descending almost to the bank of the Rhone. Opposite to St Jean, and on the left of the two rivers, is the hill of La Bâtie, which, near their junction, is very steep, but easy of access elsewhere. Its summit is a large platform commanding very

agreeable prospects, and formerly crowned with a forest, which was hewn down by the Austrians in 1813. On the edge of a ravine, near the most elevated part of the platform, looking towards Geneva, are the ruins of an ancient castle.

Les Jardins, a large space of ground occupying the angle formed by the confluence of the Rhone and the Arve, and containing a number of kitchen gardens. An agreeable path, the *Tour des Jardins*, leads along the banks of both rivers, passing by their confluence at a short distance from the city.

Plain Palais, a spacious plain, bordered on three sides with a double row of trees, and at times appropriated to military exercises.

Les Tranchées, occupying part of the fortifications. Here is an establishment for the amusement of shooting with the cross-bow. A suspension bridge forms a communication between this promenade and that lately opened on the *Bastion du Pin*, adjoining the *Place Maurice* and the *Rue Neuve de Beau-Regard*.

Steam Packets leave Geneva every morning at half-past eight, and two, or half-past, in the afternoon, calling at various places en route to Villeneuve; the *Helvetia* iron boat, which generally leaves in the morning, is considerably swifter, and more elegantly fitted up than the other. She is 175 feet long by twenty-one wide, 120 horse power, totally free from that trembling movement so peculiar to steam vessels, and is propelled at the rate of twelve miles an hour, performing passages between Geneva and Villeneuve, a distance of eighteen leagues, including six stoppages, in four and a half hours. On the 15th of August each year some alteration takes place in the hours of departure.

Fares from Geneva :

	leagues.	1st place.	2d pl.
To Coppet	2½	— 1 25	— 5
Nyon	4	— 2 25	— 8
Rolle	6	— 3 50	— 13
Morges	9	— 5 0	— 18
Ouchi (Lausanne) 11	— 6 0	— 22	
Vevey	16	— 8 0	— 30
Villeneuve	18	— 9 0	— 35

Reduced fares for those making excursions the same day.

	fr. b.
Geneva to Rolle, and return	5 0
„ „ Morges, ditto	7 50
„ „ Ouchi, ditto	9 0
„ „ Vevey & Villeneuve, ditto 12	0

The boat arrives at Villeneuve at half-past one, and remains one hour, allowing time for travellers to visit the castle of Chillon.

Pleasure-boats for excursions on the lake may be hired on the quay nearly fronting the *Crown Hotel*, with a man, at 3 fr. the hour ; a boat without a man, 1 fr. the hour.

The *Coach Offices* are in the *Rue du Rhone*, corresponding with the *Messageries Générales de la France*, and *Messagerie Royale* in Paris, also with Milan, Lyons, and all parts of Switzerland. The hours of departure sometimes change, as well as the fares, but the following were the hours of departure in the autumn of 1844 :

Diligences leave Geneva for Paris, corresponding with Laffitte, Cail- lard, and Co., every other morning at seven, by Lons le Saunier, Dole, and Dijon, in sixty hours.

To *Paris*, corresponding with the *Messageries Royales* every other day, at six in the morning, through Nyon, Morez, Dole, and Dijon, in sixty hours; fares by both companies: Coupé, 76 francs ; Interieur, 64 francs, 25 cents ; Rotonde and Banquette, 52 francs, 50 cents.

To *Lyons* every day at ten in the morning, and every other day at six in the morning, in nineteen hours.

To *Aix les Bains* and *Chambery*, by *Le Pont la Caille* and *Annecy*, every morning at seven, in twelve hours.

For *Sallanches*, *St Gervais les Bains*, and *Chamouny*, every morning at six, in one day.

For *Milan*, through *Vevey*, *Lausanne*, &c., every day at twelve, from the *Quai du Rhone*.

For *Milan*, through *Evian*, every evening at five, from the *Rue du Rhone*.

N B.—This diligence only goes to *St Maurice*, where it transfers its passengers to that which starts at twelve, through *Lausanne*.

Hackney Carriages are now established in *Geneva* at the following regulated fares : carriage with two horses, first hour, 5 francs; second hour, 3 francs; third hour, 2 francs; carriage with one horse, first hour, 3 francs; second hour, 2 francs; third hour, 1 franc.

Saddle Horses, the day, 12 francs; half a day, 6 francs.

English Divine Service is performed every Sunday morning at eleven, in the *Hospital church*; in the evening at seven, in the hotel *Bergue*.

Booksellers.—Messrs *Briquet* and *Du Bois*, and *Madame Desrois*, both in the *Rue du Rhone*, are respectable establishments, where travellers will find an assortment of guide books, maps, &c. Messrs *Manega*, *Frères*, *Marchand des Estampes*, *Place Bel Air*, and *Rue du Rhone*, also keeps guide books, maps, &c., in addition to an extensive assortment of panoramas, views, Swiss costumes, &c. &c.

A new *Suspension Bridge* for foot passengers, connecting the *Rue du Rhone* with the *Place Chevelu*, was opened August 22nd, 1844. The hydraulic machine for regulating the height of the water is worthy notice.

Baths.—There are several bath-

ing establishments; those on the *quai*, called the *Bains de Bergues*, are commodious and neatly fitted up; the charge varies from 1 franc, 1 franc, 25; and 1 franc, 50.

Cigars.—The best shop in *Geneva* for cigars is undoubtedly at *Bonnet's*, across the bridge, in the *Place des Bergues*.

Tailor.—Travellers requiring an outfit after their ups and downs amongst the mountains, will do well to employ *M. Fretz*, from *Stulz's*, No. 62 *Rue du Rhone*.

English Reading Room.—This is a comfortable apartment, situated in the *Rue Corraterie*. There are three daily and several weekly papers taken in for the use of subscribers; the terms for a sitting is half a franc.

Boarding Houses.—These establishments are numerous in *Geneva*. The following are considered the best :—

	Month.
Plongeurs	250 frs.
Delices St Jean	200 „
Baumgarten	200 „
Wolf, Pres de l'Ereque	200 „
Brown, Servette	180 „
Coutau, Plaine Palais	160 „

Coffee Houses.—The best is the *Café Bel Air*, at the corner of the *Rue du Rhone*, opposite the hotel *Ballance*; there is another tolerably good in the *Rue Corraterie*.

Geneva Watches.—A great mistake exists in *England* respecting these articles, all bad watches are erroneously supposed to be made here; when, on the contrary, all that are made in *Geneva*, which cannot be purchased for less than 200 francs, are of the best description; the cheap trumpery articles which are sold in *Paris* and *London* under the name of *Geneva watches*, are made either at *Chaud de Fonds*, or *Locle*, above seventy miles from *Geneva*. From very particular inquiries I am enabled to recom-

mend the following respectable houses, where strangers may depend upon being honestly dealt with.

Messrs J. F. Bautte and Co., Rue du Rhone.

Lacrox fils et Falconnet aux Trois Rois, Place Bel Air; and

Moulinié, sen., quai des Bergues.

Money Changer.—Persons having occasion to exchange money will find Mr Dufour fils in the Rue Corratierie, No. 12, near the post office, a respectable and fair-dealing tradesman.

Passports.—By a new regulation of the police, passports are no longer demanded at the gates of Geneva, or on quitting the steamers: but the masters of the hotels are required to demand them from all travellers lodging in their houses, to be forwarded to the police office, where they are kept at the disposal of the owners. The office is at the *Hotel de Ville*, open from eight till four, and from eight till nine in the evening, every day, except Sunday, when it is open from half-past eight till ten in the forenoon, and eight to nine in the evening.

New Post Office, in Place Bel Air, is built in the Lombard style; it is open from seven in the morning till seven in the evening; on Sundays from seven till two. The Paris malle post takes two passengers only; fare, about 75 francs. To secure places it is necessary (particularly in the autumn) to apply ten or fourteen days in advance.

Letters for *England, Paris, Holland, and Belgium*, leave every day at two o'clock, and arrive at eight in the morning.

For *Lyons, south of France, Spain, and Portugal*, every day at twelve o'clock; arriving between eight and nine in the morning.

Germany daily, at half past eleven

in the morning, arriving at eight in the morning.

Milan, Venice, Tuscany, Greece, and Malta, every day at half-past eight in the morning; arriving between ten and twelve in the forenoon.

Roman States, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at half-past eight in the morning, arriving on Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, between ten and twelve.

Swiss Cantons.—Vaud, Neuchâtel, Friburg, and Berne, at half-past eleven, arriving at eight in the morning. The postage of letters may be paid up to a quarter of an hour before the time here specified; unpaid letters may be posted up to the hours mentioned at the principal office, Place Bel Air.

N.B.—Geneva is the only place in Switzerland whence letters may be dispatched to England without paying the Swiss postage.

Environs of Geneva.

The environs of Geneva are so delightful, and comprise so many roads and walks, that there is no end to their variety. About a quarter of a league from Geneva, on the Swiss side of the lake, we begin to perceive the Mole, a high mountain of a pyramidal form, covered with pasturage. To the right of this, that is, to the west, is the Petit Salève, remarkable for the whiteness of the rock of which it is formed. Les Voirons is a woody height, extending pretty far to the left towards the east. In advance of these is the pretty hill of Montoux. To the southward, between the Mole and the Salève, are the mountains of Brezon and Vergi, above which Mont Blanc majestically rears its head.

Between the Mole and the Voirons, also east of Mont Blanc, we perceive the Aiguille d'Argentiers,

and farther on, the rounded summit of the Buet. There are several places on the Swiss side, from whence two naked points are barely perceived, which are known by the appellation of Dents d'Oche. They are near each other, between Meillerie and St Gingoulph. From thence turning to the north-east, all the mountains extending from Montreux and Chillon to Molleson, are seen. Molleson is situated above the Gruyères, in the canton of Fribourg, more than fifteen leagues in a right line with Geneva. To the west and the north, the horizon is circumscribed by the long wall formed by the Jura; and the three highest summits of this chain are easily distinguished.

Among other promenades is the Tour sous Terre, upon the summit of St Jean; near the villa where Voltaire resided some time; from hence we may descend through a narrow green alley, nearly over-shadowed, which leads to an opening of indescribable beauty. A similar view may be enjoyed after descending from the heights of the Grand and Petit Saconnex, through another umbrageous path, which has a sudden opening upon the country at large.

To have the best view of Mont Blanc, it will be proper to quit the city towards evening, about an hour and a half before sunset, taking the road to Ferney by the Grand Saconnex, as far as the eminence, within a quarter of a league of this village, there to enjoy the prospect of Mont Blanc gilded by the last rays of the setting sun.

The promenades upon the opposite bank of the lake are various, and some of them present a number of picturesque and even romantic views.

Chateau of Voltaire at Ferney. When Voltaire purchased Ferney, one league and a half from Geneva, in 1759, it contained only eight cot-

tages; but at his death, in 1775, there were eighty houses and 1,200 inhabitants. During this interval men of rank and talent from all countries resorted to Ferney. His bedroom is still in the situation in which he left it when he went to Paris, a short time before his death. The terrace of the garden commands a fine view of Mont Blanc. Omnibuses leave the place Bel Air every hour for Ferney; fare, ten sous French.

The environs of Geneva, as well as the neighbouring mountains, offer a rich harvest to the amateurs of botany.

Lake of Geneva.

According to M. de Luc, the lake Keman is 1,136 feet above the level of the sea; according to M. Schuckburgh, 1,152; and according to M. Pictet, 1,134 feet. During the highest tides it never rises more than six feet above its ordinary level. Its length along the Swiss shore is eighteen leagues and three quarters; but this same length, measured in a right line across from Chaiblais, is only fourteen leagues and three quarters. Its greatest breadth between the Rolle and Thonon is upwards of three leagues and a quarter.

Besides the Rhone, forty-one small streams empty themselves into the lake. Excepting during some very severe winters it never freezes but a few paces from the shore, and between Geneva and the great sandbank. The Rhone, leaving the lake, divides into two arms, which, after forming an island, unite again a little lower down. Below Geneva this river receives the waters of the Arve, the sudden swell of which frequently forces back the waters of the Rhone towards Geneva. In 1711 these two rivers were in a state of agitation during sixteen hours, and consider-

ably increased the swell above a league beyond Geneva.

The Lemán has long passed for one of the finest lakes in the south of Europe, and is perhaps only rivalled by that of Constance. Voltaire used to say at Ferney; "My lake is the first."

On the side of the north-east, the east, and south-east, its reverse is encircled with mountains from four to five thousand feet in height. A little beyond Evian, the mountains of Savoy present a level, or a range of little hills, from two to six hundred feet high, behind which, to the south, a chain of mountains may be seen extending to Mont Blanc.

The shore on the Swiss side rises gradually to an elevation of fifteen or sixteen hundred feet, and is supported by the barrier of Jura, which is from two to four thousand feet high. In some parts Savoy presents rather a desert prospect, as only a small number of villages are to be seen. On the other hand, the opposite shore has its magnificent gulfs, where numerous towns, chateaux, and villas, make a brilliant display of cheerfulness, opulence, and beauty. Rousseau has given us magnificent descriptions of the eastern part of this lake; in fact, in the country between Lausanne and Villeneuve, nature has displayed all that happy union of charming landscape and sublime mountain scenery, so peculiar to this part of Switzerland.

ROUTE 62.

GENEVA TO LAUSANNE.

The distance is $7\frac{3}{4}$ postes. Leaving Geneva, we soon pass by the Pays de Gex, and arrive at the beautiful village of Genton, belonging to the Genevese. A short distance farther is Versoy, where the French once intended to have

made a port and built a town, which was to have rivalled Geneva in extent and celebrity.

As soon as we had quitted Versoy, we entered the charming Pays de Vaud, and the first place of any consequence which we pass through is Coppet, about two leagues from Geneva. It is a bourg, inclosed with walls, in an agreeable and fruitful country, abounding in orchards and vineyards. Here the celebrated Madame de Staël once had an elegant chateau, beautifully situated. In going from hence to Nyon, we pass by Selignin.

Nyon is one of the four principal towns of the Pays de Vaud. It is well situated on a hill, and partly at the foot of it, on the edge of the lake. There are yet some small remains of its ancient splendour under the Romans, as an old tower, one of the gates, several inscriptions, &c. Some beautiful mosaic pavements have been found here. On the outside of the tower is the statue of a Roman emperor; and in the wall of the church a statue of a Flamen, under Augustus, much disfigured. The castle overlooks the lake, and on that side there is a charming walk, with a view of the lake in its full extent, and of the country to Geneva one way, and to Vevey the other, with the lofty and dusky rocks of Meillerie and St Gingoulph opposite. The Burgundians frequent the fairs of Nyon, and often the weekly markets.

Half a league from Nyon is the village of Prangin. The castle is a large modern building, handsomely furnished, on a rising ground, looking towards the lake.

After travelling two leagues we arrive at Rolle, a pretty town close to the widest part of the lake. It has many good buildings, and is delightfully situated at the foot of a slope covered with vines, from which excellent wine is made. The

castle is ancient, large, and spacious. Rolle has neither walls nor gates. The mineral waters near it were formerly in some reputation. Opposite Rolle, in the lake, about half a mile from the shore, is a small island, formed by the inhabitants, on which to place a pyramid to the memory of their countryman, General Harpe.

From Rolle, the distance is one league to Allaman. The river of Aubonne falls into the lake near this village. Here ends the country called *la Côte*, so famous for an excellent wholesome white wine. Seen from the lake, this country forms a fine amphitheatre of vineyards and cultivated fields, thick set with towns, villages, castles, and country-houses.

Another league from Allaman, is St Prez, and a good league farther is Morges. This is a neat town, and one of the four principal ones of the Pays de Vaud. It is close to the lake, in a plain of fields and vineyards. The castle is at one end of the town, and the church at the other. The latter is a handsome building, dedicated by an inscription over the great door *a la gloire de Dieu*, 1772. The pulpit is placed in a recess, where our communion-table stands; and the area is filled with rows of seats, facing the pulpit. Here is a harbour large enough to contain a hundred vessels, with a quay and market-house. The country is charming, and full of vineyards, down to the lake. Leaving Morges, we pass Prevenreges, St Salphy, and a league and a half more, reach Lausanne, described at page 303.

ROUTE 63.

TO THE BATHS OF LEUK AND THUN
BY THE GEMMI PASS.

The Valley of the Rhone is the largest in Switzerland, being from

112 Jura Alps, where it begins, to the lake of Geneva, where it ends, between ninety and one hundred miles in extent. About five miles from Martigny on the right are the *Bains de Saxon*.

Sion, anciently *Sedunum*, the capital of the Haut Valais, is seated partly on the right bank of the Rhone, and partly on the river Sitten. This town is a very old Swiss bishopric, and contains several churches, convents, and an hospital: the great church in the centre of the town is a handsome edifice, the hospital is a fine modern building, and the convent belongs to the order of the Capuchins. Each of the three hills on which this town stands is crowned by a castle, and above Sion, to the right, are two other castles, Seon and Montorges; on the opposite side there is a church, convent, kitchen, and a few cells, all hewn out of the solid rock. Near Sion flows the Morges, which is the boundary between the Haut and Bas Valais.

From Sion we proceed to *Sierre*, seated on the stream whose name it bears; is a pretty little town; it has a church and some good buildings. The road on issuing from that city enters the valley of Loueche, as that part of the great valley of the Rhone which extends from Sion to Brigg is at times termed, although the valley of Loueche, properly so called, branches off to the north of this valley. Beyond the village of St Leonard it crosses the Mendiripi, and afterwards reaches *Sierre*, distant three leagues from Sion. Here reside the richest of the Valaisans. In some private houses Roman inscriptions may be seen. The large fortress of Alt Siders and the castle of Beauregard are situated on a rock at the entrance of the valley of Anniviers, on the opposite side of the Rhone from Sierre. From

this town to the baths of Leuk the distance is above five leagues. It is usual to leave the carriage at Sierre, and employ mules.

The village of Salges, and the village and mountain of Faxen are then passed, after which the path enters a pine forest, and emerges near the top of a steep acclivity. The passage, which is here hewn out of the rock, hangs over a fearful precipice above the river, or torrent, of Dala. This dangerous pass is called the Galerie. Beyond it are several fine Alpine pasturages, succeeded by a forest of larch. At the village of Inden this road unites with that leading from the burgh of Louèche to the baths. Beyond this is the village of the baths, called Baden.

The Warm Baths of Leuk, reputed the most salutary in Switzerland, are found beneficial in a variety of diseases, and are of three different descriptions. The springs are twelve in number. They were discovered so early as the twelfth century, by some shepherds or hunters. John Mans erected a tower for their defence, and a sort of wooden entrenchment was constructed to protect them from the bears and wolves, by which these solitudes were then infested. Bishop Siènen founded in this place the Church of St Barbre, and some of the Valaisan nobles erected houses. In 1501 Cardinal Schinner erected an inn, and effected other considerable improvements about the principal baths. Some other individuals, imitating his example, constructed a square, adorned with porticos, which served as promenade, and a handsome street, all of which were swept away by an avalanche eighteen years afterwards. A recurrence of this fatality in 1749, and again in 1759, destroyed successively a part of the village. At present there are accommodations for a hundred bathers. The

buildings are of wood, with the exception of one, erected in 1817, entirely of stone. The interior of these wooden buildings is divided into four large square compartments, each large enough to accommodate twenty persons. The two sexes bathe together, remaining at first half an hour in the water daily, but gradually increasing to ten or twelve. They sit upon moveable seats, and are furnished with floating tables, whereon breakfast is served, and books, dice-boards, &c. deposited. The fashionables of the baths form a society, to which no new comer is welcome, except those who are affected with some malady, and intend remaining some time at the baths. A wart is considered passing genteel, and a scar takes the precedence of all ailments. At certain hours in the day strangers are admitted to contemplate the motley, and grotesque assemblage.

The Gemmi. The passage of this mountain is perhaps the most extraordinary in the entire range of the Alps. The southern side, which is nearest to the baths of Leuk, is almost perpendicular. After starting from Sion, and arriving at the baths, the tourist, having provided a guide, proceeds towards the mountain, and, in about half an hour, arrives at the bottom of a path, 10,120 feet long, wrought by the Tyrolese between the years 1736 and 1741, which ascends in such a zig-zag manner that it becomes at every instant invisible. There is no danger whatever in the ascent, but persons subject to giddiness should descend with great caution. Many invalids, on their way to the baths, are transported across the mountain on a sort of bier by eight men. On arriving at this appalling passage they turn their back towards the descending path, or have themselves blindfolded. This perpendi-

cular and winding road is, however, practicable for mules and horses. At about one half of the ascent the overhanging rock forms a sort of vault, called the *Grandes Galeries*; at about two-thirds, a solitary pine may be observed rising over a fearful precipice. Some years since, a Valaisan had the hardihood to mount to the top of this tree and break off the loftiest branch. On the right, beyond the precipice, is a little square opening; this leads to the dangerous path by which the summit of the mountain was formerly attainable. After about an hour and a half the chalets of the Gemmi are reached, and a very magnificent view obtained from a sort of cabin or penthouse, near the top of a rock at the summit of the ascent. The highest part of the mountain, called the *Daube*, is about half a league further. On the east are seen two similar peaks, to which the mountain probably owes its name, which means "twins," from a corruption of the Latin word *gemi*. Monte Rosa is visible from this elevation, and also the *Weisshorn*, the *Arc du Zan*, and all the southern chain of the Valais Alps. In the midst of this desert, as it may be termed, is the *Lake of Daube*, nearly three quarters of a league in length by one quarter in breadth, which is frozen during eight months in the year. From this point the tourist has his choice of returning to *Louèche*, or continuing his course to *Thun*, in the canton of *Berne*; the route will be found both safe and agreeable. A little beyond the frontier, which separates the cantons of the *Valais* and *Berne*, the path begins to accompany the river *Kander*, which descends from the glacier of the same name. The path afterwards passes near some chalets, and begins to descend through a narrow defile. On issuing from this defile, the Valley of

the *Kander* is perceived immediately beneath. After a very steep descent, and the passage of the *Nûschinen*, which forms a handsome cascade, the tourist finds himself at the base of the *Gemmi*, and within half a league of *Kandersteg*, the only village on the road through the *Kander Thal*, and which is considered to possess a good inn. At this village, distant six leagues from the baths, one of the vehicles called *petitschars* may be procured, with the assistance of which the entire journey from the baths of *Leuk* to *Thun* may be accomplished in one day, provided the tourist has started from the former place not later than five in the morning. Those who intend crossing the *Simplon*, will return to *Leuk*.

FIFTH JOURNEY.

ROUTE 64.

GENEVA TO CHAMOUNIX.

From Geneva to Martigny through the valley of Chamounix, including a description of the Mer de Glace, Glaciers, source of the Arveron and Mont Blanc, or vice versâ.

Travellers going to *Chamounix* should send their passports a day or two before to the *Sardinian* consul, (if not already signed by a minister of that country, either in *London*, *Paris*, or *Frankfort*) to obtain his signature, for which he charges four francs. A diligence leaves *Geneva* every morning at six o'clock.

Those who travel in their own carriage will take from ten to twelve hours. At *Anemasse* every carriage, diligence, and luggage, undergoes a rigorous search; indeed it is sometimes extended even to the females. Here all travellers are required to produce their pass-

ports. If they are not signed as mentioned above, the parties are sent back.

Route to Chamounix, calculated by the time it would take a pedestrian.

	hours.	min.
Chesne	0	35
Annemasse	0	40
Nangy	1	35
Bonneville	2	20
Vaugy	1	20
Sionzier	1	5
Cluses	0	35
Balme	0	40
Maglans	0	20
Cascade d'Arpenaz	1	10
Saint-Martin	0	45
Passy	0	45
Chède	0	35
Servoz	1	15
Pont-Pelissier	0	35
Ouches	1	20
Les Bossons	0	50
Chamounix	0	40
	hours 17	

To go round by the baths of St Gervais will occupy about two hours more.

About a league and a half from Geneva the road winds along the Arve, between the Salève on the right, and the Voirons on the left, following the course of the Arve at a little distance. At the rear of the former mountain may be seen the castle of Mornay, and further on, the hill and castle of Esery. Beyond Vetra, nearly two leagues from Geneva, a torrent is crossed, called the *Ménoge*. A road, practicable only for small carriages, branches off on the right, which leads to La Roche, and thence to Annecy. After Vetra are Mangy and Contamine. At the latter village, distance three leagues from Geneva, is an extensive cotton factory. The valley of Les Bornes is seen sloping towards the river. A little beyond Contamine, and upon an elevated position on the left, which forms part of the base of the Mole, are the ruins of the seignoral castle of Faucigny. At

Bonneville the diligence stops for half an hour.

Bonneville, the capital of the province of Faucigny, is a small town, situated on the Arve, near the foot of the Môle, and distant five leagues from Geneva. It contains a public square, in which is a planted promenade. The prison is built on a considerable eminence. Here guides to the Môle may be provided.

At Bonneville the Arve is crossed by a bridge of stone. The road enters the fine valley of Cluses, the Brezon on the right, and the Môle on the left. On the right is also seen the church of Vergi, in an elevated situation; on the left, the fields about Martigny, commanded by mountains which separate the valley Cluses from that of Taninge. Near the pretty hamlet of Vaugy is seen the junction of the Giffre with the Arve. The former is a torrent issuing from the valley of Taninge. Near Sionzier, on the right, are the mountain and valley of Le Roposoir and the ruined castle of Mussel. A new church was erecting in this valley in the autumn of 1837.

The time requisite to ascend from Bonneville to the summit of the Brezon is about three hours and a half; and to descend from the village of Brezon to Cluses, by Saxonet and Sionzier, three hours.

The town of *Cluses* is romantically situated on the Arve, and distant eight leagues from Geneva. An ascent of a few minutes from the entrance of the bridge of Cluses leads by a rocky path to a very interesting point of view. The road again continues to wind along the Arve, which is crossed at Cluses, through the valley of Maglans.

About a league from Cluses, high up in the mountain, is the cavern of Balme. The cavern is interesting, but should not be visited without a guide. The expense of visiting the cavern is three francs.

There are several cascades, called Nants, in this part of the valley; the principal is the Arpenach, which is eight hundred feet high. At a sort of grotto at the foot of the Balme, are three diminutive pieces of artillery, to produce an echo; a trifle is expected by the artillery woman. Travellers stopping for the night at *St Martin*, will find the accommodation at the Hotel du Mont Blanc good, and the situation more agreeable than at Sallenches. They thus avoid the trouble of returning to St Martin, in order to continue their journey to Chamounix by way of Passy, which is the ordinary route. Those who intend visiting the celebrated baths of St Gervais, on their way to Chamounix, need not return to St Martin. From the bridge and balcony of the hotel, a magnificent view of the chain of Mont Blanc is obtained, perhaps the finest in the whole line of country.

The town of *Sallenches*, on the small river of the same name, is in a very picturesque situation, and distant about twelve leagues from Geneva. It is of considerable antiquity, and possesses a chapter of canons and some convents. Persons having their own carriage, can leave it either at St Martin or at Sallenches.

If a *char-à-banc* be employed from St Martin, or Sallenches, to Chamounix, the charge is sixteen francs, and drink-money. Persons who sleep here should depart very early, in order, if possible, to ascend Montenvert immediately on arriving at Chamounix. Each of the roads (by Passy, or St Gervais) is interesting. The village of Passy is at some distance from the road, but the antiquarian will be inclined to visit it in order to see two *ex-voto* inscriptions on the portal of the church, which were found while it was building. One is supposed to represent a priest returning thanks

to Mars on being appointed treasurer. The other represents a governor returning thanks to the same deity, for having delivered his son from some imminent danger.

This region was the refuge of the Roman nobles who were obliged to flee during the revolutions of their country. Many vestiges of extensive buildings are found in the vineyards of Passy.

The road to St Gervais, which is about a league and a half from Sallenches, after continuing to some distance along the Arve, crosses the Bon Nant, a rapid torrent. A by-road, leading through a romantic glen on the right, conducts to the mineral bathing establishment to which that village owes its celebrity. These baths are a favourite resort of strangers, and afford separate accommodation to the higher and middle classes of residents. At a short distance behind the principal building is a fine cascade, the Fall of the Bon Nant. According to the analysis of Dr Odier, the waters of St Gervais produce the same effects as those of Schinznacht and Leuk. They are highly recommended by the Parisian physicians in cases of chronic eruptions, and have also been found serviceable in abdominal obstructions, rheumatism, and weaknesses consequent on paralytic affections. The village of St Gervais is elevated to a considerable height above the Arve. There is a route from St Gervais, by the Allée Blanche, to Courmayeur. A league beyond St Gervais is Bionnay, where the road to the Allée Blanche is joined by a path on the left, which unites it with that of Chamounix.

Having returned to the high road, the traveller continues his course along the margin of an extensive plain, supposed to have been once the bed of a lake. Near the village of Chede the two roads unite, which lead through Passy

and St Gervais. After ascending the mountain of Chede for about half-an-hour, the road passes the small lake of the same name (which, in clear weather, reflects the summit of Mont Blanc*). Near this is a path whereby Chamounix may be reached without passing through Servoz, one league shorter, but practicable for pedestrians only.

On approaching *Servoz*, in the valley of the same name, the ruins of part of the Antherne may be seen, which fell in July 1751. This confused mass is crossed by a torrent called the Nant Noir. At Servoz the *char à-banc* generally stops for half an hour to rest the horses. Travellers may amuse themselves in viewing a collection of minerals, &c., which are exposed for sale in an adjoining building. Near Servoz is the monument of Eschen, a Danish poet, who fell into a cleft of a glacier, and perished, in August 1800.

Beyond Servoz, upon an elevated rock on the right, stands the ruins of the castle of St Michel. Near this part are mines, the working of which has long been discontinued; the ruins of the former cottages of the miners give this spot a melancholy appearance.

The *Valley of Chamounix* is first seen on issuing from Les Monets. The Nant de Nagin is crossed before arriving at the village of Ouches, which is about three quarters of a league from the entrance of the valley. The small glaciers of Grias and Taconay are the first visible; further on, the Glacier des Bossons and the Glacier des Bois. Beyond Ouches are the Nant de Grias and the Nant de Taconay. The former is at times very dangerous. Further on is the village

of Moncouart, and the Nant and village of Les Bossons. The three Nants, or torrents, just mentioned, descend severally from the glaciers of the same name. Those who wish to visit the Glacier des Bossons at once, without proceeding first to the village of Chamounix (by which a return of a league will be spared), should take a guide at Moncouart, and let the carriage await their return at that village; or, if they wish to cross the glacier, send it forward to meet them at the bridge of Les Bossons.

The valley of Chamounix lies in a direction from north-east to south-west, and is watered through its entire extent by the Arve. Its length is about six leagues; its breadth varies from a half to a quarter of a league. On the north-east it is bounded by the Col de Balme, on the south-west by the mountains of Lacha and Vaudagne, between which extends the Col de la Forclaz. The Breven and the chain of the Aiguilles Rouges, form its northern barrier, that of Mont Blanc its southern. The glaciers of Chamounix are six; named Grias, Taconay, Bossons, Bois, Argentiére, and Tour. It is a singular fact, that this valley, at present the resort of innumerable visitants, from almost every country in Europe, was completely unknown until 1741. In that year it was first explored by two Englishmen, Mr Pocock, the celebrated traveller, and Mr Windham, who came armed, and accompanied by armed domestics, from Geneva, as the recesses of Chamounix were supposed to be the haunt of brigands; a belief which gained for the neighbouring mountains the appellation of *Montagnes Maudites*. The valley is divided into three parishes, those of Ouches, the Prieuré, and Argentiére. The village of Chamounix, the chief place of the valley, is more usually called the Prieuré, from a convent

* This lake was nearly filled up in July, 1837, by the falling of part of the Mont Varenas.

of Benedictines founded there in 1099, by a count of Geneva. It is situated at the foot of the mountain Breven, and is itself elevated three thousand one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea.

The hotels are, *l'Union*, the *Hôtel de Londres et d'Angleterre*, and *Crown*. The charges and accommodations are about equal. There is a fourth hotel, of more humble pretensions.

Guides. There are two classes of courses or excursions; the extraordinary and the ordinary. The extraordinary courses were:—

1st. *To the summit of Mont Blanc.*

2d. *To the Jardins.*

3d. *To any glacier, except those that descend to the valley of Chamounix.*

4th. *To the glaciers of the Buet.*

The fee for ordinary courses is six francs a day.* Each guide is obliged to pay five francs five sous yearly to the stock-purse. The fee for extraordinary courses is forty francs a day. In every case the return must be paid: that is, the number of days which it requires to return to the Prieuré from the place where they have been discharged, must be paid for as if they were engaged in actual service.

Travellers are not considered responsible for the guides and mules engaged over night, when the weather in the morning proves unfavourable. On mountain excursions, the guides carry provisions, whereof they expect a share. In addition to their stipulated fee, the guides look for, and sometimes solicit drink money, although one of their laws expressly prohibits even the acceptance.

Excursions from Chamounix.

The Glacier des Bossons. Those who have not visited this glacier on their way to the village of Chamounix, can easily accomplish an excursion to it and to Montanvert in one day. This glacier is, perhaps, one of the least dangerous. The path, which diverges on the left from the high road, traverses a thicket of alders, follows the course of a rivulet that issues from the glacier, then crosses some meadows, and finally a forest of pines. The ascent through the forest is very steep; but, as the path here runs close to the glacier, the fatigue is compensated by the pleasure of accurately examining its formation. On completing the ascent, the glacier may be crossed; those unwilling to venture across must re-descend by the original path.

Montanvert is properly an elevated pasture on the summit of a mountain under the Aiguilles de Charmoz, although the name is usually applied to the entire mountain. The path from the Prieuré to Montanvert, after traversing the Arve and the pastures of the valley, ascends through a forest of Alpine trees. The path is in no part dangerous for pedestrians; but there are some places whither it would be very hazardous to venture upon any animal less sure-footed than the mule. Large masses of rock and uprooted trees, appearing at intervals, mark the direction of the avalanches that have fallen at different periods. About half-way up the ascent is an agreeable resting-place at the fountain Claudine. This spot commands a fine view of the valley of the Breven and the Aiguilles Rouges. About a league further is a ravine formed by avalanches. The summit of Montanvert may be attained in about two hours

* See also the article under the head,—*Guides, Mules, &c.* I believe the extraordinary course is now confined to Mont Blanc, although on the other excursions it is something more than six francs a day.

after leaving the Prieuré. Here refreshment, and, if necessary, a bed, may be obtained, in a small building erected in 1837 for that purpose. Before the erection of the present building, there was no other shelter for the traveller than a rude building called the Château, or Hôpital de Blair, from an English gentleman of that name, by whom it was erected. It is now employed as a stall for cows that graze here during the summer. The height of Montanvert above the valley of Chamounix, is two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight feet.

Owing to the improvement of the path, or road, the ascent of Montanvert is by no means so arduous as formerly, when it was usual to send the mules back to Chamounix, on reaching a rugged part called Le Chemin des Crystalliers, and to accomplish the remainder of the ascent on foot. Ladies are sometimes conveyed in *chaises-à-porteur*. The day I visited Montanvert four ladies walked up and down with only a mountain pole to assist them: certainly they were not English.*

A short but steep descent leads to the Mer de Glace, which is here in length eight leagues, the view extending over two; in width half a league. Near the path is the Rocher des Anglais, the "Rock of the English," whereon Messrs Pockock and Windham dined.

The Source of the Arveron.—To avoid the trouble of a separate excursion it would be advisable to descend immediately from the summit of Montanvert to the source of the Arvéron, which issues from the Glacier des Bois. The descent is along a hollow, wrought by ava-

lanches, and called La Félia. The descent occupies about an hour and a half. Ladies who ascend in a *chaise-à-porteur* may descend in the same manner. The Arvéron issues through a fine natural arch called the Voûte, or Embouchure de l'Arvéron, which is sometimes entered, although never without considerable danger. A. M. Moritz perished here, on the 8th of August 1797. The Prieuré may be regained in less than an hour. The Arvéron joins the Arve between the latter hamlet and Prieuré.

Excursions may also be made to the Jardin, Buet, &c.; for which guides must be engaged.

Mont Blanc is the most elevated mountain of the old continent, being, according to M. de Luc, 15,304, and according to Sir George Shuckburg, 15,662 English feet in height. This mountain, observed from the Col de Balme and the vale of Chamounix, is particularly distinguished from other mountains by a mantle of snow, which clothes its summit and sides almost without the intervention of the least rock to break the glare of the white appearance from which its name is derived. But those who have seen it from the Val d'Aoste, observe that, on that side, it does not appear to be covered with a mantle of snow, and that it exceeds the Shreckhorn in ruggedness and horror. Of the various attempts that have been made to reach the summit of Mont Blanc, the first was in July 1776, by M. Couteran and three guides of Chamounix, but they did not succeed in reaching the summit. Various other attempts, equally futile, were made in succeeding years. In July 1786, Jacques Balmat, one of six guides of Chamounix, being separated from his companions, who failed in another attempt, passed the night on a spot above the dome of Gouté, elevated more than 12,000 feet

* The expense of a mule and guide to ascend Montanvert is twelve francs; persons in health, and who have the use of their eyes, require neither one nor the other.

above the level of the sea. On his return, however, to Chamounix, he was seized with a very severe indisposition, the effect of extreme fatigue and of intense cold; but being attended by Dr Paccard, a physician of the place, he offered, as an expression of gratitude for his attendance, to conduct him to the summit of Mont Blanc.

These two daring adventurers set out on the 7th of August, and having obtained the summit, remained there about half an hour. The cold was so intense, that their provision was frozen in their pockets, the ink congealed in their inkhorns, and the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer sunk to $18\frac{1}{2}$ degrees. They spent fifteen hours in descending, but found great difficulty in their descent, their sight being much debilitated by the reflection of the snow. On their return to Chamounix, at eight in the morning, their faces were excoriated, their lips much swollen, and Dr Paccard was almost blind. To convey some idea of this tremendous journey, it may be proper to observe, that although the distance, in a right line, from Chamounix to the summit of Mont Blanc, is not more than eight or nine miles, yet the real extent of this arduous *walk* is between forty and fifty miles, and will occupy not less than eighteen hours, on account of the frightful glaciers which are encountered, and the endless circuits that must be made by the patient and weary traveller.

ROUTE 65.

CHAMOUNIX TO MARTIGNY, BY THE TETE-NOIRE.

	hours.	min.
Bridge across the Arve	1	30
Chapel of Tines	0	20
Argentière	1	15
Valorsine	0	30

	hours.	min.
Tête Noire	2	0
Trient	0	30
Martigny	2	15
	8	20

From Chamounix the pedestrian may reach Martigny in one day. The whole of this walk abounds in picturesque, interesting, and surprising scenes.

In following the course of the Arve to get out of the valley of Chamounix, we pass by its third parish, called Argentière, which is said to have taken this appellation from a silver mine found near it. We see likewise the glacier to which this village gives its name; it is cut like the lining of a bastion, and the prospect it affords is the more striking, as it runs up between large woods of fir trees, which are admirably opposed to the whiteness, the clearness, and the varied colours of the ice. Those who enter Chamounix from the Pays de Vallais, are exceedingly surprised upon their arrival, because this road not having gradually prepared them for the striking effects of the ice and glaciers (as we enter on the opposite side), the very first step they take in the valley unexpectedly presents the front of this glacier, which may be about 1,200 feet in its extent from top to bottom. But to those who have passed through the valley of Chamounix this view is not so remarkable.

More distant we discover the Glacier of Tour, which descends like a cascade down a spacious valley of ice: it differs from other glaciers in the form of its frozen waves, or beds of ice, which are rounded off more like regular globes, so that when seen from a distance, and the sun happens to shine upon it, there are a thousand suns reflected instead of one.

The valley crowned by this glacier is a collection of mountains of ice, piled one upon another, and is

not to be ascended; its very aspect, which is frightful, gives us an idea of Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla, and the falls of ice will not admit even a near approach to it; the thundering down of these fragments is heard several leagues off, and such is the violence of their shock, that the Valorsine has been frequently alarmed with the concussion. In the mean time, it is remarkable that the space between this valley, rugged with broken mountains of ice, and the Val d'Aoste, which partakes of the fine climate and the fertility of Italy, is at most not above two leagues.

At a less distance, more towards the north, we may discern likewise the source of the Arve, which, flowing at first from three springs only, is very soon considerably increased by the torrents from the glaciers just spoken of.

After a walk of two hours from the Prieurè the traveller leaves the valley of Chamounix, at the opposite end to that by which he entered. A road on the left will conduct him into the Valorsine, which on that side borders upon the country of Vallais. This valley, which extends from south-west to north-east, may be about three leagues in length, and less than a quarter of a league in its greatest breadth. From its broken, ruinous appearance, one would at first think it uninhabited; but, farther on, we discover some few houses, and in the middle of it, on the left hand, an opening is seen, with the most beautiful fall of water imaginable, called the Cascade Barberina.

To go to it we are obliged to quit the great road; and it is not till we come very near that it appears in all its beauty. It is a considerable river that descends from the Glacier of Bex, and falls 800 yards from the ridge of a mountain which is almost entirely covered by the spouting sheet of water; this tor-

rent, magnificent and even terrible, pouring from a reservoir which it has hollowed upon the mountain, rolls along its rocky channel, and bounding to the very bottom of the valley. This fine waterfall is also embellished by large trees, which shoot from the summit of the mountain into the clouds, and in its front, by lofty firs and rocks, so as altogether to form a picture the most delightful as well as extraordinary.

Descending from the waterfall we soon enter into a very narrow defile, where there still remain some ruined fragments of a gate and tower, which formerly defended the entrance into this country. Everything that surrounds us is enough to alarm even the most intrepid mind; we see nothing but rapid torrents, naked rocks, or mountains entirely covered with lofty forests of fir trees.

The new road, which was being completed from this spot to the Tête Noire, adds very much to the facility of travelling. After ascending for some time (the ascent is by no means steep) a large rock is reached, said to be the property (if the inscription in bad English is to be believed) of an English traveller of distinction. It forms a natural grotto, in which at least thirty persons could be sheltered. This ascent continues round the Tête Noire, formerly a difficult pass, but now exceedingly easy and safe, as a new road has been made within these five years. In 1833, a passage was cut through a large rock, formerly called Mauvais Pas.

Not far distant, however, another valley opens, which, though it has no plain, has notwithstanding some habitations, and a few pastures enclosed by large woods. It is commanded by a single village called Fegnon: this village, seated upon a green turf, almost at the top of a mountain, and upon a steep de-

livity which is crowned with pines, produces a very singular effect.

Leaving this parish on our left, the road conducts us round the Tête Noire through woods, and over a rocky road extremely narrow, which is terminated by an immense rampart of pines, it is not long before we distinguish a few cottages with a chapel: this is the village of Trient, in which, at the auberge, they seemed to well understand the fleecing system. From this village there is a steep ascent to Forcla. Having gained the top, a landscape, as delightful as it is extensive, bursts upon the view. Two romantic mountains, covered with lofty fir trees, extend on our right and left, and close behind us; at their base are fertile pastures; and in front, but far below us, at the bottom

of the valley, the very first object which presents itself upon the plain is the town of Martigny, somewhat more than two leagues distant. This valley runs forward from Martigny in a straight line for six or seven leagues in length and a league in breadth, and is divided through its whole extent by the Rhone, with Sion, the capital of the Vallais, discoverable in the distance; these objects offer to the mind of the traveller an idea of the richest country, or rather of the most beautiful and magnificent garden.

From Martigny, the tourist may proceed by St Maurice to St Ginguolph, and thence pursue his course to Evian, and along the banks of the lake to Geneva: or visit the baths of Leuk (if not visited from Thun). See page 325.

HAND-BOOK FOR CENTRAL EUROPE,

OR

GUIDE-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS.

PART V. FRANCE.

ROUTE 66.

LONDON TO PARIS BY CALAIS AND BOULOGNE.

Steamers ply between London, Calais, and Boulogne, several times a week, also daily from Dover, and every tide between Folkstone and Boulogne, corresponding with the South-eastern or Dover railway; for particulars of which, and route, see page 57; for description of the river Thames see page 1.

*** Information respecting the landing at foreign ports is given in the Introduction.

CALAIS.

Hotels. Dessin's, good, but extravagantly dear.

Quillac's, good and moderate. Charges: bedrooms, from 2 fr. to 3 fr.; breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; table d'hôte, at five o'clock, 3 fr. 50 c. Carriages may be hired of Mr Quillac on moderate terms by the journey, month, or year.

Calais is protected by a strong citadel and several forts. The town contains about 13,000 inhabitants.

The town hall is in the *Place d'Armes*. In the interior of the town hall are preserved the balloon and car with which M. Blachard and Dr Jeffreys crossed the channel; and over the stairs is a portrait of Pierre de Belloy, who

wrote 'The Siege of Calais.' In front of the building are busts of Eustace de St. Pierre, Cardinal Richelieu, and the Duke of Guise.

The interior of the church is considered one of the prettiest in France, and contains numerous chapels, adorned with paintings.

An English clergyman resides at Calais, and performs the English Protestant service every Sunday, in a room appropriated to that purpose.

The most interesting object at Calais is the pier; the pillar on it was erected to commemorate the return of Louis XVIII from England.

The ramparts, the barracks, the lighthouse, above the town hall, the gate erected by order of Richelieu, and, on the wall by the quay, a monument in memory of some shipwrecked sailors.

At the end of the *Rue de la Prison*, opening on the *Grande Place*, is a gateway which formed part of the *Cour de Guise*, where Henry VIII received Francis I.

The tourist may wile away a few hours in the evening at the neat commodious theatre, *Rue de la Comédie*. The performance commences at half-past five, and is usually over at nine. The prices of admission are: amphitheatre and boxes, 2 fr.; pit, 13 sous.

In the *Faubourg St Pierre* are

public gardens, to which the middle and lower classes resort on Sunday evenings, and amuse themselves with dancing.

At Dessin's Hotel is still shown a room in which it is said Sterne wrote part of his 'Sentimental Journey.' Over the door is the following inscription: "This is Sterne's room."

Calais was besieged in 1347, by Edward III, King of England. The besieged defended themselves for a year with the most exemplary courage; but at length, becoming destitute of everything, requested to capitulate. The king consented to spare the inhabitants, on condition that six of the most famous should bring him the keys, with cords round their necks, and devote themselves for their fellow-citizens. Edward was about to have them executed, when the queen threw herself at his feet, and obtained their pardon. All the inhabitants were driven out, but every town in France was anxious to receive them, and Philip de Valois rewarded them handsomely. The English remained masters of this town from 1347 to 1558, when it was retaken by the Duke de Guise, during the reign of Henry II. Calais was the birth-place of La Place.

There is a daily communication between Calais and Dover, by means of steam-packets. The passage is generally accomplished in three hours.

A *Diligence* to Ostend every morning in seven hours.

ROUTE 67.

CALAIS TO PARIS, BY BOULOGNE, ABBEVILLE, AND BEAUVAIS.

	Miles.	Myr.	Kil.
Calais to Buisson . . .	9	1	3
Marquise . . .	14	0	8
Boulogne . . .	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3
Samers . . .	30 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	5

	Miles.	Myr.	Kyl.
Cormont . . .	36	0	8
Montreuil . . .	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3
Nampont . . .	51 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	4
Bernay . . .	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	9
Nouvion . . .	62 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	7
Abbeville . . .	70 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	3
Airaines . . .	83	1	9
Camps . . .	89 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0
Poix . . .	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3
Grandvilliers . . .	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4
Marseille . . .	113 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0
Beauvais . . .	126	1	9
Noailles . . .	135 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	5
Puiseux . . .	144	1	3
Beaumont . . .	151	1	0
Moiselles . . .	159 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	2
St Denis . . .	168	1	3
Paris (double) . . .	174	0	9

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Haut Buisson is a solitary post-house, nine miles from Calais.

Marquise is five miles further; it is a small village, containing 2,000 inhabitants and a post-house.

Wimille, a pretty village in the valley. In the churchyard is a monument of the aeronaut Pilatre, and his companion Romain, who fell there from a prodigious height. Wimille is about three miles from

BOULOGNE.

Hotels. Des Bains, Royal Hotel, Marine, D'Angleterre. Du Nord, Univers, London Hotel, British Hotel, &c.

Boulogne, a flourishing seaport in the department of the Pas de Calais; it is of great antiquity, and is divided into the high and low town. The high town, connected with the low town by a steep street called *la Grande Rue*, is surrounded by a rampart, which affords a fine prospect of the country in various directions; on the west the English coast may be seen in clear weather. The accommodations for sea-bathing attract annually a great number of visitors. The establishment for bathing is a splendid building. The public museum is worth visiting.

Boulogne contains, according to

the last census, 24,314 inhabitants, exclusive of 5,000 English residents. On an eminence, about a mile from the town, stands a column of marble, begun by Napoleon, to commemorate his intended conquest of England. In 1814, Louis XVIII gave orders for the completion of the monument, in honour of the restoration of his own dynasty; in 1841 it was surmounted by a statue of Napoleon.

Samer is eleven miles from Boulogne, and contains 1,700 inhabitants, a post-house, and a good inn, the *Bull's Head*. Twelve miles further is

Montreuil, where the diligence stops one hour. Travellers usually dine here; price, $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr., wine included. Montreuil is a fortified town of the second class: the entrance is rather large than handsome, yet on the Calais side it presents a noble appearance, situate on a commanding eminence, and has been esteemed a place of almost impregnable strength; the streets are broad and winding. Population, 4,000. The next town of importance is

Abbeville, where the diligence again stops for half-an-hour; coffee is awaiting the passengers, 1 fr. each. It is a large and strong town, tolerably built, but of a declining trade. The front of the principal church is ornamented with colossal statues, saved during the revolutions, with three towers, two of them in good Gothic style, and the third in the form of an elegant column. Population, 19,520. From Abbeville a diligence runs to Dieppe, fare, 10 fr.

Airaines is a tolerably well-built market-town, in a good situation on three small rivers, of which two take rise about a league off, and the other in the vicinity.

Granvillers, a borough, with a post-house and a good market. In the middle stands a large square,

from whence run broad streets in every direction.

Marseille, a small borough, in a rural situation, shaded with fine trees, and watered with the little rivers of Herbouval and Thérain. The bridge is a curiosity.

Beauvais, the chief town of the department on the Thérain, is surrounded with pretty views, and well watered. It was besieged by the Duke of Burgundy in 1472, with an army of 80,000 men, when the bravery of the women, under the direction of Jean Hachette, compelled him to raise the siege. This town is neatly built, the streets broad and straight. The great square and the Hôtel de Ville, a beautiful modern building, are worthy of notice; as well as the choir of the cathedral, the height and size of which render it a magnificent temple.

From Beauvais, a diligence runs to Rouen. Breakfast here awaits the hungry traveller; price, $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Beaumont-sur-Oise, a small and pleasant town. The street which crosses the market is a beautiful walk; an old tower belonging to an ancient castle, built by the English, looks over a rich valley.

Saint Denis (Seine), a small town, famous for its abbey of Benedictines, founded in the year 613, by Dagobert I, according to some authors; by others by St Geneviève, in 496. Described in the Environs of Paris.

ROUTE 68.

TO PARIS, BY AMIENS AND
CHANTILLY.

	Miles.	Myr.	Kil.
Calais to Abbeville	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	3
Ailly	78 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3
Pecquigny	94	2	0
Amiens	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3
Flers	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	9
Breteil	122	1	3
St Just	133 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	8
Clermont	142 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6

	Miles.	Myr.	Kil.
Laigneville . . .	149 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	0
Chantilly . . .	157	1	2
Luzarches . . .	162 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0
Ecouen . . .	169 $\frac{1}{4}$	1	1
St Denis . . .	157 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0
Paris . . .	179 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	9
		28	7

Road to *Abbeville* described at page 337.

The general appearance of the country from *Abbeville* begins to improve, and after crossing several small hills, the village of *Flixecourt*, and the wood of *Prieure*, you enter *Pickigny*, a post town. In this place the interview between the kings of France and England, Louis XI and Edward IV, took place. William of Normandy was assassinated here.

Amiens. This town, chief place of the department, and formerly the capital of Picardy, is situated on the river *Somme*. It has a royal court, a bishop's see, a board of commerce, a tribunal of first instance, an academy, and a royal college.

This town is celebrated for the treaty which was concluded there in 1802. The apartment in which was signed this kind of truce, called by politicians the *petite paix*, is still shown. The cathedral is one of the most perfect specimens of Gothic architecture in France; the nave, especially, is most beautiful; the magnificence of the pillars strikes the spectator's eye; there are 126, of which forty-four are detached. Those placed round the choir and against the walls which separate the chapel, sound like a bell when struck; for this reason they are called *colonnes sonnantes*; that called the *pilier sonnant* astonishes by the strength of its sound, produced by the least knock. The stalls of the choir are much admired, as well as the pulpit, for their fine work. The church is

392 feet long, seventy-six broad, and 320 high. The *Hôtel-de Ville*, built by Henry IV, the corn hall, the library, the lycée (now the college), and the prefecture, are worthy of a stranger's observation.

Travellers by the diligence, which leaves *Calais* in the evening, dine here; after which, if in the summer, there will be time to take a hasty view of the cathedral.

Clermont, a neat, rich, and trading town, the seat of an under-prefecture. From the terrace of the castle the prospect is diversified and beautiful.

Creil, formerly a town of some importance, where are to be seen the remains of a castle, in which Charles VI was shut up.

Chantilly, a borough which is indebted for its prosperity to the family of Condé. The houses are neat and roofed with slate. A very beautiful street has been built by the last Prince of Condé, as well as a richly endowed hospital. At the entrance of the park stands the country theatre, where Racine, Boileau, and Molière, contributed to amuse the leisure hours of the grand Condé. The palais, so much admired for its magnificence and greatness, was once the residence of the Montmorenci and the Condé, but was destroyed by the Vandal revolutionaries. The Duke of Bourbon has raised one part of these beautiful dominions, daily visited by strangers. The Gothic house of Queen Blanche is alone worthy the journey from Paris to Chantilly.

The road continues to offer fine scenery; leaving on your right the wood of *Royaumont*, and on the left that of *Hérivaux*,

Luzarches, a small town, built and inhabited by the kings of the second race. The lovers of arts will visit the two castles, the residence of the ancient monarchs, one on the right of the road, and the

other on the left. The next two towns are Ecouen and St Denis.

ROUTE 69.

PARIS BY BRIGHTON AND DIEPPE.

Trains from London bridge to Brighton seven times a day. Fares:—Fast train, 14s. 6d.; first class, 12s.; second class, 8s.; third class, 5s.

Steamers from the Railway Wharf, Shoreham Harbour, calling at Brighton Pier, weather permitting, every Wednesday and Saturday morning, returning every Monday and Thursday night, according to tide, in eight hours; also to Havre from Kingston Railway Wharf, Shoreham Harbour, every Tuesday and Friday morning, returning every Sunday and Wednesday night, according to tide. Fares:—Chief cabin 20s.; fore cabin, 15s.; children under ten years of age, half price; four-wheel carriages, 3*l.* 3s.; two-wheel, 2*l.* 2s.; horses, 2*l.* 10s.; dogs, 5s. each.

DIEPPE.

Hotels. The *Royal*, *London*, and *Taylor's*.

Dieppe is a large and ancient town, at the mouth of the river Arques. The entrance into the harbour is formed by rocks on one side, and the pier on the other. The church is of great antiquity. The castle commands a most extensive prospect.

In summer, this place is much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing, being the nearest sea-port of Paris. Lodgings are rather dear, particularly during the bathing season. The charges at the hotels are—breakfast, 1 fr. 10 sous; dinner, at table d'hôte, 3 fr.; beds, 2 fr.

The coaches leave Dieppe for Paris every morning at five, six,

and seven o'clock; and evening at six and seven. Inside, 27 fr.; outside, 22 fr. They are generally from sixteen to twenty hours on the road; to Rouen, twice a day, corresponding with the railway.

See Rouen, page 340.

	Miles.	
Dieppe to Paris . . .	104	
Dieppe to Rouen . . .	35	
	Myr.	Kil.
To Omonville . . .	1	5
Totes . . .	1	3
Les Cambres . . .	1	2
Rouen . . .	1	7
	5	7

Rouen to Paris, by Railroad, 84 E. Miles.

ROUTE 70.

TO PARIS BY SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

Railway Trains, from the Nine Elms station, to Southampton and Portsmouth, several times a day, corresponding with the steamers to Havre, Jersey, Guernsey, St Malo, and Granville. Fares:—Fast train, 21s.; first class, 20s.; second class, 14s.; third class, 6s. 6d.

Inns at Southampton, *Dolphin*, *Star*, in the High street; near the pier are the *Vine*, *Castle*, *Sun*, *Royal George* (dear), and *Pier Hotel*.

Steamers for Havre daily during the summer, and twice a week in winter, calling at Portsmouth one hour and a quarter after leaving Southampton, and performing the passage from thence in ten hours. Fares:—Main cabin, 21s.; fore cabin, 14s.; carriages, 3*l.*; horses, 3*l.*; dogs, 5s. Passengers can at all times walk on board from the Royal Pier, Southampton. Female stewards on board all the vessels.

The *Steam-packets* from Southampton perform the voyage generally in from twelve to fourteen hours. Their accommodations are of a superior description, making up upwards of sixty beds each,

with every suitable arrangement for families.

HAVRE.

Hotels. For families making any stay in Havre the *Frascati's hotel* and baths is the best, but for those merely passing through, the *Amirauté, London, or Wheeler's hotel*, are the most conveniently situated on the quay.

Havre stands in a marshy ground, on the declivity of the hill of Igouville. The air is pure though damp. The pretoire is a good building at the entrance of the market. The library, containing fifteen thousand volumes, takes up the ground floor of Le Pretoire; it is open every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon. La Bourse (Exchange), erected in 1785, from the drawings of Boucart, is an insignificant building. The dock of La Barre is a large basin of 59,540 metres in superficies. Havre is the chief town of an arrondissement. The making of cotton stuffs, a source of prosperity unknown to France a century ago, producing now more than 350,000,000*fr.* yearly, is, printed stuffs, the first branch of its industry. The population of Havre, strangers included, amounts to 30,000. This town contains eighty-two quays and streets, and twenty fountains supplied by the sources of Saint Adresse and Trigauville.

The traveller should not forget to visit the lighthouses, whose elevation above the level of the ocean is fifty metres; and there he will be gratified with a prospect at sea of more than twenty leagues.

Diligences.—There are three coaches from Havre to Rouen, daily: from the hotel *Bien Venu* every morning at five o'clock; from the *Grande Bureau*, Rue de Paris, every morning at five o'clock; and

from the *Hôtel de l'Aigle d'Or*, every evening at six o'clock.

Steam-packets to Rouen, daily, up the river Seine, in eight hours: best cabin, 13 francs; fore cabin, 8 francs. A steam-packet to and from Harfleur, daily, communicating with diligences from thence to Caen, and through Lower Normandy: fares, best cabin, 1 franc; fore cabin, 50 cents.

Caen, described in Route from Paris to Granville.

Steam-boats to London, Brighton, Southampton, and various other places.

ROUTE 71.

HAVRE TO ROUEN.

	Miles.	Myr.	Kil.
Havre to La Botte	11	1	6
" Bolbec	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	4
" Yvetot	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2
" Barentin	46 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	8
" Rouen	57 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	7
		8	7

Quitting Havre, the traveller cannot fail to admire the beauty of the scenery which everywhere surrounds him. The village of Graville, singular for its extraordinary length, reaching, with a few intervals, nearly five miles.

Bolbec, a small manufacturing town on the banks of the same name, produces the most beautiful serges: it contains 6,000 inhabitants.

Yvetot contains manufactories for hats, cottons, and velvets; and from Barentine to Rouen, the road is delightfully diversified with small villages and chateaux, which render this part of France peculiarly interesting to strangers. There was formerly a king of Yvetot.

ROUEN.

Hotels. *Grand Hôtel de Rouen* on the quay; excellent accommodation, civil and attentive host, and

reasonable charges; beds from 2 francs; table d'hôte, 3 francs; breakfast, 1 franc 3 cents. *Albion* and *Angleterre*, also on the quay, both good.

Rouen is one of the most commercial cities in France, with a population of 95,000 inhabitants. It was formerly the capital of Normandy, but is now styled the first city of the department of the Seine, and is the see of an archbishop. It stands on the declivity of a hill north of the Seine, and, including its six suburbs, is about seven miles in circumference. It is bounded at the two extremities by the valley of Déville and that of Darnétal, and when seen from the hill of St Catherine, presents a delightful prospect. As in most towns of great antiquity, its streets are narrow and crooked, and its houses generally built of wood: in many of the former, carriages cannot pass each other. The boulevards, which almost surround the city, form a singular contrast with the darkness and filth of some of the streets. They are bordered by noble trees, and afford fine views.

The *Cathedral*, originally built by William the Conqueror, is still a noble specimen of Gothic architecture, although the beautiful spire which rose from its centre, and formed the most conspicuous ornament, was destroyed by lightning in September, 1822; to replace which, a cast-iron, openwork spire, which has been erecting, is nearly finished. The front is richly adorned with carved wood, and is surrounded by two towers, one of which formerly contained the celebrated bell called George d'Ambroise, destroyed during the Revolution. The interior presents several interesting objects, particularly the tomb of the cardinals d'Ambroise, in which also Cardinal Cambacères is buried; the tomb of Brézé, governor of Rouen, who died in 1531; the monument erected of

Diana of Poitiers, in honour of her husband; the inscriptions in memory of Richard Cœur de Lion, Henry his nephew, and the Duke of Bedford, who was regent; the chapel of the Holy Virgin; the statue of Richard Cœur de Lion, which ornamented his tomb, and the box which contains his heart. It also contains a fine altar-piece by Philip de Champagne, and effigies of Raoul, Duke of Normandy, and of William Longsword, his son, the second duke, who was killed at Pequigny, in 942. Adjoining the Cathedral is the archbishop's palace.

The *Abbey of St Ouen*, which formerly belonged to the Benedictines, is a light and elegant Gothic structure, adorned with beautiful painted windows. This church presents a curious optical illusion, as the vessel of holy water against one of the pillars near the entrance reflects the whole of the building in perspective.

Contiguous to St Ouen is the *Town hall*, containing a public library of 70,000 volumes, and a gallery of pictures; and a little farther to the north is the Royal College.

The *Palace of Justice* was formerly the seat of the Norman Parliament, but is now occupied, as its name imports, by the courts of law. The principal hall, which is 170 feet in length and 50 in breadth, has a curious wooden roof, said to resemble a ship reversed. The exterior of this beautiful building is undergoing, and has been for some years, a thorough restoration.

The *Halles* are immense rooms, in which the manufacturers and merchants expose cottons, cloths, &c., for sale to the retail dealers. They are situated in a building called the *Vieille Tour*, near the side of the river, and are only open on Fridays. Near the river side, also, is the Exchange, a gravelled walk divided from the quay by a palisade. In wet weather, how-

ever, the merchants assemble in a large building near it. The traveller should likewise notice the churches of La Madeleine and St Maclou, the hospitals, the botanical garden, the barracks, in front of which is the Champ de Mars; the barracks on the bank of the river, the corn-hall near the Vieille Tour, and the theatre; Rouen also possesses a handsome new custom house.

The *Suburb of St Sever*, on the other side of the Seine, formerly communicated with the city by a bridge of boats, which rose and fell with the tide.

The *Stone bridge* was built during the reign of Napoleon. It is called the Pont Royal, and it is 985 Paris feet in length.

Rouen is noted as the birthplace of several eminent persons, amongst whom may be mentioned the two Corneilles; Fontenelle, after whom one of the streets is named; Jouve-net, the painter; Blondel, the mathematician; and P. Daniel, the historian.

In the Place de la Pucelle is a clumsy and ill-executed statue, intended to represent the interesting and unfortunate Joan of Arc, who, to the disgrace of the English general, was burnt here for sorcery in 1480. In the same place is an old house, the interior court of which is adorned with sculptures, representing the interview between

Francis I and Henry VIII; the former of whom is said to have slept here previous to that event.

In the suburb of St Sever, and along the bank of the river, is a beautiful promenade, more than 2,000 yards in length, called the Course, shaded by very lofty trees. The boulevards and the garden of the town house are also much frequented as promenades. A hill called St Catherine, in the immediate vicinity of Rouen, presents a most beautiful view of the city and its environs; no traveller should quit Rouen without visiting this enchanting spot.

Railroad to Paris.—Trains five times a day; fares, 1st class, 16 frs.; 2nd class, 13 frs.; 3rd class, 10 frs. The distance is eighty-five miles in four hours, passing

Tourville	-	-	-	16 min.
Pt.-de-l'Arche	-	-	-	11
St Pierre (Lou)	-	-	-	20
Gaillon	-	-	-	33
Vernon	-	-	-	19
Bonnières	-	-	-	18
Rosny	-	-	-	14
MANTES	-	-	-	17
Epone	-	-	-	12
Meulan	-	-	-	16
Triel	-	-	-	12
Poissy	-	-	-	14
Etoile de Confi	-	-	-	15
Maisons	-	-	-	9
PARIS	-	-	-	29

Steam-boats up the Seine to Pecq in seventeen to eighteen hours, and thence by railroad to Paris.

PARIS.

TEN DAYS IN PARIS AND ITS ENVIRONS.

A RESIDENCE of some time in Paris enabled the author to arrange the following plan, as the means of saving much time, money, and disappointment—the limited visit of many persons allowing but a selection of the most interesting sights has thrown a confusion into their arrangements, not in any way lessened by the advice of those whose *interest is procrastination*.

To enable the stranger to follow out the plan here adopted it will be only necessary to begin *lionizing* according to the period of arrival, and may be performed either on foot, in a carriage, or by taking an omnibus, as circumstances occur; arriving, for instance, on Thursday, it will only be necessary to commence visiting the exhibitions, &c., under the head of Friday; as a great number of the public buildings are only open on certain days in the week, the selection has been made by which more may be seen in the quarter described under a particular day than on any other. The introduction will be found to contain a great deal of useful information, important both to the visitor and resident, and, deviating from the old beaten track, I have omitted all unnecessary description of places scarcely ever visited by strangers.

Accommodation for Strangers.—Travellers, on their first arrival in Paris, will find it necessary to put up at a furnished hotel. Those who travel by the diligence may conveniently accommodate themselves (if not recommended to any particular

house) at any in the neighbourhood of the coach office, servants from which attend the arrival of the conveyances with cards. To whatever hotel he goes, he will find himself perfectly at his ease; he may regulate his expenses according to his means or inclinations; the bill of fare will show the cost of each article, and he may hire an apartment either by the day, week, or month. Persons who intend to continue any length of time in Paris, or who may choose to domesticate themselves, will meet with ready-furnished apartments at all prices in private houses, mostly let by the month: there are also many board and lodging houses where strangers may meet with accommodation at from 100 to 200 francs per month. To persons whose stay in Paris may be uncertain, an apartment at an hotel is the most comfortable, he may dine at the table d'hôte, and breakfast in the coffee room of the hotel, or breakfast and dine out if he pleases.

A person's residence in an hotel will in no way influence the regulation of his meals. There are numerous restaurants and tables d'hôtes in the best situations, of established reputation, in the Palais Royal, on the Boulevards, &c. &c. It is the custom to discharge the account weekly in an hotel, and when an arrangement for board and lodging is made, payment is made monthly in advance.

A person wishing to leave his apartments in a private hotel, if

hired by the month, is obliged to give a fortnight's warning; by the fortnight, a week; and by the week, four days.

Proprietors of hotels are responsible for all losses incurred by the inmates of his house, provided the key of their chamber or apartment be left with the porter, except when there is a notice in the room that informs the traveller the *maitre d'hôtel* will not be responsible for effects of value, unless they be deposited with himself. The pay of an ordinary *valet de place* is five francs per diem, but when engaged for a journey this sum is doubled.

Paris Hotels.

Hôtel Meurice, rue de Rivoli; *H. des Princes*, 109 rue Richelieu; *H. Bedford*, rue St. Honoré; *H. du Rhin*, place Vendôme; *H. Bristol*, 5 place Vendôme; *H. de Paris*, 111 rue Richelieu; *H. Wagram*, 28 rue de Rivoli; *Grand H. de Castille*, 113 rue Richelieu; *H. Mirabeau*, 6 rue de la Paix; *Grand H. de Hollande*, 16 rue de la Paix; *H. Chatam*, 57 rue N. S. Augustin; *Victoria Hotel*, rue Cheval de la Garde.

MONDAY.

Starting from your hotel proceed at nine o'clock to the Place de Carrousel, military music and exercise by the national guards and troops of the line, about to mount guard in various parts of Paris: Palace of the Tuileries, Gardens, rue Castiglione, place and column Vendôme, rue de la Paix, boulevard Capucines, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Madeleine, rue Royal, place de la Concorde, Champs Elysées, Triumphal Arch, ascend to the top, beautiful view, outer boulevards to the rue opposite pont d'Jéna, cross to Champ-de-Mars, Barracks formerly the Ecole Mili-

taire, place de Fontenoy, avenue de Boufflers, Hôtel des Invalides, Napoleon's Tomb, Esplanade des Invalides, Chamber of Deputies and Palace Bourbon, Pont de la Concorde, Palace Legion d'honneur, Palace d'Orsay, Pont Royal, Tuileries Garden, take a chair and reflect upon what you have seen, dine where you please; afterwards go to the Academie Royal de Music, which is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Place de Carrousel was formerly separated from the court of the palace of the Tuileries by an elevated wall; for this a splendid iron railing has been substituted, erected on a wall four feet in height. It is supported from distance to distance by columns terminating in gilded balls, surmounted by points resembling the military columns of the Romans. In this railing are three gates; that in the centre is opposite to the triumphal arch; the other two have on each side of them masonry work surmounted by statues. Entering the place from the rue de Rivoli, the first is Victory, having a standard in one hand and a crown in the other; the second is Peace, with a symbol of valour in one hand and a palm branch in the other: these are by Petitot. The two others, by Gerard, are France victorious, and History with a tablet and pencil. On the 24th December, 1800, as Bonaparte, then first consul, was going to the opera, a machine, in the guise of a water cart, placed at the entrance of the rue St Nicaise, was ignited and blew up the moment the magistrate's carriage was passing. This machine was afterwards known by the name of the *machine infernale*. The shock was dreadful: forty-six houses were injured by the explosion, eight persons killed,

and twenty-eight others grievously wounded; but the hopes of the contrivers of the plot were frustrated, for the carriage of the consul escaped untouched, in consequence of the furious driving of the coachman, who, it is said, was inebriated. The houses which had received damage were pulled down, as much from their encumbering the square of the Carrousel as from the injury they had received.

Triumphal Arch.—This monument, which ornaments the principal entrance to the palace, was erected in 1806, from designs by Messrs Fontaine and Percier. It is sixty feet wide, by twenty and a half in thickness, and forty-five in height. Like the arch of Septimus Severus, which served for its model, it is composed of three arches in its width; but, unlike the former, in this monument these arches are intersected by a transversal arch. Its mass, in fine free-stone, is ornamented on each of its principal façades with four double columns of the Corinthian order, with bases and capitals of bronze, which support an entablature of which the frieze is of Italian *griotta*. These columns are crowned on each side by four statues, representing, on regarding them from the Carrousel, and beginning on the left of the spectator, a *cuirassier*, by Launay; a *dragoon*, by Corbet; a *chasseur à cheval*, by Faucon; a *carabinier*, by Chinard. On the façade towards the Tuileries, beginning on the left hand, a *grenadier de ligne*, by Dardel; a *carabinier*, by Montony; a *canonier*, by Bridan; and a *sapeur*, by Dumont. The figures of Fame that adorn the façade next the palace are by Taunay; those facing the Place du Carrousel, by Dupasquier. Above the lateral and transversal openings are six *bas-reliefs*, representing the most memorable actions of the campaign of 1805. On the right, looking from

the Place du Carrousel, is the *Victory of Austerlitz*, by Espercieux; on the left the *Capitulation of Ulm*, by Castelier. Looking from the Tuileries on the right, is the *Inter-view of the Emperors*, by Ramey; on the left, the *Entry into Munich*, by Claudion. On the north is the *Entry into Vienna*, by De Seine; on the south, the *Peace of Presburg*, by Le Sueur. This monument was formerly crowned with a triumphal car, drawn by the four celebrated bronze horses, cast at Corinth two hundred years before the Christian era. The Romans having pillaged Corinth, the horses were carried to Rome; from thence they were taken to Constantinople; from this last town to Venice; from Venice to Paris; and thence back again to Venice, where they now are. These have been replaced by four horses of the same material, by Bosio. Critics say that these horses are at least equal to the ancient ones, whose chief claims to merit were their antiquity.

The *Court of the Tuileries*, on the east side of the place, was formed principally by Napoleon. It is separated from the Place de Carrousel by a handsome iron railing, with gilt spear-heads, extending parallel to the whole range of the palace. There are three gateways opening from this court into the Place de Carrousel, the middle one of which corresponds to the central pavilion of the palace; the other two have their pillars surmounted by colossal figures of Victory, Peace, History, and France. A gateway under each of the lateral galleries communicates on the north with the rue de Rivoli, on the south with the quai de Louvre. It was at the inner corner of the latter that the assassin Alibaud posted himself on the 25th of June, 1836, when he fired on King Louis Philippe. Where the iron rails now stand, there were rows of

small houses and sheds before the Revolution; and this circumstance materially facilitated the attack on the palace by the mob on the 10th of August, 1792. Napoleon used to review his troops in this vast court; and the National Guard and troops who mount guard at the Tuileries, are inspected here every morning, with military music.

Palace of the Tuileries.—The ground on which this edifice stands was originally occupied by tile-kilns, whence the name is derived. The foundations of this kingly residence were laid by Catherine de Medicis, in 1564. She built the centre pavilion in the front of the palace, with the ranges of building immediately adjoining; and the pavilions by which they are terminated. The designs for this part of the edifice were by Philibert Delorme and Jean Bullant. The palace was further enlarged under Henri IV and Louis XIII, by the architects Ducerceau and Dupêrac. Louis XIV employed Leveau and d'Orbay to harmonize this extensive front, which he completed almost in the state in which it exists at the present time. The façade towards the court consists of five pavilions, connected together by four ranges of buildings. Almost every order of architecture is employed in the embellishment of this façade. The deviations from the original plan have destroyed the proportions required by the strict rules of art; nevertheless, the architecture, though variously blended, presents at first sight an *ensemble* magnificent and striking. The front is adorned by Ionic pillars, above which, on the centre pavilions and the piles of building which connect them, appears the Corinthian order, surmounted by an attic story, above which is a balustrade. The two other ranges of building, with the pavilions which

terminate them, are ornamented with fluted columns of the composite order. The front of the *Pavilion de l'Horloge* is ornamented, on the ground floor, with banded columns of red marble of the Ionic order. In niches on each side of the portico are antique marble statues, representing Apollo, Moneta, and a faun. The upper stories, adorned by Corinthian and composite columns, in brown and red marble, support a pediment which contains a clock by Lepaut. On the pediment are two recumbent statues, representing Justice and Prudence. Twenty-two marble busts ornament this façade.

The front towards the garden presents only three pavilions, decorated with the Ionic and the Corinthian orders. On each side of the vestibule of the centre pavilion, which is ornamented in precisely the same manner as towards the court, are ancient statues in marble, representing Mars and Minerva. On pedestals on each side of the entrance are lions in white marble.

The gallery of the Louvre, bordering the Seine, was begun on the side next the Louvre by Henry IV, continued by Louis XIII, and joined to the *Pavilion de Flore* by Louis XIV. This gallery is 222 toises (1,332 feet) long. Its façades are crowned throughout its whole length by alternate triangular and semicircular pediments. From the Tuileries to the *Pavilion de l'Horloge*, these pediments are supported by coupled columns of the composite order, and from this point to the Louvre are two ranges of coupled pilasters placed one above the other. Those below are Doric, those above Corinthian. The resemblance of the pediments and windows render this striking difference in the style of architecture less remarkable. The ground floor of this edifice is pierced with

arches, forming carriage and foot ways from the quai de Louvre to the Place de Carrousel. The second story, in its whole length, is occupied by the picture gallery of the Louvre. A parallel gallery, of similar architecture, was begun in 1808, next the rue de Rivoli: it commences at the *Pavilion Marsan*, and will be continued to the Louvre, where the constructions to which it is to be connected are already commenced. It serves for the residence of the governor of the palace, and the Etat-Major-General of the National Guards.

The grand western vestibule of this palace is decorated with Ionic columns. On the side nearest the garden it communicates with covered galleries, one of which leads to the back staircase of the king's apartments, the other to the chapel. On the right is a magnificent staircase, constructed by Levau and d'Orbay. It is skirted by a stone balustrade, ornamented with lyres and snakes under suns, the crest of Louis XIV.; above are the arms of Colbert. On the landing place of the *Salle des Travées* are two statues of Silence, and seated statues of d'Aguesseau and l'Hopital. Hence a staircase leads to the *Chapel*, which is decorated with two orders of Doric columns, in stone and stucco. The background is occupied by the sanctuary and altar-piece; opposite is the king's pew, above which is the orchestra for the music: there are side pews for the ladies and officers of the household. On the ceiling of the antechamber, a small room formerly occupied by the council of state, is a painting representing the Maréchal de Saxe announcing the issue of the battle de Fontenoy to Louis XV.

Behind the chapel on the same floor is the *Theatre*: it is ornamented with Ionic columns, supporting four arches, on which rests

an elliptic dome. Opposite the stage is the king's box, on each side of which are amphitheatres for the ladies. The pit, the gallery, and the first tier of the boxes are occupied by the court and royal household. Persons invited to the representations take seats in the *rez-de-chausée*, in the *loges grillées*, and in the two rows of boxes above the amphitheatres. The decorations are elegant and rich. In order to convert it into a *salle de bal*, or banqueting room, a flooring is laid down over the pit, level with the stage, and the decorations of the interior are repeated in the movable constructions erected in front of the proscenium. In this state it forms a magnificent saloon, lighted by two lustres and a hundred chandeliers.

The *Salle des Maréchaux* occupies the whole of the centre pavilion. It is ornamented with full-length portraits of the living marshals of France. A balcony, suspended by consoles or brackets, extends round the room. On the side next the garden is a *tribune*, supported by caryatides, copied from those in the Louvre by Jean Goujon. This room communicates with the *Galerie Louis Philippe*, which receives light from six windows on each side. It was formerly called the *Salle des Gardes*: its decorations are military, being painted *en grisaille*, with military marches, battles, &c. Beyond this is the *Salon de la Paix*, which derives its name from a colossal statue of Peace, of which the model is by Chaudet. This room is embellished by magnificent lustres, bronzes, busts, superb vases, and rich furniture. The ceiling, painted by Loir, represents the rising sun gilding the earth with its first beams: Time is showing him the space he has to run: Spring, followed by Abundance and Fame, is proclaiming his benefits; and the four quarters of the globe rejoice in his gifts.

The *Salle du Trône* is contiguous. It receives light on the side next the court from three windows. In the centre of this apartment is a lustre of extraordinary beauty, and in the angle are rich candelabra. On the ceiling is a painting by Flé-mael, representing France protected by Religion. The next room is the *Salle du Conseil*, magnificent with gildings, paintings, and sculpture, executed in this age, but after the style of the time of Louis XIV. The same style is remarkable in the chimney-piece, on which M. Tau-nay has sculptured the History of France, surrounded by military trophies. Above is a fine timepiece by Lepaute. In this apartment are two beautiful tapestries from the Gobelins, one representing the painter Xeuxis choosing his models from among the most beautiful women of Greece; and the other, Helen pursued by Paris. Two large vases of the manufacture of Sèvres may also be observed here. On one of them is painted the enthusiasm of the inhabitants of Paris, dragging the statue of Henry IV to the Pont Neuf; on the other is the inauguration of the same statue. This room communicates with the king's bed-chamber.

At the extremity of the state apartments is the *Galerie de Diane*, the ceiling of which is ornamented by copies of the paintings of the Farnese gallery, executed by the pupils of the French Academy. Large mirrors between the windows and at the two extremities of this room, in reproducing its ornaments, seem to augment its extent. Some incidents in the life of Louis XIV are represented in tapestry of the Gobelins; and eight small pictures exhibit events in the life of Louis XVI and his predecessors. This apartment is also ornamented with two Egyptian vases of great beauty: they are of different kinds of marble, and eight feet in height, including the pedestals.

Behind this gallery are the *Appartements de service du Roi*: they look towards the garden, and the entrance to them is by the grand staircase in the Pavillon de Flore. They consist of an ante-chamber, serving as a guard room, a dining room, *le Salon Bleu*, the king's cabinet, his dressing room, and bed chamber. The paintings on the ceilings in general allude to the education of Louis XIV; that in the guard room represents Mars making the tour of the globe, and marking each month of the year by victories. Nothing can exceed the king's bed chamber in richness and elegance; the ceiling is painted *en grisaille*, and ornamented with *caissons*. It receives light by two windows on the side of the garden.

The Queen's apartments are on the ground-floor; the decorations, though less rich, are more tasteful. The dining room has but one window, but the mirrors are so skillfully distributed as to reflect an agreeable light through the whole apartment. A beautiful picture of the Three Graces, by Blondel, gives its name to the saloon in which it is placed. The concert and billiard rooms are also furnished in a splendid manner.

Tickets to view the receiving rooms may be had on application by letter to *Monsieur le Gouverneur du Château des Tuileries*. But the private apartments are not shown except the family are in the country. The attendants expect three or four francs.

Passing from the court of the palace under an arch we enter the *Garden*, containing about sixty-seven acres; in the time of Louis XIII this beautiful spot was separated from the palace by a street. It composed an orchard, a fish-pond, a menagerie, a theatre, the hôtel de Mdle de Guise, and a garden which the great men of the time frequented in pleasure parties. Louis XIV

commanded Le Nôtre to lay out this ground in a style worthy the majesty of his crown. Never was prince bettered obeyed: the genius of this great man has created a garden in which everything is at once grand, simple, and symmetrical, but without monotony; where each object is in its exact place, and in its proper proportions. The descent of the ground, which inclines towards the Seine, has been remedied by surrounding the garden with terraces. In front of the palace extends an immense parterre, glowing with all the varied tints of the rainbow, and changing with every season: beyond it is a plantation of elms and chesnut trees, and at the extremity of this plantation is an octagonal piece of water. The grand alley in the garden, which conducts from the centre pavilion of the palace to this point, extends beyond the garden through the Champs Elysées up to the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile, which, from the road being throughout of the same width, and of gentle ascent, offers a perspective view of no common beauty. The entire garden is profusely decorated with statues and marble vases. During the fine season, the borders of all the alleys and avenues are studded with orange trees and laurel roses.

This alley with the adjoining terrace is the most fashionable promenade, both in summer and winter; all the gayest of the gay world of the capital are to be found here; some seated on the chairs, which are let out at two sous a-piece, many walking, and others lounging with their friends. On Sunday afternoons, the crowd, if not so select, is much more numerous, and the orange alley frequently forms a compact mass, presenting every variety and colour of dress adopted for the moment by the fickle taste of the Parisians. The garden of the Tuileries is also the favourite

rendezvous of children and elderly gentlemen, who may be seen economising on cold stone seats reading the newspapers. The immense size of this garden, and the white marble of the statues, produce a pleasing effect contrasted with the flowers or the foliage of the trees. Persons in working dress, or carrying any parcels except books, are not allowed to enter it. The gardens are opened from seven in the morning till dusk in winter, till nine in summer; and in fine weather, while the royal family are resident in the palace, bands of the different regiments play before the Pavilion de l'Horloge at about seven o'clock in the evening. The gardens at the time of closing are always cleared by beat of drum, and a company of soldiers.

On the right of the gardens is the beautiful street Rue Rivoli, built on the site of the Convent des Feuillants; to encourage the building of a handsome and uniform street, such as it is, the proprietors were freed from government taxes for a period of thirty years. Where the tricoloured flag is seen waving is the

Hôtel des Finances.—This vast construncture occupies a spacious tract of ground comprised between the rues de Rivoli, de Castiglione, du Mont Thabor, and Neuve du Luxembourg. The fronts next the two former streets are uniform with the other houses, being five stories high, with arcades on the ground floor, forming a covered way. The building comprises several courts, around which are ranged all the offices connected with the administration of the finances of the kingdom.

Turning into the Rue Castiglione the stranger will perceive the

Place Vendôme and Column.—This spot owes its name to the hotel of César de Vendôme, which was formerly situated here. It was

formed from 1699 to 1701, on the designs of Mansard. This place is in form of an elongated octagon, the four smaller sides of which are of equal length; while the longer and opposite sides are 450 and 420 feet respectively. An equestrian statue of Louis XIV was erected in the centre of this place in 1699, by Girardon. This statue was destroyed in 1792. An elegant column has been erected on its site.

The column is of the Tuscan order, in imitation of the pillar of Trajan at Rome, of which it preserves the proportions on a scale larger by one-twelfth. Its total elevation is fully 135 feet, and the diameter of the shaft is 12 feet. The pedestal is 21 feet in height, and from 19 to 20 in breadth. The pedestal and shaft are built of stone, and covered with bas-reliefs, in bronze, representing the various victories of the French army, composed of 1,200 pieces of cannon taken from the Russian and Austrian armies. The bronze employed in this monument was about 360,000 pounds weight. The bas-reliefs of the pedestal represent the uniforms, armour, and weapons of the conquered troops. Above the pedestals are garlands of oak, supported at the four angles by eagles in bronze, each weighing 500 pounds. The double door of massive bronze, is decorated with crowns of oak, surmounted by an eagle of the highest finish; above is a bas-relief, representing two figures of Fame, supporting a tablet; the bas-reliefs of the shaft pursue a spiral direction from the base to the capital, and display, in chronological order, the principal actions of the campaign, from the departure of the troops from Boulogne to the battle of Austerlitz. The figures are three feet high; their number is said to be 2,000, and the length of the spiral band 840 feet. A *cordon* or band, ascend-

ing in the same direction as the bas-reliefs, divides them, and bears inscriptions of the actions which they represent. Above the capital is a gallery, which is approached by a winding staircase of 176 steps. The capital is surmounted by an acroterium, upon which was originally placed a statue of Napoleon in the heroic costume. This was destroyed in 1814, and melted down to form part of the horse of Henry IV, now on the Pont Neuf. After the Restoration it was replaced by a fleur-de-lis and a flag-staff: but on the 1st of May, 1833, the present statue of Napoleon was fixed upon the summit. The ceremonial of its installation took place in presence of the king, the royal family, the ministers and municipal functionaries, on July 28th succeeding. It is eleven feet high, habited in the favourite costume of the emperor. This sumptuous monument stands upon a plain plinth of polished granite, surrounded by an iron railing; and from its vast size and happy position produces a grand effect when seen from the Boulevard or the gardens of the Tuileries; and the total cost of its erection was 1,500,000 francs. As a view of Paris may be much easier obtained, I do not recommend persons to ascend this column, as it is quite dark, but from those who may choose to go up, the guardian expects a small gratuity, who furnishes the visitor with a lantern, which is indispensable. The hours of admission are from ten to six in summer, and ten to four in winter.

In the Place Vendôme is the residence of the Minister of Justice and offices of the *Etat-Major*.

In the Rue de la Paix, one of the cleanest and widest of the trading streets of Paris, on the left, is the

Hôtel du Timbre, or stamp office. Opposite are the barracks of the *Sapeurs Pompiers*.

The battalion of *sapeurs-pom-*

piers, or soldier firemen, contains 636 men and officers, and is divided into four companies; 134 are on duty every day at the theatres, and the remainder are in the guard-houses in the different arrondissements; a great number of engines and other means of extinguishing fires are at their disposal. At the end of the Rue de la Paix is the Boulevard Capucines; turning to the left, we pass the

Hôtel des Affaires Etrangères.—On reaching the extremity of the Boulevards, we stand before the beautiful and chaste building, the

Madeleine.—Louis XV ordained the construction of this edifice; the first stone was laid in 1764. Coustant d'Ivry formed the plans; but after his death, in 1777, great changes were made by Couture, his successor. By order of Napoleon, who conceived the project of converting this edifice into a temple of Glory, the plans were once more modified by Vignon; but on the return of Louis XIII, its original plan was resumed. The expenses incurred in building and pulling down were enormous. This church, one of the finest buildings of the capital, constructed at length under the direction of M. Huvé, has the shape and simplicity of an ancient temple. It is in the form of a rectangle, of about 326 feet by 130, is raised on a basement eight feet, 326 high, and surrounded by a peristyle, formed by fifty-two Corinthian columns. On the north and south are two porticos, surmounted by triangular pediments. A bas-relief, 118 feet in length by 22 in height, composed of nineteen figures, ornaments the southern front. The Magdalen is represented at the feet of Jesus supplicating the forgiveness of sinners. On the left of the spectator, Angels are seen contemplating the converted sinner. The Saviour sent on earth to call the just, suffers Innocence to approach, supported by

Faith and Hope; Charity, taking care of two children, cannot follow her sisters, but points out by her expression the place reserved in heaven for the virtuous. In an angle an angel receives the soul of a saint quitting the tomb, and shows him the abode of his new state. On the right, an avenging angel with a flaming sword drives before him Envy, Lewdness, Hypocrisy, and Avarice. In the angle, a demon hurls the souls of the damned into everlasting flames. The roof is entirely formed of iron and copper, and is ninety feet in height. The effect of the exterior is similar to that of the Parthenon at Athens; and the most favourable place for viewing it is from the opposite side of the boulevard. The interior is one of the most splendid in Europe, and it rivals, in some respects, the magnificence of St Peter's at Rome. The first religious ceremony performed here was over the body of M. Humann, Minister of Finance, 30th April, 1842.

Near the Madeleine is a small but well-supplied market; on the esplanade east of the edifice a flower market is held on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Proceeding down the Rue Royale, at No. 2 is the hôtel and offices of the minister of marine and colonies, to the

Place de la Concorde.—Place de Louis XV, de la Révolution, or de la Concorde. This fine place has borne successively these three names. Its length from north to south is 750 feet, and from east to west, 528. It is in form of an octagon, is marked out by fosses, seventy-two feet broad by fourteen deep, encompassed by balustrades, and terminated by eight pavilions. Placed in the centre of this place, one enjoys a fine *coup d'œil*: on the north two spacious and magnificent edifices, the Marine and ancient Garde-Meuble, which, separated by

the Rue Royale, presents a view of the church of the Madeleine; to the south of the fine bridge Louis XVI, serving as an avenue to the Chamber of Deputies; to the east the garden of the Tuileries, and on the west the avenue of the Champs Elysées, presenting in perspective the Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile. In the middle is erected the obelisk of Luxor, and on each side are elegant fountains.

Between the lines of road that cross the place, bordering each fossé, have been laid down compartments of Seyssel asphalte. The fossés are planted in gardens, and the corners of the place are crossed by bridges, placed diagonally. On the large pedestals of the parapets are twenty handsome rostral columns, bearing lamps, and surmounted by gilded globes. Along the internal edges of the parades are forty iron lamp-posts, half of which are furnished with cocks at their bases for watering the place. The eight pavilions, having been restored and re-adorned, are surmounted with allegorical figures of the principal towns in France, viz., Lille and Strasburg, by Pradier; Bordeaux and Nantes, by Calhouet; Marseilles and Brest, by Cortot; Rouen and Lyons, by Petitot. On the sides of the pavilions are oval medallions, incrustured with various marbles, and surrounded by richly sculptured wreaths. In the centre is the

Obelisk of Luxor.—This relic of ancient Egypt is one of two obelisks that stood in front of the great temple of Thebes, the modern Luxor, where they were erected 1550 years before Christ, by Rhamses III, of the eighteenth Egyptian dynasty, better known in history as the great Sesostris. The two monoliths were given by Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, to the French government, together with one of Cleopatra's Needles, near Alexandria, in con-

sideration of the advantages conferred by France on Egypt in aiding to form the modern arsenal and naval establishment of Alexandria. Continue up the

Champs Elysées.—On the left, towards the river, and opposite the Invalides, is an exhibition of *Panoramic Views*, well worthy a visit, and on the right, higher up, is the handsome *Cirque National*.

The annual *Promenade de Longchamp* takes place in the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne on the Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, of Passion-week. At the extremity is

The Arc de Triomphe de l'Etoile.—This magnificent and commanding monument was begun in 1806, at the suggestion of Napoleon. The events of 1815 suspended the works; they were, however, renewed in 1823, but continued slowly until 1836, when this stupendous monument, which had been successively under the direction of nine architects, was completed. The total height of the whole edifice is 152 feet, and its width and thickness are 137 feet and 68 feet respectively. Each of the groups is thirty-six feet high, and each figure eighteen feet.

The northern pier of the eastern principal face has on its pedestal a group representing the Departure, by Rude. War summons the French of all ages to the defence of their country. Group on the left, the Triumph, Napoleon crowned by Victory; prostrate cities render him homage; Fame proclaims his mighty deeds; History records them, &c. On the tympan of the arch, two figures of Fame by Pradier, and two bas-reliefs, one by Lemaire, commemorating the funeral of General Marceau, and the other by Scurre the elder, representing Napoleon at the battle of Aboukir receiving the prisoners taken by Murat. Facing the Faubourg du Roule, a bas relief by Gechter, the battle of Austerlitz,

Napoleon at the head of the imperial guard, the Russians battered by the artillery, and suffocated in a pond, whither they had retreated. The tympan of the small arch is by Bra; it represents the arms of the infantry under the figures of a grenadier and a chasseur. On the side next to Neuilly, on the right, the Resistance, by Etex. This group represents a young man defending his wife, his children, and his father; behind him is a cavalier falling wounded from his horse; whilst the Genius of the Future hovers over and encourages them. On the left is a warrior sheathing his sword; by his side, a woman and two children; behind, a soldier returned from the wars, taming a bull for purposes of agriculture; and above Peace, protecting agriculture and commerce. The bas-relief on the right side represents Bonaparte crossing the bridge of Arcole, and Colonel Murion expiring at his feet. Bas-relief on the left, by Chaponniere, the capture of Alexandria by Kleber, who is wounded in the head. Facing Passy, bas-relief by Marochetti, the battle of Jemmapes; General Dumouriez at the head of his staff, cheering his soldiers; among the generals is seen the Duc de Chartres (Louis Philippe), who commanded the centre. On the great vault, figures the Navy, by Scurie the younger; on the left is a sailor, on the right a marine. The light and heavy artillery are designed by De Bay. The grand frieze below the entablature is due to the chisel of Brun, Jacquot, Laitie, &c. In the centre, on the side facing Paris, the representatives of the people distributing flags to chiefs of the different armies; the troops preparing to march. On the lateral fronts and on that towards Neuilly is represented the return of the victorious armies, loaded with the spoils of

the vanquished; in the centre, France regenerated, accompanied by Prosperity and Abundance distributing crowns. The public are admitted to ascend to the top from nine till dusk. On descending take the outer boulevards to the opening opposite to the

Pont d'Jena.—One of the simplest and finest bridges of the capital. This bridge was attempted to be blown up by the Prussians in 1814. After passing over this bridge we enter on the

Champ de Mars, which forms a parallelogram of 2,700 feet by 900, encompassed by a fossé and mason-work. In this place are held the annual races. The garrison troops and the national guards are also reviewed here.

Ecole Militaire, Champ de Mars, founded in 1752 for the reception of 500 young noblemen, whose fathers died poor in the service, but suppressed in 1787. It now forms a barracks for, and is capable of holding 4,000 men. The principal front is in the Place de Fontenoy, from whence we proceed by the Avenue de Boufflers to the

Hôtel des Invalides.—It is here that the veterans who have fought and bled for their country find a calm retreat when age or wounds remove them from their military career.

Officers and privates are paid and lodged in proportion to their rank. The governor has 40,000 fr. per annum, with free lodging. All soldiers who are actually disabled by their wounds, or who have served thirty years, are entitled to the privileges of this institution. The officers breakfast at half-past ten, and dine at five. The sub-officers and privates, being numerous, are divided into three parties to take their meals, viz.—first party breakfast at half-past eight, dinner at four; second party,

breakfast at nine, dinner at half-past four; third party, breakfast at ten, dinner at five. They have all some soup early in the morning besides. The soldiers have for breakfast, soup, beef, and a dish of vegetables; for dinner, a ragout, with vegetables, or eggs and vegetables. Each man also receives a litre of wine, and a pound and half of white bread daily. Each man has his bed, straw mattress, and bolster, with a small cupboard for his clothes. Great order, cleanliness, and comfort prevail. In the distribution of meat, wine, and clothing, if any person does not choose to consume the quantity of his allowance, he may receive an equivalent for it in money. The *hôtel* will hold 5,000 invalids, but at present there are not more than 3,500 in it. They all wear the same uniform. On entering, take the left corridor, and the extreme end will lead into a small court; in the right hand corner a door will lead to

Napoleon's Tomb.—Within the Chapel of St Jerome the ashes of Napoleon lie in state, surrounded by violet coloured velvet drapery, richly embroidered with gold ornaments and festooned, the centre being ornamented with shields and trophies of war. Between columns facing the entrance to the chapel is a raised base, on which is placed (but covered with a velvet pall) the coffin which contains the ashes of the hero. Outside is the imperial crown, sword, and the little hat worn by Napoleon at Eylau. The flags which surround the tomb are those taken at the battle of Austerlitz, surmounted by a large eagle. A gas-lamp burns night and day, and on the 20th of March, the 5th of May, the 15th August, and some others, all the ancient chandeliers are lighted and placed around the coffin. The sides of the chapel are covered with drapery, which is ornamented with a gold

cross, the imperial arms, and other devices; it forms an altar. The chapel is enclosed within iron gates, outside of which are placed four soldiers belonging to the *Hôtel des Invalides*, whose duty is to watch the chapel day and night. I believe this is no longer exhibited.—February, 1845.

Palais Bourbon.—This palace, at the time of the revolution, was in possession of the Prince de Condé, and was one of the first edifices plundered by the mob. In 1795 it was chosen for the sittings of the Council of Five Hundred. It consists of a projecting mass, in which is the portico, crowned by an immense pediment, supported by twelve Corinthian pillars. In the tympanum of the pediment is a bas-relief in plaster, by Fragonard, representing Law reposing on tablets of the Charter, sustained by Strength and Justice. On the left, Peace is conducting Commerce; and on the right, Abundance advances under the auspices of the Law; the Arts and Sciences follow in the train. The angles are occupied by allegorical images of the Seine, the Marne, and the Rhine. The portico is elevated on a platform, to which the ascent is by a flight of twenty-eight steps upwards of 100 feet in width. At the foot of the steps, on pedestals, eighteen feet in elevation, are two statues, one representing Justice, the other Prudence. Four colossal statues are placed on curule chairs on each side of this flight of steps. They represent Sully, Colbert, L'Hôpital, and Daguesseau.

Chamber of Deputies.—To visit the chamber and its various appendages, no formality is requisite beyond demanding permission at the door; but to hear the debates, a letter, addressed to one of the deputies, will obtain a ticket; but strangers will find it the readiest way to go to the door of the Cham-

ber early, where persons, who wait for admission, give up their places for 1 or 2 francs, according to the importance of the debate. The various apartments, library, &c. are behind. The Chamber itself is a semi-circular hall, ornamented with twenty-four columns of white marble of the Ionic order, having capitals of bronze gilt. The president's chair and the tribune form the centre of the axis of the semi-circle, from which rise the seats of the 459 Deputies, in the shape of an amphitheatre, to the height of the basement which supports the columns. The whole is fitted up in red cloth and gold. Over the president's chair, upon the wall which faces the assembly, is a large painting, representing King Louis Philippe swearing to the Charter in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 9th of August, 1830. In the intercolumniations are placed statues of Order and Liberty. A marble bas-relief is placed under the great picture. A spacious double gallery, capable of containing 500 persons, runs round the semi-circular part of the Chamber; and is fitted up with tribunes for the Royal family, the corps diplomatique, and the public. The seats of the deputies are so contrived that each has a place for writing on immediately in front of him; half of the lower bench is reserved for the ministers. Immediately under the tribune, in front of the President's chair, are two small desks, for the reporters of the official journal, the *Moniteur*, who relieve each other in taking notes of the debate. A deputy, when addressing the Chamber, ascends the tribune, and harangues his colleagues.

Opposite the front entrance is the *Pont de la Concorde*.

Palais de la Legion d'Honneur. This elegant edifice was constructed after designs by Rosseau, for the Prince de Salm, in 1786. The

prince having fallen a victim to the frenzy of the times in which he existed, his residence became alienated.

In 1803 it was bought by the government, and at the time of the creation of the Legion of Honour, this palace was chosen for the inauguration.

Further on is the

Palais d'Orsay. This is one of the most magnificent edifices of the capital. It was begun during the internal administration of the Duke de Cadore, in the time of Napoleon, and was intended for the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Charles X intended it to be used as a palace for the exhibition of the productions of French industry. This edifice consists of a vast court, surrounded by four magnificent piles of building, and two smaller courts, forming, with their buildings, wings to the principal mass of the edifice. Towards the river the grand front presents a long line of windows formed by arches under a Tuscan colonnade, above which is a similar series of the Ionic order, and over this a bastard Corinthian attic. The lower story here is flanked at both ends by a balustraded platform laid out as a garden. An iron railing passes along the river front of the edifice. The court is surrounded by a double series of arcades, and galleries above, the ceilings of which are painted to represent panelling in different kinds of wood richly gilt. There are four staircases, one at each corner of the court. The *escalier d'honneur* is really magnificent in construction and splendid in decoration. The ground floor of the central part is appropriated to the Council of State and the dependent offices; the first floor to the Cour des Comptes; and the third story to the archives of these two public bodies. This edifice has cost upwards of twelve millions. For per-

mission to view this palace application must be made by letter, post-paid, to *M. le Secrétaire-General du Conseil d'Etat*, palais d'Orsay. Adjoining it is a large barrack for cavalry, formerly the Hotel des Gardes du Corps.

The next object, after passing this building, is the *Hôtel Praslin*, a magnificent mansion, situated partly on the quay, where its terrace will be perceived, but its entrance and front are in the Rue de Lille. This is one of the largest and most sumptuous of the residences of the old nobility.

Pont Royal, which commands a fine view of Paris, both up and down the course of the Seine.

Passing through the gate into the garden of the Tuileries, a very different scene presents itself compared with that of the morning; groups of fashionable dressed persons are now congregated, and two sous may be invested to advantage.

TUESDAY.

Palais Royal, left into Rue Neuedes-Petits-Champs, right into Rue Richelieu. Royal Library, open on Tuesdays and Fridays, from ten till three o'clock, Place Richelieu, Fountain, Rue Filles St Thomas, Place de la Bourse, Exchange, Theatre Vaudeville. Descending the Rue Vivienne, to the left into passages Vivienne and Colbert, Church of Petits Pères, Bank, Place des Victoires, Statue of Louis XIV; from thence through small streets, named Reposoir, Pagevin, and Verdellet into the Rue Jean Jacques Rousseau, Post Office. To the right into Rue Sartine, right hand round the Halle au Blé, Ancient Column; cross through the Halle, out between Nos 7 and 8, into Rue Oblin, to the Church of St Eustache, Fish

Market, Halles for the sale of Butter, Cheese, Vegetables, Marché des Innocents, Fountain, Rue St Denis; right to the Place du Châtelet, Column; to the right along the quais to the Church of St Germain l'Auxerrois, Louvre.

Palais Royal.— The Palais Royal, originally Palais Cardinal Richelieu, built in 1629, on the site of the ancient hotels de Rambouillet, de Mercœur, and de Brion, after designs by Lemercier. As the Cardinal's fortunes continued to increase he continued to embellish his palace, till at length he considered it worthy to be left as a legacy to Louis XIII. Louis XIV resided here with his mother during the troubles of the Fronde, and it is from this circumstance that it derives its name. At this time was formed the place in front of the palace. When Louis ascended the throne, he bestowed this palace upon his brother the Duke of Orleans, for life. After his death, in 1693, it finally passed into the possession of this branch of the Royal family, in the person of Philip of Orleans, his nephew, upon his marriage with Mademoiselle de Blois. It was augmented and embellished in 1763. The galleries which surround the garden were constructed in 1786, except the Galerie d'Orleans, which was finished in its present state at the time of the late reparations in 1829. This palace and its gardens have been the scene of many events recorded in French history. The late Duke of Orleans, father to the present king, having exhausted his revenues by an unparalleled course of profligacy, for the sake of replenishing his coffers, converted this princely residence into an immense bazaar, parcelling it out into little shops, which were speedily let to the highest bidders; other

apartments were converted into sale rooms, cafés, ball rooms, and saloons for gambling and every species of debauchery. At this time the palace was called *Palais Egalité*. More recently, after the execution of that prince, a spacious hall was fitted up for the sittings of the *Tribunal*, and the building then assumed the name of *Palais du Tribunal*. It recovered its former title in the time of Napoleon; and its ancient possessors at the period of the restoration, in the family and persons of Louis Philippe, then Duke of Orleans, now king of the French. The garden was the scene of some of the first revolutionary meetings; at one of which, in 1789, the tricoloured cockade was adopted.

The splendid *Galerie d'Orleans* lately substituted for the ignoble wooden galleries which so long disgraced the palace and garden, and which unites the pavilions and completes the ensemble of the second court, is three hundred feet in length and thirty in width, and forms an agreeable promenade in winter and wet weather. On each side are rows of shops, perfectly similar in size and exterior decoration, and separated from each other by pilasters and mirrors; each shop has a double front, on one side looking towards the promenade and the court, on the other, towards the promenade and the garden. These shops, though only about eighteen feet square, and having for family accommodation only a small entre-sol and a cellar, are not let for less than 4000 francs per annum each.

The garden forms a parallelogram of seven hundred feet by three hundred. In the centre are two grass-plots, surrounded by flower beds, and slight iron railings. The one near the *Galerie d'Orleans* contains an Apollo Belvidere in bronze, and a *Méridien à Détonation*, the explosion of which announces the sun's pas-

sage over the meridian. In the other is a Diana, likewise in bronze, and four modern statues in white marble, and representing Eurydice stung by a snake, Ulysses on the Sea-shore, a Boy struggling with a Goat, and a Young Man about to bathe. In a basin, sixty feet in diameter, between these grass-plots, is a fountain supplied from the canal de l'Ourcq; the water, which rises to the height of twenty or thirty feet, falling in the form of a wheatsheaf. Near the angles of the garden are four pavilions, two are occupied by portrait-painters, in the two others, newspapers are lent out to read. On the ground floor is a row of 180 arcades of equal dimensions throughout. The piers by which they are formed are ornamented with immense fluted pilasters of the composite order, supporting an attic crowned throughout by a balustrade. The galleries are separated from the garden by iron-railings and gates, and between each arcade is a stone bench for the accommodation of elderly people of the poorer class, or such fashionable loungers as prefer a stone accommodation to a wooden one; the latter requiring, however, a modicum of two sous. Besides the above, around the grass plots, and more specially in the vicinity of the Café de la Rotonde (where has been purchased at a great price the privilege of serving liqueurs, etc. in the garden), are innumerable chairs, which, in the cool of the evening during summer, are crowded by well-dressed company, who take their ices, or sip their lemonade, their orgeat, or their café, at luxurious ease.

Viewed on a fine summer evening, what with the bright gas lamps, flashing from under the arcades, what with those in the garden, the lamps in the brilliant shop-windows, those in the cafés and other establishments above the gallery, the

whole presents a lightness, airiness, and elegance, unrivalled by any building of any other capital. The Palais-Royal is the resort of all classes, for business or pleasure; it is the heart of Paris, the emporium of Fashion. The shops which surround the garden offer a profusion of all that can satisfy the luxury or the vanity of man.

Shops of millinery, jewellery, clothiery, booksellers, clock-sellers, printsellers, china-houses, coffee-houses, bagnios, money-changers and gamblers, all unite in amicable rivalry to ease the unwary idler of his money. Let a man walk under any of these arcades, at any hour of the day or night, and he will never want food either for meditation or amusement. It would be no difficult matter to pass one's whole life in the Palais-Royal, without feeling the necessity of going one step beyond its walls; there is no want, either natural or artificial, no appetite of the grosser or more refined order, no wish for the cultivation of the mind or decoration of the body, no sensual or spiritual humour, which would not here find food, gratification, and perpetual variety. No age, no station, no temper could ever leave it without an ardent desire to return; the sight is first caught, and the other senses follow in rapid succession.

The restaurateurs in the Palais-Royal are considered the most famous; their larders are the choicest, their bills of fare the longest, and their dining-rooms the most elegant in Paris; you have in them the choice of more than a hundred dishes, above twenty sorts of desserts, upwards of twenty kinds of wine, and more than twenty species of liqueurs: the charge at most of them is two francs, including half a bottle of wine.

The coffee-houses form another point of meeting for the multitude

who do not go merely for taking a walk, or who choose to recreate themselves after walking. The commodities, as well as the prices, are alike in all the coffee-houses in the Palais-Royal, some of which are on the ground-floor, others upstairs, and a few are subterranean; a cup of coffee costs eight sous; a glass of Cognac brandy six sous, a glass of liqueur eight sous; a tumbler of lemonade, orgeat, or biravoise, just the same; a glass of ice one franc, a breakfast of tea costs thirty-six sous.

If the stranger be in want of a suit of clothes, here he may be furnished by the time he has perused the newspapers; in short, it is on this spot one may witness every scene that can well be imagined, and here every wish may be gratified: but care must be taken you do not pay too dearly for the gratification.

The concourse of people in the Palais-Royal is never at an end; its company is the most numerous (i. e., was), the most brilliant, of any of the places of resort in this city. The gardens of the Tuileries, the Luxemburg, the Boulevards, in short none of the promenades, could be brought into comparison with this little world; as Paris devoured the marrow of France, so the Palais-Royal devoured the marrow of Paris.

The Palais-Royal was notorious for its gambling houses, but public gaming-tables are no longer allowed.

The Théâtre Français is also an appendage of the palace, having been formerly the private property of the Dukes of Orleans. A door from the palace still communicates with the royal box.

The palace is now used for the accommodation of foreign princes during their stay in Paris, the interior of which may be seen on Sundays from one till four, on pre-

sending passport. The entrance is in the Rue de Valois.

After leaving the Palais Royal, at the upper end turning into the Rue Neuve-des-Petits-Champs, on the left, and Rue Richelieu, on the right, we arrive at the

Royal Library. Every author is bound to deposit in this library, within a certain time, gratuitously, a copy of his work. The number of Greek, Arabic, Latin, French, and other manuscripts, herein deposited, amounts to more than 75,000 volumes. It has a cabinet containing nearly 100,000 medals, without mentioning thousands of engraved stones, and other *antiques*. In the cabinet of engravings, amounting to about 1,600,000, and 300,000 maps and plans, are seen the productions of Marc-Antoine, Rembrandt, &c. There are tables and chairs for those who wish to inspect the engravings, and the attendants are always ready to supply any volume or portfolio that may be asked for.

The royal library is open for students, authors, &c., from ten till three every day, except Sundays and festivals. The rooms for study are warmed in winter with hot air stoves. Walking visitors are admitted to the library as well as to the cabinet of medals and antiques, and the cabinet of engravings, from ten till three on Tuesdays and Fridays. Passports give no special right of entry. The vacation commences 1st September, and ends on 15th October, during which period the library is closed.

Place Richelieu, with its splendid new fountain. On this now open space the French Opera-house formerly stood, at the door of which, Duke de Berri was assassinated in 1820.

Proceeding towards the Boulevards, the Rue Filles St Thomas leads into the Place de la Bourse; at the corner is the

Theatre Vaudeville, formerly the Opera Comique. It presents a narrow front, ornamented with columns of the Ionic and Corinthian orders, pilastres, and niches, in which statues are placed. The interior is of a circular form, and holds 1,200 persons.

Bourse (Exchange). This building is one of the most magnificent in Europe. Its form is a parallelogram of 212 feet by 126. It is supported by sixty-six Corinthian columns; the interior is suitably arranged for business, and ornamented with sixteen paintings in *grisaille*. The erection cost 8,149,000 frs.

Descending the Rue Vivienne on the left hand side of the street are the *Passages Vivienne and Colbert*; by entering the first and making a little detour, a side passage will lead to the

Church of Petits-Pères, Place des Petits-Pères, first district church of an arrondissement. This church was erected in 1056, on the site of one dedicated by Louis XIII to Notre Dame des Victoires, in commemoration of his victories, and the capture of La Rochelle, and serving as the chapel to a community of bare-footed Augustin monks.

Opposite the church is the *Fontaine des Petit-Pères*, constructed in 1671. Close by is the

Banque de France.—Its capital is 90,000,000 fr. ; it issues notes of 500 fr. and 1,000 fr., payable to the bearer at sight; discounts bills of exchange or to order, at dates not exceeding three months; advances money on bullion, or foreign gold and silver coin; keeps an account for voluntary deposits of every kind, government securities, national and foreign shares, contracts, &c.; undertakes the payment of bills, &c.

Place des Victoires and Statue of Louis XIV.—The pedestal is de-

corated with two bas-reliefs, representing the passage of the Rhine by Louis XIV, in 1672, and that monarch upon his throne distributing military decorations.

From the Place des Victoires through the small streets *Reposoire*, *Pagevin*, and *Verdelet*, to the Rue J. J. Rousseau, in which is situated the

General Post office, or *Poste aux Lettres*. Letters for Paris and its vicinity are collected and distributed every two hours, from seven in the morning to seven in the evening. The General Post office receives paid letters for foreign countries and for the departments till four o'clock, and the *Bureaux d'Arrondissements* receive them only till three o'clock. Unpaid letters for the departments and those foreign countries to which the payment of postage is voluntary, are received at the Boite-aux-lettres till three; at the Bureaux des Arrondissements till four; and at the Exchange and General Post office till five. Letters termed *Lettres de Bourse*, directed to the departments of foreign countries, are received, paid or unpaid, till five o'clock. The General Post office and the letter box, 4 Place de la Bourse, are closed at two o'clock (until which hour letters are received instead of five) on Sundays and holidays, when the Exchange is open. By an arrangement made between England and France, in 1843, letters may be sent from either country without paying any postage in advance, or it may be paid either partially or entirely. From Paris to England the postage is 1 fr.

Letters for England are sent off daily from Paris by "estafette," and reach London the next day but one; and *vice versa*, letters from England arrive at Paris by the same means and in the same time.

A foreigner may have his letters directed to him *poste restante*, Paris, or at any other town where he intends to go. The *poste restante* is open daily from eight a.m. to seven p.m., except on Sundays and festivals, when it is closed at five p.m. On the party applying at the post office, and showing his passport, or perhaps his card, the letter will be delivered. The mails leave Paris daily at six in the evening. The French charge for sending *Galignani's Messenger* to England, is 4 centimes, i.e. 4-5ths of a halfpenny.

After paying a visit to the Post office, turn to the right into the Rue Sartine a walk round outside (right) to the

Astronomical Column of the Doric order, ninety-five feet in height, built by Catherine de Medicis in 1572; on its summit is an ingenious sun dial, which marks the precise time of the day; and at its foot a public fountain.

Halle aux Blés. (corn market.)—It is a sort of rotunda pierced with twenty-six arcades, six of which correspond to as many streets. Not a piece of wood has been used in its construction; all is vaulted. It was built in 1622, on the site of the ancient hotel de Soissons inhabited by Catherine de Medicis. The vaulted granaries of brick and stone, are ascended by two staircases, so ingeniously contrived, that persons can ascend and descend at the same time without obstructing each other. The roof, erected by Brunet in 1811, is of iron and copper, and light is admitted into the edifice by a large circular window in the centre of the roof thirty-one feet in diameter. The echo in this building is remarkable. In addition to the above-mentioned granaries, the whole of the interior, 126 feet in diameter, is filled with flour and grain.

Enter by the right of the column

passing through the *halle*, emerge between Nos 7 and 8 by the Rue Oblin to the

Church of St Eustache.—On festivals this church is much thronged by amateurs of sacred music, which is well performed.

Near this church is the

Fontaine de Tantale, at the point formed by the Rue Montmartre and Montorgueil. Proceeding eastwards from the church, the visitor enters a portion of an immense space devoted to halls and markets; the first on the right are those devoted to cheese and butter; on the left for the sale of fish: it is an oblong edifice, well paved and watered. Proceeding onwards we come to the

Marche des Innocents, formerly the burying ground of the church of des Innocents. The gardeners in the neighbourhood of Paris arrive here every night at from twelve to two, with their fruit and vegetables, and from four in the morning till nine the wholesale dealing is carried on. After that hour they are replaced by retail dealers, who remain under the sheds which surround the market.

Fontaine des Innocents.—This fountain, one of the finest specimens of French architecture, was erected in 1531, from the designs of Pierre Lescot. This monument, crowned by a cupola, is forty-six feet high. The water, which rushes in superb cascades, comes from the canal de l'Ourcq.

From the *Marche des Innocents* into the Rue St Denis, the right will lead to the

Place du Châtelet.—It takes its name from the great Châtelet built there about 855, and which was pulled down in 1812; the beautiful *Fontaine des Palmiers* adorns this square. The Chamber of Notaries is situated in this place, where houses and real property of insolvent debtors, as well as goods

seized by the magistrates' warrants, are sold to the highest bidder.

Fontaine du Palmier, Place du Châtelet. This monument, erected in 1808, on the plans of Bralle, presents a column in bronze, fifty-two feet in height, in the centre of a circular basin of twenty feet in diameter. The water gushes out of each angle through a cornucopia.

From this place we proceed to the right along the quays to the church of

St German l'Auxerrois facing the colonnade of the Louvre. The foundation of this church is attributed to Childeric and Ultrogothe his wife, about the year 580. The church is a regular cruciform, and a double aisle encloses both nave and choir; the western doorway porch extends the whole width of the nave. It is undergoing a thorough repairing and beautifying.

As it is now nine o'clock, it is time to conduct our anxious friends to see the wonders of art in the

Palace of the Louvre.—The entrance into the museum of the Louvre is (except Sundays and fête days) through a door at the right-hand side of the grand entrance, by a small court decorated by antique bas-reliefs, and an immense granite sphinx brought from Egypt. Strangers must produce their passport, and insert their name in a book kept in the porter's lodge for that purpose. Visitors must also deposit their canes and parasols. On ascending the stairs, the grand staircase to the right leads to the Egyptian and Marine museums and Spanish paintings, also to the valuable collection of paintings, library, &c., bequeathed by Mr Standish to Louis Philippe, which occupies several rooms on the second floor. The ground floor contains the museum of antiquities. At the top of the grand staircase the grand saloon leads into the long gallery, which is provided by pro-

jecting arcades, supported by marble columns, into many parts, some of which are lighted from the roof, others from side windows. The walls are entirely covered with pictures, and a plain slab of red marble runs all round the gallery to the height of about three feet against the wall, and the pictures rest upon its upper line. The gallery is divided into three schools: the French, the Flemish and German, Italian, and modern copies of ancient pictures. None but the works of deceased masters are admitted into this museum.

As we cannot describe in detail all the works of art to be found in these museums, we must content ourselves with referring our readers to the catalogues which may be purchased in the museum.

The *Musée des Dessins* is separated from the Galerie du Louvre by the Grand Salon. This gallery contains a collection of 25,000 engravings, besides which there are 4,000 copper-plates by the best masters, of which proofs are sold for the benefit of the establishment.

Musée Egyptien.—This splendid collection of Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman antiquities, occupies nine apartments on the first story.

The *Musée des Tableaux des Ecoles Espagnoles* is arranged in the rooms on the first floor of the eastern side, and is one of the latest and most precious acquisitions made by the crown of France for the benefit of the country. The ceilings of the rooms have on lately been finished, and they now claim the visitor's attention. Two apartments at the southern end are also worthy of a special notice: one, the bedroom of Henry IV, where the monarch used to sleep when he inhabited the Louvre, and in which the alcove still remains where the royal bed was placed, and on which the king's body was laid after his assassination. At the upper end

of this alcove is a door opening into a small partitioned closet, wherein Henry may have used to place a trusty attendant.

The *Muse de la Marine.*—This museum occupies six rooms on the northern side of the Louvre. It contains models of every kind of vessel, and all machines employed on board ship, plans in relief of ports and arsenals, forges, rope-houses, block-houses, &c. It is intended to ornament these rooms with paintings representing the naval exploits of the French in every epoch.

The *Standish Gallery*, containing near 600 pictures by the best French, Italian, Flemish and Spanish masters, 400 choice and rare volumes, and Cardinal Ximenez's Bible, valued at 50,000 francs. The collection occupies five rooms on the second story.

The *Musée des Antiques*, the *Musée des Tableaux*, the *Musée de la Marine*, the *Musée Egyptien*, and the *Standish Gallery*, are open to the public on Sundays from ten till four. Strangers are admitted every day, except Mondays, by a door to the right of the principal entrance, upon producing their passports.

WEDNESDAY.

Rue de la Paix, Boulevard Italien, Rue Lafitte, Church Notre Dame de Lorette, Boulevards, Théâtre Variétés, Theatre Gymnase Dramatic, Porte St Denis, Porte St Martin, down Rue St Martin to the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, eleven till three (with passport), Cour St Martin, Rue Royale, Marché St Martin, Rue des Fontaines, Temple, Marche aux Vieux Linges (old clothes market); return to the Boulevards by Rue du Temple, Château d'Eau, Entrepot de Douanes, Canal St

Martin, to the Rue Ménilmontant, Rue St Maure, right to the Abattoire Menilmontant, Rue de la Sorbonne, on the left, Prison Modèle, pour les jeunes déterus, on the right Prison for condemned criminals, Grève-stone street, to Père la Chaise, Outer Boulevards, to the Barrier du Trône, Faubourg St Antoine, Column of July, Palace Royale, by omnibus back.

Passing up the Rue de la Paix the stranger will be struck by the beauty and novelty which the Boulevards (turning to the right) presents. The first point of attraction is the Chinese baths on the Boulevard des Italiens. On the north side is Tortoni's celebrated café, and the Café de Paris; a large room in the latter was the rendezvous, during the morning and evening, of speculators in the public funds, who there congregated, and called la Petite Bourse. Next door to Tortoni's, and forming the corner of the Rue Lafitte, a building has been recently erected, which, in point of beauty and architectural adornment, stands unequalled in Paris. Some well-known restaurants, much frequented by the fashionables of Paris, are to be found on this Boulevard. The Academie Royale de Musique, or French Opera, is on this side of the Boulevard.

At the top of Rue Lafitte is the new church

Notre Dame de Lorette.—The length and breadth are 204 feet and ninety-six feet respectively. The portico, which forms a beautiful object viewed from the Rue Lafitte, is composed of four Corinthian columns, supporting a pediment. The interior of the church is everywhere decorated with painted or stuccoed compartments, or else are covered with pictures; the ceilings

are all divided into compartments, separated by richly sculptured beams, and filled each with a bold architectural flower; the whole being painted in gorgeous colours, and profusely gilt. This church is the most splendid in Paris, and cost about 1,800,000 fr. in erecting. Service is performed at this church with much ceremony, and the singing, executed in great part by children, is remarkably good.

Returning to the Boulevard by the Rue Faubourg Montmartre, opposite is the

Théâtre des Variétés.—This theatre was opened in 1807. Its front, though very small, is in the purest style, and decorated with two ranges of columns, Doric and Ionic, surmounted by a pediment. The house, which is nearly circular, can accommodate 1,240 persons. Vaudevilles and farces are performed here.

Further, on the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, stands the

Théâtre du Gymnase Dramatique, erected in 1820, and presents a plain front to the Boulevard. The vestibule is small; the house will contain 1,282 spectators.

Porte St Denis.—The city of Paris, wishing to celebrate the uninterrupted series of victories which distinguished the memorable campaign of Flanders, in which, in the course of two months, Louis XIV subjected forty towns and three provinces to his dominions, erected this triumphal arch on the site of the ancient porte St Denis, whose name it still bears. Above the principal arch is a bas-relief representing Louis XIV on horseback, with his truncheon in his hand, crossing the Rhine at Tolhuis. The bas-relief represents the taking of Maestricht.

This monument was thoroughly repaired by Cellierier, in 1807.

Porte St Martin, Boulevard St Martin. Here Louis XIV is seen seated on a throne, having at his

feet an allegorical figure of a nation on her knees, who extends her arms and presents to him the treaty. In the other, he is represented under the figure of Hercules naked, with a club in his hand, and trampling dead bodies beneath his feet.

Descending the Rue St Martin at No. 208, a short distance on the left, we arrive at the

Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers.—Should artists produce any useful inventions, without having the means to carry them into execution, the council brings them acquainted with such capitalists as are likely to advance them the necessary funds.

All those who have obtained patents for inventions are bound to deposit the originals of the said patents, together with the descriptions, plans, drawings, and models therewith connected, in the conservatory, which it is at liberty to print, engrave, and publish.

The Conservatory is open to the public from ten till four on Sundays and Thursdays, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, with passports.

By the Cour St Martin into the Rue Royale, left to

Marché St Martin, a parallelogram of 309 feet by 180, erected in 107 in the enclosure of the abbey of St Martin des Champs. The stalls, in number nearly 400, are arranged in two large buildings, divided by a space; in the centre is a fountain, consisting of a basin supported by three allegorical figures in bronze, representing the genii of hunting, fishing, and agriculture. The large building on the left of the *Marché St Martin* is the *Maire* of the *arrondissement*.

Leaving the market by the Rue Borda, cross into the Rue des Fontaines. The *Maison d'Arret des Madelonettes* is a large building formerly belonging to a society of nuns, called the *Filles de Madeleine*, who devoted themselves to

the reclaiming of abandoned women. The visitor will find himself, on leaving this street, opposite the

Convent of the Temple, built by the Templars about the middle of the twelfth century. But little of the ancient edifice remains. The front is decorated with a portico formed of eight coupled Ionic columns. On each side is a fountain surmounted by a colossal statue by Pujol. That on the left represents the Seine, that on the right the Marne.

On the 11th of August, 1792, Louis XVI and his family were confined here. The unfortunate monarch only left it on the 20th January, 1793, to perish on the scaffold. The tower, which afterwards served as a state prison, was demolished in 1811.

Marché du Vieux Linge.—This spacious market was erected in 1809 upon part of the ancient Temple. It consists of four galleries, containing 1,388 shops or stalls. Here are offered for sale old clothes, linen, shoes, iron, tools, &c., at low prices. Behind this market is an oval-shaped and arched building with shops, erected in 1788 on speculation, when the Temple was a sanctuary or asylum for debtors.

Re-entering the Rue du Temple, opposite is the church of

Sainte-Elisabeth, originally the chapel of a convent for nuns called the *Dames de St Elisabeth*.

A little beyond this church in Rue N. D. de Nazareth, is the Jews' synagogue, No. 15, where service is performed every Friday evening at sunset.

Again reaching the Boulevards to the left, lies the fountain called the

Château d'Eau, Boulevard du Temple. This fountain, supplied by the Ourcq, was constructed in 1811, by Girard. It consists simply of five circular basins, placed

one above the other, in the form of a pyramid.

A flower market is held here on Mondays and Thursdays. On the evening of those days, the fountain is put into full play, which has a very pretty effect. The street behind the château leads to the new *Custom house* and *Bonding Warehouse*.

Continuing the Boulevards and passing several theatres, exhibitions, &c., and we arrive at the

Jardin Turc, formerly a place of great attraction during the rage for Concerts à la Musard, but now degenerated into a mere rendezvous for billiard players and coffee drinkers. The original orchestra, placed in the garden, has been enclosed, where vile rubbish in the shape of rope-dancing, balancing, &c., may be witnessed at one franc and one franc ten sous each. Opposite these gardens stood the house from a window of which Fieschi discharged his *Infernal Machine*, on the 28th July, 1835, against King Louis Philippe. A new house has been erected on the site.

After passing the Garden Turk the fourth turning to the left, Rue du Chemin-Vert, will lead to the

Abattoire de Menilmontant, which is the finest and largest of the five establishments of the kind in Paris. It was erected in 1810, and consists of twenty-three piles of building, placed on a sloping ground, and arranged within an enclosure of walls 640 feet by 571. The establishment is superintended by a resident inspector of police, and is conducted with great cleanliness. Strangers are readily admitted, on application at the porter's lodge.

The Rue St Maur leads into the Rue de la Sarbonne. Here are two large prisons, one for condemned criminals on the right, the other for juvenile offenders on the left. The Barrière d'Aulnay, at the upper end of this street,

is lined with the shops of dealers in tombs, stone-masons, and persons who sell funeral garlands.

Cemeteries.—The practice of interment in the churches and churchyards of Paris prevailed till 1773, when the parliament, becoming alarmed at the evils caused by the exhalations from these receptacles of the dead, ordered the cemetery of the Innocents to be shut up, and this was, in a few years, followed by the closing of all the burying-grounds in the interior of Paris. The cemeteries are now in the vicinity, and are much frequented, particularly on Sundays. On All Souls' day, or *Rête des Morts*, there it is a sort of holy, melancholy, and sentimental pilgrimage, which is of the most impressive description.

Père la Chaise.—This celebrated and much frequented burial-place was originally denominated *Champ l'Evêque*, but consisted only of six acres. In the fourteenth century, Regnaud, a rich grocer, enchanted with its beautiful scenery and noble prospects, selected it as the site of a mansion.

In 1626 it fell into the hands of the Jesuits, and, according to tradition, it was from this place that Louis XIV, when a child, witnessed the battle in the Faubourg St Antoine, July 2nd, 1652, which was given by Marshall Turenne, the commander of the royal army, in honour of the great Condé, who was then chief of the Slingers. Hence this spot derived the name of *Mont Louis*, which it still retains. For its second and more general appellation of *Père la Chaise*, it is indebted to other circumstances.

The cemetery of Père la Chaise is situated on the east side of Paris, at the extremity of the Boulevards, near the Barrière d'Aulnay. It is the largest of the cemeteries in the vicinity of the French metropolis,

and now contains from eighty to one hundred acres, pleasingly diversified by hill, plain, and valley. The irregularity of the ground renders it extremely picturesque, and its beauty is still further increased by the gloomy foliage of its cypress trees, shading tombs of every form. Few situations command so extensive and varied a prospect. On the west is seen the whole of Paris; on the south, Bicêtre and Meudon; on the east, the plain of St Mandé, Montreuil, Vincennes, and the banks of the Marne; and on the north, Belleville and Montmartre.

The cemetery contains three kinds of graves: 1st. The *Fosses Communes*, or public graves, four and a half feet deep, in which the poor are buried gratuitously in coffins placed close to each other. These are reopened every five years, that time being quite sufficient in this soil to decompose the bodies. 2nd. The temporary graves, which, by the payment of 50 francs, are held for ten years, but must be given up at the end of that term, although monuments may have been erected over them. 3rd. The perpetual graves, which are purchased at 250 francs per metre, and over which perpetual monuments may be erected. The temporary graves may be made perpetual by purchase, previous to the expiration of the ten years, and the 50 francs originally paid are then deducted from the purchase money.

The first funeral took place May 21st, 1804, and since that period, more than 100,000 persons have been buried here, exclusive of those from the hospitals. Many of the tombs are distinguished for their architectural beauty, and others contain the remains of men who delighted the world by their writings, instructed it by their wisdom, and embellished it by their genius.

Beyond the gate is an open space between two avenues, to the right

of which is the house of the keeper, the porter's lodge, and stonemason's workshops. To the left are the *fosses communes*, or public graves, and in front appears the chapel. A small space to the right of the porter's lodge is appropriated to the burial of Jews, but the whole of the other part of this extensive cemetery is devoted to the interment of persons of all ranks and all religions.

The chapel is a neat building, surmounted by a cross of white marble, and illuminated by a window in the centre of the roof. It is fifty-six feet long, twenty-eight broad, and about fifty-six in height. The level ground in front of this building commands a fine view.

A catalogue and plan of the ground may be purchased at the entrance.

The most interesting monument is the tomb of Abelard and Héloïse, which is situated to the right of the entrance, near the Jews' burial ground. This tomb actually contains the ashes of the two lovers.

It is a Gothic chapel, formed out of the ruins of the celebrated abbey of Paraclete, by Lenoir, and originally placed in the internal court of the museum of French monuments. Its form is a parallelogram fourteen feet by eleven, and its height is twenty-four feet. A pinnacle, twelve feet in height, rises from the centre of the roof, and four smaller pinnacles ornament the corners. Fourteen columns, each six feet in height, and adorned with rich capitals, support ten arches, surmounted by worked cornices. The principal pediment contains two busts, and a bas-relief, divided into three parts: the centre represents Mount Calvary; the left, Abelard, in his monastic dress; and the right an angel, holding in his arms the soul of Abelard. The opposite pediment presents a bas-relief of Abelard's funeral, and two roses; and

the other two pediments are adorned with roses.

In this chapel is placed the tomb built for Abelard by Peter the Venerable, at the Priory of St Marcel. He is represented in a recumbent posture, and at his side is the statue of Heloise. The bas-reliefs round the sarcophagus represent the fathers of the church; and there are inscriptions referring to the erection and removal of the monument.

The stranger cannot leave this ground without remarking the numerous and affecting monuments of the humbler classes of society; the mementos are the most touching from the expressions of tenderness and regret with which they are covered. Who can regard, and not be moved almost to tears, that little garden cultivated with so much care, those flowers, those crowns, nay, those white curtains so constantly and so carefully renewed? A mother's affections are interred there in the grave of her child.

On viewing the costly monuments with which this spacious cemetery of ninety acres in extent is covered, the visitor will not be surprised to learn that it has been calculated that during the forty years this ground has now been devoted to its present purpose, no less a sum than 100,000,000 frs. (upwards of 4,000,000*l.*) have been expended in their erection. The number of tombs is about 14,000.

A quarter of an hour's walk on leaving the cemetery will lead to the

Barrière du Trône, ornamented with two plain but lofty columns, erected in 1788. They are conspicuous objects from many parts of Paris. A throne was erected here, on which Louis XIV received the homage of the city, on his triumphal entry, on the 26th August, 1660, whence it derives its name,

The large circular space immediately within the barrier was employed in 1794 as a supplementary place of execution. It now serves as a spot for the holding of public festivals for this quarter of Paris; and displays of fire-works, shows, games, &c., take place here whenever they are given by government in the Champs-Élysées. It is the intention of the municipality to ornament it in the style of the Place de la Concorde, with a bronze fountain modelled from the intended elephant design of the Place de la Bastille.

The Rue du Faubourg St Antoine leads to the

Place de la Bastille, formed on the site of the Bastille, so celebrated in the history of France. It is altogether of an irregular form, and its situation near the canal St Martin renders it pleasant. Many plans for its embellishment have been contemplated. Napoleon intended to have erected a fountain on the semicircular arch over the canal St Martin. The water was to have been furnished from the trunk of a bronze elephant, which, including the tower supported on the back of the animal, was to have been more than seventy-two feet in height. The full-sized plaster model of this stupendous monument is still visible. The government of Louis XVIII conceived another project, but the original idea of a fountain was still adhered to. The present government have erected a monument in bronze, known as the

Column of July, on which is inscribed:

“A la gloire des Citoyens Français, qui s'armèrent et combattirent pour la défense des libertés publiques dans, les journées des 27, 28, et 29 Juillet, 1830.

On this column is inscribed the names of the patriots killed in the combats of the Three Days of 1830;

the total number is 504. The capital is the largest piece of bronze ever cast, being sixteen and a half feet wide, ornamented with lions' heads, children bearing garlands, &c. On the top is a lantern pavilion, having a door in it, opening to the gallery, which is surrounded with a bronze balustrade. Above is placed a statue, seventeen feet high, representing the Genius of Liberty, having in the right hand a torch, in the left a broken chain. The height of the entire construction is about 164 feet; weight of metal employed 163,283 lbs. avoirdupois: the entire sum expended on the monument 1,200,000 fr.

Visitors are admitted to ascend to the top on payment of a small gratuity to the guardian.

Near this spot is the

Place Royale.—This is a perfect square of 430 feet, surrounded by thirty-four houses of uniform structure, having arches on the ground floor, forming a covered gallery which runs round the place. A white marble equestrian statue of Louis XIII was erected here in November 1829.

The height of the surrounding buildings, their severe style of architecture, their arcades, and the total absence of the fashionable world, give a melancholy aspect to this square.

This is the site of the ancient Palais des Tournelles. At a masquerade given here in 1593, Charles VI appeared in the character of a savage. The Duke of Orleans holding a flambeau too near him, his dress caught fire. Four of the lords who attended him were burnt to death; and had it not been for the presence of mind of the Duchess of Berry the monarch would have perished also.

Omnibuses from this quarter to the fashionable world every five minutes.

THURSDAY.

Pont-Neuf, statue of Henry IV, Place Dauphine, statue of General Desaix, right to the Quai des Orfèvres, Rue Jerusalem, passport office. Take up original passport. Leaving the court yard of the Prefect, take the first turning on left across the place, under three arches to the Palace of Justice. Out by side entrance opposite the Flower Market. Pont Notre-Dame. Hôtel de Ville. Church of St Gervais. Pont Louis Philippe. House of Abelard and Héloïse. Notre-Dame. Hôtel-Dieu, Rue Neuve Notre-Dame. Left Quai du Marché-Neuf. Morgue. Pont St Michel. Rue de la Harpe. Ruins of the Palace des Thermes. Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine. Musée Dupuytren. Cabinet de l'Ecole d'Anatomie, from eleven till three on Thursdays only. Third turning on right, Hôtel des Monnaies (passport), twelve till three. Libraries of Institute from ten till four. Ecole des Beaux-Arts (silver ticket). Right Rue Jacob, Left Rue des St Pères. Right Rue St Dominique. Place St Thomas d'Aquin, Musée d'Artillerie (passport), twelve till four. Church of St Thomas d'Aquin. Right, Rue du Bac. Pont-Royal, two sous in the Tuileries. Dinner, go to Ranelagh, in the Bois de Boulogne, in the evening.

As this must prove a busy day, it will be necessary to start early, as several places mentioned in this day's route are open only on Thursdays, and others only on days devoted to other parts of Paris; proceeded at once to the

Pont-Neuf.—The construction of this bridge, begun in 1578, was interrupted by the wars of the

Ligue, and not completed till the year 1684. Built at the western extremity of the Ile de la Cité, it communicates at once with the Rue de la Monnaie on the north, and the Rue Dauphine on the south. The northern branch of this bridge is formed of seven semi-circular arches; the southern of five. Its entire length is 1,020 feet, and its width seventy. This is the London bridge of Paris; as it forms the principal communication between the northern and southern banks of the river, the concourse of vehicles and passengers is always great. In 1775, twenty small shops were constructed on this bridge, and still exist, some of which are now being rebuilt. That end of the island which divides the bridge into two parts was called Place Henri IV, in consequence of having been formerly occupied by an equestrian statue of that monarch, destroyed in 1792. It was the intention of Napoleon to have erected an obelisk here, which was to have been 200 feet in height. The foundations were already laid, and had risen above the ground, when the events of 1814 occurred. The modern statue which now adorns this place was erected on the 25th of August, 1818. The pedestal which supports the monument is in freestone of Château-Landon, and rests upon the basement of granite intended for the support of the obelisk. Two bas-reliefs in bronze ornament the pedestal of this monument. That towards the north represents the entry of Henry IV into Paris, on the 22nd March, 1594; that on the south exhibits the same monarch, whilst besieging the city, supplying the inhabitants who came to his camp for provisions. The statue itself is forty-four feet in height, weighs 30,000 lbs., and cost 337,860 fr.

Place Dauphine.—A small trian-

gular place; the houses surrounding it are of irregular architecture. It was built under Louis XIII; in the centre is a fountain surmounted by the bust of General Desaix, who fell at Marengo.

Passing through the Place Dauphine, in front will be perceived a large gateway leading into the Palace of Justice; but should the visitor not yet have exchanged his provisional passport received on the frontier, this will be a good opportunity for him to do so. Instead, therefore, of going direct into the palace, turn to the right on to the Quai des Orfèvres, turn to the left by Rue de Jérusalem to the office of the

Préfect of Police, who exercises his functions under the immediate authority of the ministers, delivers passports, represses vagrancy, mendicity, tumultuous assemblies, and prostitution; he exercises control over the furnished hotels, takes cognizance of the occupation of workmen, &c, and causes succour to be afforded in case of fire, inundations, &c. He seizes prohibited goods, and unwholesome provisions offered for sale; verifies weights and measures, and confiscates such as are below the standard; fixes the price of bread; suppresses in the capital all establishments injurious to health; and superintends the supply of Paris with meat, corn, and other provisions, and exercises vigilance over hawkers; the safety, lighting, and cleaning of the public ways; the unlading of boats upon the Seine; the baths, brokers, porters, hackney coaches and their drivers. It likewise belongs to him to apprehend and bring to justice all persons accused of misdemeanors or crimes.

Passport office.—The office for the visé and delivery of passports is situated in the left hand corner of the court yard, entering, turn to the left. On the right is a double

door, covered with something that one time or other looked green. Open this door between the hours of ten and four. Take off your hat (or the soldier on duty will order you to do so), walk up to the extreme end, where just within the division to the person sitting on the right tender your provisional passport; then take a seat opposite the word "Etranger." In a short or long time, according to the number of persons waiting, your name will be called, and the original passport delivered to you, and told to take it for the signature of the English ambassador. It may here be stated, that after it has received his signature, you must return to this office a few days before you intend leaving Paris. On this occasion, give it to the official seated the last on the left, at the same time intimating the route by which you intend leaving France, and take a seat till your name be again called. (But this is one of the places where a man does not immediately recognise his own name.) Take it for signature within the division, and then to the stamp, and exit.

On leaving the court yard of passport office take the street on the left cross the place leading into the

Palais de Justice.—This is one of the oldest edifices in Paris. All the courts, except the Tribunal of Commerce, are here united. Until 1431, when it was given up to the parliament of Paris by Charles VII, it was made use of as an abode for the Kings of France. The halls of audience of the *tribunaux de Première Instance* are in different parts of the building.

To the south of the Palais de Justice, stands the most sumptuous edifice connected with the old palace of the kings of France, the

Sainte-Chapelle, a Gothic edifice of the middle age, adjoining this ancient palace of the French. It

was built by Montreuil, in 1248, during the reign of Saint Louis, as a depository for the relics brought by this king from Palestine, and which are now preserved in the cathedral of Notre-Dame.

On the *Place du Palais*, persons condemned to the pillory undergo punishment. Strangers may visit the interior of this palace by applying to the *archiviste* or keeper of the records, whose office is under the first arch to the left on entering the court of the palace, but to see the interior of the Conciergerie, application must be made by letter to *M. le Préfet de Police, Quai des Orfèvres*. On the Quai de l'Horloge will be perceived two turrets flanking the ancient gateway of the Conciergerie, lately restored; the most western of these contains the prison of Marie-Antoinette. In the tower square, at the corner of the Rue de la Barillerie, was placed the first large clock seen in Paris, made in 1370, by a German, Henry de Vic. The bell, called *tocsin du Palais*, hung in this tower, repeated the signal given from St Germain-l'Auxerois for the massacre of St Bartholomew's day.

Marché aux Fleurs.—It is planted with four rows of trees, and embellished with fountains. Flowers, shrubs, and trees are sold here on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

At the end of the flower market we cross the

Pont Notre-Dame.—The oldest bridge in Paris, and replaced one built in 1414. On the western side of the bridge is the *Pompe du Pont Notre-Dame*, consisting of a square tower, supported on piles, and containing a reservoir, into which water is raised by means of machinery set in motion by the current of the river.

Turning to the right by the Quai Pelletier, we stand before that now modern building the

Hôtel de Ville.—The ground story

is ornamented with three-quarter composite columns, and the story above with niches for statues. Over the principal entrance is a bas-relief in bronze, representing Henry IV on horseback. The clock, by Jean-André Lepaute, erected in 1784, is one of the best in Paris; it is illuminated at night. A flight of steps conducts by the principal entrance to the court, which is square and regular, and ornamented with arcades and Ionic columns. Under the arcade opposite to the entrance is a pedestrian statue in bronze of Louis XIV, by Coysevox. The apartments are seen with much difficulty. Near the Hôtel de Ville is the

Church of Saint Gervais.—This church, as it at present exists, dates from 1420, except the portico, which was erected in 1616; here is a painting by Albert Durer, dated 1500, representing scenes from the passion of our Saviour. One of the chapels receives light from five windows, of which three are enriched by superb specimens of painted glass, executed by Pinaigrier, in 1527. Within these two years a beautiful painting has been placed in this church representing the captivity of St Paul; the best view is from the opposite site of the church.

Returning to the quay we cross the

Pont Louis Philippe, opened on the fête day of the king, May 1st, 1834; extends first from the Quai de la Grève to the Ile St Louis and the Ile de la Cité. It is a fine suspension bridge, constructed in iron wire.

On reaching the Quai Napoleon a few steps to the right will bring you in front of the house described by historians as the residence of

Abelard and Héloïse. This however must be an error, as it is of modern erection, and upon close questioning the exhibitor he admitted the present house was erected on the site of that existing in 1118.

It is pretended that the outrage committed upon Abelard took place here. Visitors are admitted on application to the owner of the tenement.

Returning past the bridge, we have just crossed, we stand before that venerable pile, the

Cathedral of Notre Dame.—This immense building was the uninterrupted toil of nearly 300 years, the exterior length of which is 415 feet by 150 wide. In the southern tower is the vast bell named the *Bourdon*, which weighs 32,000 pounds; its diameter, as well as its height, is eight feet; its thickness eight inches, and its clapper weighs 976 pounds. Louis XIV gave it in 1685, the period in which it was cast, the name of Emanuel. Sixteen men are required to put it in motion. For a small gratuity, the visitor is conducted to the platform of the towers by a staircase of 400 steps, situated in the northern tower. From the top of these towers the view embraces the course of the Seine and the city. The roof of this edifice is supported by chesnut timber, which was formerly much in request for the construction of this sort of building. It is 356 feet long by 53 wide, and supports a leaden covering of 424,240 lbs. The interior of this church corresponds with its exterior magnificence. The sanctuary is ornamented with gildings, precious marbles, and master-pieces of statuary. Above the principal entrance is a superb organ. Here were preserved many of the most precious relics that had escaped the fury of the revolution, besides several objects of art of the middle ages, that were unique and possessed the highest historical value. At the time of the sacking of St Germain l'Auxerrois and the archbishop's palace, in 1831, the mob broke in here also, and, headed by officers of the National Guards, destroyed

everything that came within their reach. The damage thus occasioned was irreparable; the coronation robes of Napoleon, and the splendid dresses that he gave to the bishops and the chapter on occasion of that ceremony, were cut up for the sake of the gold embroidery they contained. These, however, were rescued and have been repaired; and may be seen for a small gratuity.

On the southern side of Notre-Dame stood the *Archbishop's Palace*, which with the exception of a ruin still adjoining the southern transept of the cathedral, not a vestige of either palace or garden now remains.

Hotel-Dieu.—This hospital is devoted to the sick and wounded, and is one of the cleanest and best-regulated in the metropolis. It contains 1,000 beds. The only architectural decoration to this edifice is the principal entrance. The *Dames de St Augustin* attend upon the patients. Whilst the cholera raged in Paris, in 1832, of the first 600 patients admitted into this hospital only one survived, and of the first 1,000 only five.

Strangers may visit the establishment from one till three, by application to the *Agent de Surveillance*.

Opposite Notre-Dame is the

Bureau central d'Admission dans les Hopitaux et Hospices. Passing down the Rue Notre-Dame and turning to the left on to the *Marché-Neuf*, the small building on the left on the Quai is the

Morque, in which are deposited the bodies of unknown persons who are found drowned, or have met with accidental or sudden death in the street. They are laid on sloping marble tablets, where they remain three days exposed to public view, that their friends and relatives may have an opportunity of recognizing them. If not claimed, they are presented to the medical schools for dissection.

Passing over Pont St Michel, Place St Michel, up the Rue du la Harpe to the ruins of the

Palais des Thermes.—The Palais des Thermes is supposed to have been built by Constance Chlore, grandfather of Julian the Apostate, between the years 292 and 306. All that remains of this monument of antiquity is a large hall composed of two contiguous parallelograms forming together but one apartment. This monument was inhabited by a cooper in the year 1819, but purchased as well as roofed by the government for the purpose of preserving it from further ruin. To obtain admission apply opposite at No. 66.

Proceeding up the Rue de la Harpe, right, Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, on the left, is the

Musée Dupuytren, open to the public on Thursdays from eleven till three.

Adjoining the Musée Dupuytren is the *Ecole pratique d'Anatomie*, a set of dissecting rooms for the use of the students. Dissections are carried on here in the winter, and in the summer courses of operative surgery are conducted by the "internes" "aides d'anatomie," and the "agrégés de la faculté."

At the corner of the Rue Haute-feuille, on the northern side, is a house of the 16th century, formerly belonging to a society of Premonstratensian monks; No. 18 in the Rue de l'Ecole de Médecine, in a dirty back room, Charlotte Corday stabbed the infamous Marat, while in a bath, on the 13th July, 1793. Further down on the right is the

Ecole de Médecine.—The front towards the street consists of a colonnade of the Ionic order, 198 feet in length, supporting an entablature and attic. Between the columns are arcades, some of which are open. Above the principal entrance is a bas-relief representing

Louis XV, accompanied by Wisdom and Benefice.

The museum is open to the public every Thursday from eleven to three; but students are admitted daily, on obtaining an order from a professor.

Opposite to the *Ecole de Médecine* is the

Hopital Clinique.—A small institution, intended more especially for the instruction of the students and the lectures of the professors. It is established in the cloister of *Cordeliers*, some of the remains of which are still to be seen; and contains 140 beds.

The third turning on the right will lead to the

Hôtel des Monnaies.—Is, as well from its magnificent situation as from the imposing regularity of its architecture, one of the finest in Paris. The principal façade next the quay is 360 feet in length and seventy eight in elevation. It is three stories high, and each story has twenty-seven openings for windows and doors. In the centre is a projecting mass with five arcades on the ground floor, forming a basement for six Ionic columns. Six figures decorate this façade: Prudence, Strength, Commerce, Abundance, Law, and Peace.

La Galerie des Médailles, possesses a collection of medals and punches of medals struck from the time of Francis I to our days; and models of all the utensils used in the process of melting, coining, &c. The cabinet of Mineralogy, occupying the centre pavilion, on the first story of the building next the quay, contains specimens of an immense quantity of minerals. Open from twelve to three, with passport. To view the process of coining, application by letter (p.p.) must be made to *M. le Directeur, à l'Hôtel des Monnaies*.

On leaving the *Hôtel des Monnaies*, the left will lead to the

Palais de l'Institut.—This edifice forms the segment of a circle, terminated at the extremities by pavilions, standing on open arcades. In the centre is the portico of the hall, where the public meetings are held. The door on the eastern side of the court leads to the *Bibliothèque Mazarine*.

The collection consists of about 120,000 printed volumes, and 4,500 manuscripts. The principal room which it occupies is adorned with marble busts. It is open to the public daily, except Sundays and festivals, from ten to three: the vacation is from August 1 to September 15. The *Bibliothèque de l'Institut*, open daily from one till four. The public are admitted to see the buildings on applying at the porter's lodge.

Immediately opposite is the *Pont des Arts*. This elegant bridge, for foot-passengers only, takes its name from the Louvre, which, at the time when the bridge was constructed, was called *Palais des Arts*. It was the first built of iron in Paris; there is a toll of one sous each person.

Proceeding along the *Quai Malaquai*, and turning into the *Rue des Petits-Augustins*, on the right to the *Palais des Beaux-Arts*.—The chief attraction is the amphitheatre, in which is a beautiful painting on the domical roof by Paul Delaroche, which occupied three years and a half in the execution. The composition includes seven groups, representing the principal schools of painting: the Roman, Florentine, German, Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and French; the latter being in the middle. Notwithstanding the intimation of a very respectable authority, the passport gives no special right of entry; the best way to gain admission is to request the company of a guardian, and give him a trifle for his attendance.

From the Beaux-Arts, turn to the right to Rue Jacob, to the left into Rue des St Pères, right Rue St Dominique, to the Place St Thomas d'Aquin, in which is situated the

Musée d'Artillerie.—This highly interesting and curious museum occupies five galleries; one of which contains suits of ancient armour; and the four others, arms, models of arms, machines, and instruments used in the artillery service, &c.; in the first gallery the armour is arranged, as far as possible, chronologically; the earliest examples being the pieces placed farthest from the entrance. In the other galleries, which are numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, are racks opposite the windows, in which are arranged small arms, ancient and modern. The most curious and costly articles are in glass cases. Along the sides, near the windows, are rows of tables, presenting models of cannon, gun-carriages, military equipages, machines, instruments, &c. On the floor, under the racks, are models of large dimensions. Catalogues with full descriptions of all the remarkable objects contained in it may be purchased at the door; price 1 franc.

Open on Thursdays and Saturdays from twelve till four with passport. Adjoining the Musée d'Artillery stands the

Church of St Thomas d'Aquin.—The present edifice was begun in 1682 from designs by P. Bullet, and terminated in 1740. The portico, like many others of the Paris churches, is imitated from that of St Gervais. The interior is ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, supporting a cornice enriched with mouldings. Above the principal altar is a glory painted in *grisaille*.

On leaving the church, the right will lead into the Rue Bac, communicating with the Pont Royal and Tuileries. During the summer, a

grand ball is given at Ranelagh, Bois de Boulogne, every Thursday evening, from seven to eleven o'clock; admission: ladies, one franc; gents., three francs.

Omnibuses from the Place du Carrousel, and from the Boulevards opposite the Madeleine to Passy, within a short walk of Ranelagh.

FRIDAY.

Church of St Sulpice, by omnibus (the Parisian), to the left through the Rue Feroa, by side entrance into the gardens of the Luxembourg, go quite round the palace to the entrance, to the Galerie de Tableaux. Odéon Theatre, gardens to the extreme end. Boulevard Mont-Parnasse. Chaumière. Swiss Mountains. To the left, to the Boulevard d'Enfer. Hospice des Enfants-Trouvés, Observatoire, Rue faubourg St Jacques, Hospice Cochin, Hospice d'Accouchement, Church of Val de Grâce, Military Hospital. Deaf and Dumb (Sourds et Muets) Institution. Church of St Jacques du Haut Pas, continue Rue St Jacques to Place Soufflot. Ecole de Droit. Pantheon, ascend to the top. Church of St Etienne du Mont. Collège Henri IV, Library St Geneviève. Polytechnic School. Rue des Fossés St Victor. Institution des Jeunes Aveugles (Blind School), Rue Projetée. Halle aux Vins. By omnibus back.

The first object to be visited being some distance, it would be advisable to take an omnibus, several of which go direct from the Rue de la Paix, Rue St Honoré, &c., to the Place St Sulpice, in which is the

Church of St Sulpice, founded on the remains of a chapel of St Peter, and begun in 1646. The

length of this superb building is 336 feet, and the elevation of the towers is 210 feet. The portico, famous for its imposing beauty, is composed of light Doric columns, 40 feet high, and is approached by a flight of steps; it supports a gallery and colonnade of the Ionic order, with columns 39 feet high; and above the whole is a balustrade. Two enormous shells, presented to Francis I by the republic of Venice, are used as *bénitiers*, or reservoirs for holy water. The stranger may ascend the towers, on which are telegraphs, for a trifling gratuity.

The Séminaire de St Sulpice, a large plain building, with an iron railing in front, stands in the corner, accommodating, with its dependency at Issy, 210 students. It was erected in 1820.

The Rue Ferou will lead into the Luxembourg Gardens, by the side entrance: passing quite round the palace, in the left hand corner, near the railing, is the entrance to the *Picture Gallery* of the

Palais de Luxembourg.—This edifice was constructed by order of Marie de Médicis, wife of Henri IV. The principal entrance, opposite the Rue de Tournon, presents a large pavilion at each extremity of the façade, connected by a terrace pierced with eight arcades. In the centre of this is another small pavilion crowned by an elegant dome. The front towards the garden has a large pavilion at each extremity, and a projecting mass in the centre. The façade towards the court differs but little from that towards the garden.

In the right wing of the court is a magnificent staircase, consisting of forty-eight steps, on each side of which are Ionic columns supporting a roof ornamented with caissons. At the extremities are bas-reliefs, by Duret, representing Minerva and Genii offering crowns.

Each intercolumniation not occupied by a window, is either adorned by a statue or a military trophy. The beauty of this staircase, at the foot of which is a group of Psyché and Love, is singularly augmented by eight recumbent lions. Having traversed the Salles des Gardes, the stranger is introduced to the Salle d'Hercule, containing statues of Hercules. In the Salle des Massagers are two marble statues; one of Silence, the other of Prudence. The Salle de la Réunion is ornamented with a grand allegorical painting, representing the return of Louis XVIII, with a portrait of the same monarch by Lefevre, with a grisaille, representing St Louis fighting the infidels, by Callet; and with a painted ceiling representing Force and Justice crowned by Fame. The new Chamber of Peers is a most splendid apartment, nothing can be more gorgeous; the walls are of carved oak, rickly gilt, and the hangings and seats are of blue velvet. The benches for the peers, which rise as in an amphitheatre, occupy the area in front of the president; before whom is the tribune for the orators. The Salle du Trône; ceiling represents Henry IV in a car, guided by Victory. Of the other fresco decorations: Peace and War. Four other apartments, in one of which is the library, serve for the sittings of committees of the chambers. The chapel is on the ground floor; near to this is the room called the *Chambre à couche* de Marie de Médicis. The paintings are by Rubens. The Salle du Livre d'Or, containing the archives of the peers and their medallions, is ornamented with arabesques and diverse paintings. The marble busts of many of the deceased senators occupy stations in different halls.

The garden, though not so richly ornamented as that of the Tuileries, forms a most agreeable promenade

for the inhabitants of the southern banks of the Seine. The elevations and slopes with which it abounds produce an agreeable variety. In the parterre before the palace is an octagonal piece of water, in which several swans display their graceful forms. The grass plats in the vicinity are surrounded with flower beds, and skirted by a light iron railing. Numerous marble statues and vases are distributed about the alleys and public walks; the principal alleys are embellished with orange trees. The grand avenue is prolonged in the midst of a nursery ground to the Royal Observatory by so gentle an ascent, that the difference of elevation between this building and the palace (fifty-four feet) is scarcely perceptible. Between the garden of the Luxembourg and the Observatory is the spot where the unfortunate Marshal Ney was shot, in 1815.

This palace and picture gallery are open to the public on Sundays, from ten till four. Strangers are admitted on any day on producing their passports, except Monday.

Outside the garden, at the corner of the Rue Moliere, is the

Théâtre Odéon.—This was the first Parisian theatre lighted with gas, and the only one on the southern bank of the Seine.

Returning up the garden by the avenue to the Boulevard Mont Parnasse, turning to the right, will lead to the celebrated summer garden, the

Chaumière, tastefully laid out with flowers, shrubs, gravel walks, &c., a restaurant and café are also attached, and for the larger and smaller juvenile the Swiss, or more properly speaking, the Russian mountain, will be found an agreeable amusement. This garden is open on Sunday, Monday, and Thursday evenings for dancing, and is much frequented by medical students,

and as a curiosity, it is worthy a visit even in the evening, but after a fatiguing course through the Luxembourg, a few francs invested for a substantial lunch will be well bestowed. On leaving the Chaumière turn to the left round the corner to the

Cimetière Mont Parnasse.—This cemetery contains the graves of several persons condemned for political offences, with those of several modern republicans, and of Fieschi, Pépin, and Morey, who conspired against the life of Louis Philippe in 1835, as well as of Ali-baud, who repeated the same crime in 1836. The number of tombs is about 2,000.

Leaving the Cimetière, take the Boulevard d'Enfer, Rue de Lacaille, left Rue d'Enfer to the

Hospice des Enfants Trouvés.—This institution was founded in 1638, by St Vincent de Paule, who conceived the philanthropic idea of putting a stop to the barbarous practice of exposing children to the inclemency of the season, and offering them for sale. Children of robust constitution were put out to nurse in the country until they attained the age of eleven years, when they were removed to the Orphan Asylum, or to situations where they were enabled to earn their subsistence, and become useful members of society. Weak and sickly children were separated from the healthy, and no means were unemployed to adapt the temperature to the constitution of the child. The utmost cleanliness prevailed in this establishment. The number of children received yearly averaged from 5,000 to 6,000. They were admitted night and day, at all hours, and not a question was ever asked; in short, the mother who deposited her infant needed not be seen; she had merely to place it in a box, and by ringing a bell communicating with

the interior, it was taken in. The chapel of this hospital is ornamented with a fine statue of St Vincent de Paule, by Stoup. The care of the houses is intrusted to the *Soeurs de la Charité*.

Foundling hospitals have lately undergone a total change. Government has suppressed the box where the children were deposited, and for a child now to be received at this hospital it is necessary that a certificate of its abandonment should be produced, signed by a commissary of police. This officer cannot refuse to give such a certificate on being applied to; but it is his duty to admonish the mother for abandoning her child. Strangers are admitted on requesting permission at the bureau.

In the same building is the

Hospice des Orphelins, for the reception of orphans of both sexes, from two to twelve years of age, who are treated with paternal care, both with regard to their health and education.

Observatoire, erected in 1667, from designs by Claude Perrault, and is composed of four principal members, which are a square tower, whose faces are turned towards the four cardinal points; a projecting pile towards the north, whose façade is surmounted by a pediment; and two octagonal towers on the south. This elevation consists of a ground-floor, an entresol, and a second story which receives light from large arched windows. It is completely vaulted throughout, and has no wood and but little iron in its composition. The roof forms a terrace. On the summit is an anemometer, for measuring the force of the wind, and a pluviometer for ascertaining the quantity of rain which falls at Paris. The surface of the platform is eighty-three feet above the ground.

The Observatory is open to strangers every day.

Behind the Observatory is the *Barrière d'Arcueil*, or St Jacques, inside of which the guillotine is erected whenever it becomes necessary to carry the last sentence of the law into effect.

In this neighbourhood, although closed perhaps for ever, is that singular place, the

Catacombs, the *Hospices Cochin*, *d'Accouchement*, and *Hospital des Vénériens*, the interiors of which may be seen by applying at the entrances.

Descending the *Rue faubourg St Jacques*, we come to the

Church Val de Grace.—Queen Anne of Austria, having been married twenty-two years without issue, made a vow to build a church if her desire to give an heir to the throne should be realised. Having afterwards given birth to Louis XIV, this prince, in 1645, then seven years old, laid the first stone in great pomp. During the Revolution this church was converted into a magazine for the effects of the military hospitals. It was restored to divine worship in 1826. The Convent of the *Val de Grace* was converted into a military hospital under Napoleon, which destination it still retains. Strangers cannot enter the hospital, but may see the church daily.

Still descending the *Rue St Jacques* the next object on the left is the Deaf and Dumb, or

Institution des Sourds-Muets.—Strangers are admitted daily, but to view the public exercises, which take place about once a month, apply by letter, post-paid, to M. le Directeur, or by writing name and address, a few days beforehand, in a book at the porter's lodge.

Adjoining this institution is the church

St Jacques du Haut Pas.—This

church was built in 1630, by donations from the Princesse de Longueville, and the zeal of the workmen of the parish, who sacrificed one day per week to the completion of the edifice. Much stone was also furnished gratuitously from the quarries of the neighbourhood.

Nearly opposite St Jacques du Haut Pas is the Convent of the Dames de la Visitation, now used by the Soeurs de St Michel. On the same side of the street were the convents of the Ursulines and the Feuillantines; and between the latter and the Convent of the Val de Grâce, was a house of English Benedictines, where part of the remains of James II was buried, after bequeathing his head, heart, and bowels to the British College. It is now used as a school.

We must still continue the ancient but not very pleasant street as far as the place Soufflot, in which stands the

Panthéon, the ancient church erected by Clovis, and dedicated originally to the apostles Peter and Paul, and which has subsequently been consecrated to Ste. Geneviève, in consequence of the interment of that saint in this church in the year 512; Louis XIV, having determined to erect a structure that should be at once a monument of his power, and an evidence of the progress that had been made in the fine arts during the eighteenth century. The first stone was laid on the 6th of September, 1764. The portico consists of a peristyle formed of twenty-two fluted Corinthian columns, of which six are in front, elevated on a flight of steps, and supporting a triangular pediment, in which is a bas-relief. These columns are fifty-eight feet three inches in height, and five and a half feet in diameter. On the plinth is the following inscription:—"Aux grands hommes la

patrie reconnaissante." The total height of this edifice, from the ground to its summit, is 249 feet four inches.

The interior, in the form of a Greek cross, is composed of four naves and aisles similar in form, but of unequal dimensions, at the union of which rises the dome. The total length of the edifice, within the wall, is 282 feet, and its greatest width 238. The height of the ceiling of the naves, from the beautiful marble pavement, is 170 feet. The naves are divided from the aisles by 130 fluted Corinthian columns, thirty-seven feet seven inches in height, and three feet six inches in diameter. Above the entablature rises a peristyle, composed of sixteen Corinthian columns, supporting a cupola, in which is an opening twenty-nine feet five inches in diameter, whence a second cupola may be observed, on which is a painting in fresco, by Baron Gros, representing the apotheosis of Ste. Geneviève. This magnificent composition extends over a superficies of 3,256 square feet, and occupied a time equal to six entire years of labour. To see the entire of this chef-d'œuvre it is necessary to mount to the balcony of the second cupola, as only a part of it can be seen from the pavement of the church.

The vaults contain the tombs of Voltaire and Rousseau, Mirabeau, Pelletier, Lagrange, Bougainville, Cardinal Erskine, the Dutch Admiral de Winter; Maréchal Lannes, and Vice-Admiral Thevenard, are amongst those who have received the honours of the Pantheon. The body of Marat was interred here by a decree of the 21st September, 1793; but on the 27th July, 1794, his remains were disinterred by the populace, and thrown into the public sewer in the Rue Montmartre. At the extremity of one of the pas-

sages in these vaults is a remarkable echo.

The visitor is strongly recommended to ascend the dome, which, from being the most elevated building in the capital, affords a view at once the most extensive and the most remarkable. Strangers are readily admitted on application, and paying a small gratuity to the men who show the edifice.

The *Ecole de Droit* stands in front of the Panthéon, and was erected by Soufflot, in 1771. The first establishment of regular schools of law in France dates from 1384, and the re-organization of the Faculty of Paris took place in 1762, by order of Louis XV.

A building of the same style of architecture was to be erected on the opposite side of the Place du Panthéon, and is to serve as the mairie of the arrondissement. This institution was called Lycée-Napoléon in 1802, and assumed its present name in 1814. The young princes of the reigning families in France have been brought up at this college.

Saint Etienne du Mont.—This church was originally a chapel of ease to the church of St Geneviève, but permission for any other public entrance to the edifice than that through the church of St Geneviève could never be obtained from the abbe, till the year 1517, in which it was rebuilt, almost in its present dimensions. The exterior of this edifice possesses but little merit; the first stone was laid by Margaret de Valois, in 1610.

By the Rue St Etienne into the Rue Descartes, in which is the

Ecole Polytechnique.—This school was founded in 1794. Its object is to form pupils for the service of the artillery, for the military and naval service, in the art of constructing bridges and highways, in mining, &c., and for the general diffusion of instruction in the mathematical,

physical, chemical, and geographical arts. From the time of its commencement, this school has had a high reputation for the excellence of the methods of instruction adopted by its able professors, and for the distinguished characters it has produced. The pupils instructed here are 300 in number, and between the ages of sixteen and twenty, who can only gain admission by undergoing a severe examination in several branches of science. The price of instruction is 1,000 frs. per annum; the pupils providing themselves with uniform, books, and other objects necessary to the pursuit of their studies. Twenty-four pupils here are altogether at the expense of government, of which eight are in the nomination of the Minister of the Interior, four of the Minister of Marine, and twelve of the Minister of War. No person can be admitted into the artillery who has not been brought up here. Strangers cannot see this school without permission of the under-governor, who resides on the premises.

This part of Paris abounds with relics of antiquity. In the *Rue des Carmes* and the *Rue St Jean de Beauvais* are several of the old colleges of the university, now appropriated to other purposes. The largest of these was once the *Collège de Lisieux*, the buildings of which still remain entire, and with the chapel, a valuable edifice of the 14th century, are worthy of a visit. It fronts the *Marché des Carmes*, and is now used as the *Magasin Central des Hôpitaux Militaires*. In the same street was the *Collège de St Jean de Beauvais* and the *Collège de Presle*, some remains of the latter of which may perhaps be made out. In it Peter Ramus was massacred during the St Barthélemy. In the Rue des Carmes will be found, at No. 23, the *Collège des Lombards*, once the principal Irish

college, which, with its chapel of the 17th century, still exists.

No. 37 Rue de la Montagne St Geneviève was the *Collège de la Marche*, now occupied by various families.

At Nos. 101 and 102, in the Rue St Victor, is the *Séminaire de St Nicolas du Chardonnet*, a large plain building. At No. 76 is the ancient *College du Cardinal Lemoine*, founded in 1300. Few parts of the original building now exist, but the massive doors of the gateway still bear marks of a cardinal's hat and arms, and are covered with iron spear-heads.

The only remaining Institution to be seen in the Rue St Victor, which is reached by the Rue Fosses St Victor, is the

Institution des Jeunes Aveugles.—

It contains sixty blind boys, and thirty girls, who are maintained at the expense of the state for eight years. Blind children are also admitted as boarders. The gratuitous pupils must not be under ten nor above fourteen years of age; they are required to produce certificates of their birth, total blindness, freedom from contagious diseases and idiocy, also of their parents' good conduct, and indigence. They are taught music, reading, arithmetic, writing, by means of characters raised in relief, and various trades, in all of which they excel. Admittance from eleven to one, and from three to five to see work.

On the right, in the Rue Projete, is the

Halle aux Vins.—The entrance to which is from the quay.

This magnificent market is divided into streets called after different kinds of wine, as follows: Rue de Champagne, Rue de Bourgogne, Rue de Bordeaux, Rue de Languedoc, and Rue de la Côte d'Or. On the side next the quay are offices for those who superintend the entrance and departure of the wines, and a great number of wine-merchants'

counting-houses. The piles of building are seven in number, four in front, and three in the background. And the whole will contain together 450,000 casks. In the background is a pile appropriated to spirits. In its construction there is neither wood nor iron. The number of casks that enter in one day is frequently 1,500. The halle is open to the public from six to six in the summer, and from seven to five in winter.

Omnibuses pass this spot every ten minutes to the west-end.

SATURDAY.

By omnibus to the Place Bastille, Boulevard Bourdon, Dépôt des Poudres et Salpêtres, Grenier de Reserve, Arsenal, Library, Couvent Celestins, Acien Hôtel St Paul, Establishment for purifying the Seine water, Antiquities, Quai Celestins, Ponts Damiette et Constantine, Quai St Bernard, Garden of Plants, Menagerie, Cabinet of Natural History, Zoology, Mineralogy, and comparative Anatomy, Hôpital de la Pitie, Rue Jardin du Roi, Rue des Fosses St Marcel, Gobelins tapestry, two to four (with passport), Right Rue Mouffetard, Barrière d'Italie, Bouvelard de l'Hôpital, Marche aux Chevaux, Hôpital, Salpêtrière, Prison of the National Guard, Pont de Austerlitz, home by omnibus, cabriolet or coach; first will cost 6 sous, the second 20 sous, the last 30 sous, without stopping. In either case you will have the worth of your money.

On arriving at the Place Bastille, take the Boulevard Bourbon, the first street on the right, Rue Cerisaye, in which is the dépôt for powder, and a manufactory for percussion caps for the use of the army.

Proceed down the Rue de l'Orme, on the left, is the

Grenier de Reserve.—A general warehouse for the corn, grain, and flour, required by the city of Paris for four months' consumption. It is 2,160 feet in length by sixty-four in breadth. Every baker in Paris is obliged to keep constantly deposited here twenty full-sized sacks of flour; and, besides this, has the liberty of keeping here as much flour, &c., in store as he pleases, upon payment of a moderate charge for warehouse room. The building will contain fully 100,000 sacks; the cellars are used as a supplementary entrepôt for wine. During the prevalence of the cholera at Paris, in 1832, it was converted into a temporary hospital.

A visit to the interior will scarcely repay the trouble required to obtain it. Close to the guard-house the gateway on the right brings us opposite the

Arsenal, although these buildings are no longer used as an arsenal. The object which principally interests the stranger is the apartment in which Henry IV used to visit his friend Sully, after his creation to the office of grand master of the artillery, when he took up his residence here. The ceiling, painted by Mingard, represents France triumphant. Amongst the articles which undoubtedly belong to the time of Sully, are a writing desk ornamented with black varnish and copper gilt; and another desk with shelves for books.

On the 28th of January, 1563, a dreadful accident occurred here in consequence of the explosion of 15,000 or 20,000 lbs. of gunpowder. Thirty persons were blown to pieces, and a much larger number received dangerous wounds; several houses were destroyed, and some stones thrown as far as the Faubourg St Marceau; the commotion was felt even by the fish in

the river. The author, or cause of the accident, was never discovered. In several rooms of this mansion is the valuable library called *Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal*. At the corner of the Rue St Paul, are the relics of part of the *Hôtel de St Paul*, long a royal residence; but the existing buildings are of comparatively late date, and now used as an establishment for purifying the Seine water. After examining the process of filtering, return and cross over the bridges Damiette and Constantine to the left along the Quai St Bernard to the

Garden of Plants.—Commenced in 1636, by Guy de la Brosse, to whom Louis XIII granted the necessary funds to establish here the culture of medicinal plants. Tournefort, Sebastien, Le Vaillant, Bernard de Jussieu, the indefatigable friends of science, developed and augmented it; but he who may be considered as its real creator was the illustrious Buffon, who, becoming intendant of this establishment, brought it by incessant care to the degree of splendour in which we now see it. Every branch of natural history, all the riches of the three kingdoms of nature, animal, vegetable, and mineral, are here united. Lectures given by the most illustrious scientific characters, and by the members of the institute, and of European reputation, render this establishment unrivalled throughout the world, the true sanctuary of science, the centre from which every branch springs and to which all are attached. Zealous propagators of this science, travellers in the pay of the government, overrun all parts of the world, and add continually to these precious collections. The vegetable riches, from the smallest blade of grass to the immense cedar of Libanus, are here planted in soil suitable to their growth, and protected from injury and decay. All these

plants are classed after the method of Jussieu, and the foreign naturalist, unacquainted with the French idiom, may pursue his studies as easily as a native, by means of the Latin inscriptions affixed to each family and genus. To these treasures are united: a superb hall of anatomy, a very numerous menagerie of living animals; immense collections of minerals and stuffed animals; a vast library, laboratories, and a magnificent amphitheatre. No species of animal is omitted, not even those of the antediluvians, whose existence was revealed to us by the celebrated Cuvier, and proved by fragments of fossil bones found in the bowels of the earth. On entering the

Garden by the principal gate, opposite to the bridge of Austerlitz, it appears longitudinally divided into three parts. At the extremity of the grand avenue, bordered by lime and chesnut trees, is seen the Museum of Natural History. On the right are the Menagerie, Aviary, and, further on, the Cabinet of Comparative Anatomy, the Botanic Gallery, the Swiss Valley, Labyrinth, &c. Before arriving at the Botanic Garden, which extends in front of the Museum of Natural History, the stranger will observe some enclosures, probably more interesting to the agriculturist than to the casual observer. One contains a curious collection of every different soil and manure, exhibiting in an instructive manner their comparative fertility and value. Others are occupied with specimens of every kind of fence, hedge, ditch, &c., and the method of training espalier fruits and evergreens of all descriptions. Beyond those are beds of culinary vegetables, and every plant appropriated to the food of man, with the most approved mode of training each; together with some systematically arranged specimens of fruit trees. Further on is the

Botanic Garden, where 6,500 kinds of plants are arranged according to the method of Jussieu. Each one bears a label indicative of its name, its family, and its class. The beds are divided by hedges of box-wood. A piece of water supplied from the Seine is appropriated to the aquatic plants. There are five hot-houses, which have been constructed in proportion as this museum has become enriched with the fruits of the labours of botanists employed to collect specimens in the most distant parts of the globe. The greenhouse, 200 feet in length, twenty-four in width, and twenty-seven in height, is never heated but when the thermometer descends below the freezing point. It serves as a shelter for plants from the southern hemisphere. Every plant here is likewise labelled. Passing by the amphitheatre, the stranger arrives at the foot of a small elevation, the ascent to which is by some narrow alleys, which, encircling the hill in a spiral direction, have been called a labyrinth. On the summit is a kiosk, whence a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained, and where a person is usually in attendance with a telescope to show and explain the different objects within view. On the summit of this kiosk is a rotunda in bronze. Half way down the hill is the famous cedar of Lebanon, brought from England by Bernard de Jussieu, and planted in 1734. Near it is a column of granite which serves for the tomb of the celebrated Daubenton, who consecrated fifty years of a peaceful and laborious life to the study of nature in this museum. At a short distance from the foot of the hill, near the Bureau d'Administration, is a dairy, where milk, eggs, fruit, or coffee may be procured. The entrance to the amphitheatre, in which are delivered the lectures on chemistry, anatomy, and medicine, is ornamented with

two fine palm trees from Sicily, twenty-five feet in height.

The *Menagerie* was removed from Versailles to this garden in 1704.

Cabinet of Zoology.—The rooms which contain the zoological collections, are arranged according to the system of Baron Cuvier. The number of mammalia amounts to upwards of 1,500 individuals, belonging to more than 500 species. On leaving the gallery of ruminating animals, we re-enter that of birds. The collection comprehends upwards of 6,000 individuals, belonging to more than 2,300 different species of the most complete in existence; and the spectacle which they afford is beautiful and interesting. In the rooms below are placed the collection of reptiles. It consists of 1,800 individuals, belonging to more than 500 species, divided into four orders, namely, chelonians, or tortoises; saurians, which comprehend the crocodiles, lizards, &c.; ophidians, or serpents; and batricians, to which the toads, the frogs, &c. are referred. The *Collection of Fishes* comprehends about 5,000 individuals, belonging to more than 2,500 species. The *Collection of articulated animals without vertebrae* consists of 25,000 species, and is divided into five classes.

On leaving this building, cross towards the left, beyond the amphitheatre, to the Gallery of

Comparative Anatomy.—It occupies fifteen rooms.

On the opposite side of the garden, in a new building erected for the purpose, is the library and the extensive collection of

Mineralogy and Geology.—The principal gallery is divided into a central alley, with wide raised galleries on each side, the under parts of the galleries being occupied by laboratories, &c. The mineralogical collection is divided into four

grand classes; first, earthy substances, containing an acid; second, earthy substances or stones; third, inflammable substances; fourth, metals. The second class of minerals. The specimens of the tertiary formations are relics of the exertions of the great Cuvier, to whom the whole of this part of the museum may be said to owe its existence. The number of mineralogical and geological specimens amount to upwards of 600,000.

Botanical Gallery.—This collection comprises, in the rooms of the upper division, a general herbal, consisting of about 50,000 species. The total number of dried plants preserved here exceeds 350,000; and the woods, fruits, and grains, more than 4,000.

It is to be regretted that this department of the museum is only open on Thursday from two to four o'clock.

It is almost needless to observe that these most curious, rare, and precious collections, would require many weeks to inspect them in detail, and many years to fully appreciate their contents as they deserve.

The hours of admission on Saturdays are: to the gallery of zoology, from eleven to three; to the gallery of mineralogy, from eleven to three; to the gallery of comparative anatomy, from eleven to two; to the school of botany, from three to five.

Tickets are given (each to admit four persons) to strangers on presenting passports at the offices of the administration, in the right hand corner, beyond the amphitheatre.

Behind the Garden of Plants is the

Hôpital de la Pitie.—This hospital was created a dependence of the Hotel Dieu, 1809. It contains 600 beds.

Leaving the garden by the gate

at the east end of the zoological gallery, turn to the left into the Rue Jardin du Roi. The third coach turning on the right (Rue Fossés St Marcel) will lead direct to the entrance into the

Gobelin's Manufactory.—This celebrated establishment owes its origin to a family named Gobelin, who commenced here in 1450 a manufactory for the dyeing of wool, in which he and his family amassed considerable wealth.

In this manufacture the workman has his frame before him, with the warp in a vertical position, on which the outline of the subject has been traced in pencil marks, and his model behind him, to which he occasionally refers in order to compare his colours with that part of the painting he is copying.

It requires occasionally the labour of from two to six years to finish a single piece of tapestry, the cost of which often amounts from 18,000 to 20,000 fr. The productions of this manufactory are chiefly destined for the royal palaces, or for presents made by the king. To which is annexed the celebrated carpet manufactory, which was created a royal establishment in 1604, by Maria de Médicis. The carpets manufactured here are far superior to those of Persia. A descriptive and historical catalogue, price 15 sous, may be had at the lodge. Admission with passports, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from one to three in winter, and from two to four in summer.

On leaving the Gobelins take the right to the Barrière d'Italie, by which the road to Fontainebleau and the south-east of France passes, left to the Boulevard de l'Hôpital, on the right is the *Abattoir de Villenuif*, so called from a small village without the walls of the town. In plan and appearance this slaughter house is a counter-

part of the other buildings appropriated to the same purpose.

Further on the left is the

Marché aux Chevaux, or horse market originally established on the Boulevard des Capucines, in 1604, by Henry IV, and was transferred hither in 1641.

On the same spot is held the

Marché aux Chiens, or dog market, every Sunday from twelve till two.

To reach and pass through the horse market by descending the Rue de Marche aux Chevaux, No. 7, is the beer brewery of M. Chapuis, who has the most spacious stores for his casks of any brewer in the world. They form part of the old quarries from which ancient Paris was built, and are a continuation of the catacombs, the cellars of which are well worthy a visit from their apparently interminable vastness and singular appearance. Apply at the counting house of the brewery, when a person will be sent to accompany you to this subterranean world.

After passing through the market, opposite stands the

Hospice de la Salpêtrière.—At the beginning of the reign of Louis XIV, the civil war had drawn an immense number of beggars to Paris; and in 1656 the establishment of a general hospital for their confinement was ordained. In 1662, from 9,000 to 10,000 paupers were admitted here. It is now exclusively appropriated to the reception of women, who are divided into five classes, viz.: first, repoussantes, or aged servants of the hospitals; second, infirm, or eighty years of age; third, those seventy years of age, or inflicted with incurable wounds; fourth, the indigent; fifth, epileptic persons and lunatics. The total number, 1,400, are occupied by lunatics, idiots, or epileptic patients. The lunatics, of whom there are about three-fifths danger-

ously mad, and the rest not so heavily afflicted, are kept in separate infirmaries, and are treated with the greatest care and attention. The latter are allowed to amuse themselves in the occupations they choose. There is a small market within the walls of this establishment, where prices are regulated by the administration of the hospital. The offices are all on a most extensive scale, and a visit to this hospital cannot be but highly interesting and gratifying to every friend to humanity. Strangers are readily admitted on applying with passport at the porter's lodge, when an attendant will show them round. A small gratuity is expected.

Omnibuses, coaches, and cabs are always in attendance at the gate of the Garden of Plants.

THEATRES.

Théâtre Française contains three tiers of boxes, with two amphitheatres; the first and second tiers being supported by light pillars of cast iron; but at the third tier is a range of Doric columns, which support the ceiling; and the seats of the pit are furnished with backs. The number of places is 1,522. This theatre is regarded as the standard one of the whole country.

Doors open at half-past six o'clock, and the performances commence at seven. Price of admission: first places, 6 fr. 60 c.; parterre, 2 fr. 20 c.

Académie Royale de Musique (French Opera), Rue Lepelletier. This theatre was erected by Debret, and opened in the summer of 1821, the ancient Opera house in the Rue Richelieu having been demolished by order of government on account of the assassination, at the door, of the Duc de Berry, in 1820. The principal front, whose elevation is sixty-four feet, is towards

the Rue Lepelletier. The interior contains four tiers of boxes supported by Corinthian columns, painted blue and adorned with gilding; its dimensions are sixty feet from side to side, and the stage is forty-two feet wide by eighty-two deep. This theatre is capable of containing 1,937 persons.

The performances take place on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and sometimes on Sundays. Open at six, and commences at seven.

Opera Comique, Place Favart. The façade of this theatre, ornamented with Ionic and Corinthian columns, was re-built in 1839. The interior is of a circular form, containing three rows of boxes and two galleries; with sufficient room for 1,200 persons. Open at six, begins at seven.

Théâtre Italien (Italian Opera house), Rue Marsollier. This theatre is 154 feet in length by 110 in breadth. The principal front, next the Rue Neuve des Petits Champs, is composed of the Doric and Ionic orders of architecture. The interior is in the form of a half circle, and decorated with columns of the composite order. The saloon, which is magnificent, is lighted up by several splendid lustres, and admirably adapted for balls, for which it has a great reputation. Is open but six months in the year, from the 1st of October to the 31st of March, and the performances take place on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Vaudeville, Place de la Bourse. Doors open at half-past five; commences at half-past six.

Palais Royal, Rue de Valois and Galerie Montpensier. This pretty little theatre, built on the site of the Café de la Paix, and the ancient theatre Montpensier, was opened in 1831. Farces and vaudevilles are acted here; opens at a quarter past six, begins at a quarter before seven.

Cirque Olympique, on the Boulevard du Temple. The front is plain; the interior, besides a stage, contains a circus in the place of the pit, and it holds 1,800 persons. Military melodramas, in which horses perform, are represented here, with equestrian exercises. The prices of admission vary from 1 fr. to 4 fr., and the performances begin at six to seven.

The summer theatre is in the Champs Elysées. It is a spacious polygonal building of sixteen sides, in stone, with an elegant pedimented porch to the east. Ornamental panels with horses heads are on the sides, and with the cornices that run round the edifice, are tastefully picked out in colours. The interior presents the appearance of an immense Moorish hall, the roof being supported by light iron columns, which with the panels are painted in rich and well harmonizing colours, and gilt. The ceiling is tastefully arranged in compartments, on which equestrian figures are represented; and from its centre, over the circus, hangs a chandelier with 130 gas jets. Round the circus are ranged sixteen concentric circles of seats, holding 6,000 persons; the lower half being fitted up as stalls. Opposite the entrance is the orchestra, with the door leading to the menage, and other appendages of the theatre. The entrance is 1 and 2 fr., and the performances, which are only equestrian exercises, commence at eight.

Theatre de M. Comte, Passage Choiseul. The actors, who are all children, perform vaudevilles, comedies, &c., with great ability. It is for children, one of the most interesting of the Parisian theatres.

Gymnase des Enfants, Passage de l'Opera. Resembles the preceding; but is not so attractive. Established in 1829.

Theatre Seraphin, 121 Palais Royal. This is a kind of puppet

show, with mechanical figures, called *Ombres Chinoises*, &c., and is the delight of children and nursery maids.

Concerts. The only one now open is in the Rue Vivienne, where a large orchestra of performers play all the music in vogue. Admission one franc.

Occasional and Morning Concerts are frequent in all seasons, but particularly in winter. They generally take place at the *Conservatoire de Musique*, No. 2, Rue Bergère, in the saloons of the several theatres, or in rooms belonging to some of the principal musical instrument makers.

Exhibitions, Public Gardens, Balls, &c.

Navalorama.—At the entrance of the Champs Elysées a Naval Panorama is to be seen, in which the vessels and water are in motion, and will be found worthy a visit.

Panorama.—In the Champs Elysées, near the river-side, is another exhibition of this description, similar to those so well known in London.

Chinese and Japanese Museum, Boulevard St Denis.

Model of St Peter's at Rome, Rue Bergère, No. 2, at the Menus Plaisirs.

Salon de Figures, 54 Boulevard du Temple. This is an exhibition of wax-work representations of celebrated characters, some of which are executed with excellent effect.

Combat des Animaux, Barrière du Combat. This spectacle is to be seen only on Sundays, Mondays, and festivals, and is attended by a few amateurs of peculiar taste. The spectacle begins at three to four o'clock. Admittance 75 c. to 2 frs.

Jeux de Paume (Tennis-courts).—There were several buildings appropriated to these exercises; but at present the only two are at No.

62 Rue Mazarine and Passage Sandrié.

Pigeon Shooting at the little Park of Monceaux, Barrier de Monceaux. The matches take place every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, during the summer season, supported by a club, the élite of the French capital; the director is bound to furnish 2,000 birds a week if required. Any gentleman may shoot by paying 4 frs. per day as a non-subscriber. During the winter the pigeons are 9 frs. per dozen, and in the summer 12 frs. Wild rabbit shooting, &c. Subscription to the club, three months, 40 frs.; six months, 60 frs.; twelve months, 100 frs.

Cercles.—These are societies conducted on similar principles to the clubs of London, the members subscribing for the support of a magnificent apartment, in which they assemble for the purpose of conversation, of reading the papers, and in some of dining; card playing to a great extent is also carried on in them. To be admitted, the candidate must be proposed by a member, and balloted for as in London.

Balls.—Dancing is a favourite amusement with the Parisians both in winter and summer; and there is no quarter of the capital in which ball rooms adapted to all classes of society are not to be found. The principal places for dancing in the winter are Cirque des Muses, 45 Rue de Grenelle St Honoré; Prado, near the Palais de Justice; Bal Montesquieu, Rue Montesquieu; Salon de Mars, 75 Rue du Bac. Besides these there is an innumerable variety of ball rooms of a lower description. In the summer dancing is principally carried on in various gardens within or immediately adjoining the capital. The

following is a list of the principal ones: La Chaumiére, Boulevard Mont Parnasse, its garden is small but tastefully laid out; La Char treuse, between the observatory and the upper end of the Luxembourg garden; Prado d'Ete, also near the observatory; Montagne Belleville, close to the barrier. The amusements in these gardens, which are nearly similar, consist of dancing, &c.

SUNDAY.

Protestant Divine Service.

In the Episcopal Church, Rue d'Aguesseau, Faubourg Saint Honoré. Morning, half-past eleven; afternoon, half-past three.

Service performed by Bishop Luscomb, assisted by M. Lefevre.

It ought to be known that a franc for admission to this church is demanded and enforced at the doors.

In the Chapel Marboeuf, Rue Chaillot, 78 bis, the third turning on left beyond the fountain, Champs Elysées, morning at eleven; afternoon at three.

Church of England service performed by the Rev. Mr Lovett.

Wesleyan Service, Rue Royale, 23, near the Madeleine. Morning at twelve; evening at seven; service performed by various ministers.

Chapel Tailbout, Rue Provence, 44.

Morning at eleven, in French; afternoon at three, in English.

American Service, 23 Rue de Varennes.

Synagogue (Jews'), 14 Rue Neuve Saint Laurent, and 15 Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth.

Greek Chapel (Russian Embassy), 4 Rue Neuve de Berry Champs Elysées.

ENVIRONS OF PARIS.

MONDAY.

The Museum at Versailles is open only four times a week, Mondays, Tuesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays, from ten till four. The railway trains start during the summer season every hour from Paris and Versailles; with corresponding omnibuses. Those, however, who prefer other modes of conveyance will find diligences from the end of the Rue Rivoli, running frequently during the day, and glass coaches capable of taking seven persons, besides the coachman, may be hired for 25 frs. the day. This latter mode is to be preferred by a party, particularly on Sundays and fête days. For list of fares by railway, see Introduction. As the interior of Versailles is best described by the catalogues sold in various parts of the palace, I shall confine myself to merely reminding my readers that those who wish to see the whole of the palace and gardens, should start not later than nine o'clock from Paris.

VERSAILLES.

This large handsome town is situated four leagues from the capital, contained before the Revolution a population more than 100,000, but at present 30,000 inhabitants.

Louis XIV in 1666, became tired of St Germain, and converted his father's château into a splendid palace. The immense gardens and parks, the vast terraces and excavations, were executed at an incal-

culable expense of time and labour; the troops not engaged in war were made to assist, and 30,000 soldiers were more than once simultaneously employed on the works. Water had to be brought from a great distance to feed the reservoirs and fountains. The expense of all these stupendous undertakings was estimated at nearly 40,000,000 frs. sterling. In 1681, Louis XIV with all the court finally took up their residence at Versailles.

From the time of Louis XIV to that of the great Revolution, the royal family, the court, the ministers, and the various public officers, were concentrated in the palace of Versailles and its dependencies. The furniture was of the most gorgeous description; and it contained a large collection of the finest objects of art of foreign countries; it was all that the most refined and luxurious court of Europe could make it. But after 1792 the palace was cleared; everything movable was disposed of as national property, and Versailles remained desolate. An attempt was made, but failed, to make it a succursal house to the Hôtel des Invalides; and it would even have been sold in lots, had not Napoleon preserved it from destruction. The estimated expense of fifty millions of francs, required for its restoration, alone hindered the Emperor from residing here; but he repaired the walls, fountains, &c., and restored some of the apartments. Louis XVIII, who at first wished to re-establish the court in it, was stopped by similar considerations, and limited his expenditure to six millions of francs, which were judiciously em-

ployed in repairs and alterations. Things remained in the same state during the reign of Charles X, and it was reserved for king Louis Philippe to restore this palace to its ancient splendour. His present Majesty has not only removed all the petty internal arrangements by which the grand conceptions of Louis XIV had in process of time become disfigured, but has restored all the painted ceilings, gildings, &c., has formed new galleries and saloons, and both improved and harmonized the whole edifice; while, on the other hand, he has completely filled it with an immense series of paintings, sculpture, and works of art, illustrative of "every thing that has reflected honour on the annals of France, from the cradle of the monarchy down to the present day." The estimated expense of all that has been done here by the king is fifteen millions of francs.

Entrance Court.—The palace is approached from the town by the Place d'Armes, on the eastern side of which, flanking the Avenue de Paris, are the Royal Stables. The latter are now a cavalry barrack, and the whole used to afford accommodation for 1,000 horses. The Grand Court, 386 feet in width, is separated from the Place d'Armes by stone parapets. The court rises towards the palace on the slope of the hill, with sixteen marble statues. Those on the right are Richelieu, Bayard, Colbert, Jourdan, Massena, Tourville, Duguay-Trouin, and Turenne; those on the left are Suger, Duguesclin, Sully, Lannes, Mortier, Suffren, Duquesne, and Condé. In the midst, at the upper part of the court, is a colossal equestrian statue of Louis XIV.

The Palace.—The valuable collections are divided into five principal sections: 1. Historical Pictures; 2. Portraits; 3. Busts and

Statues; 4. Views of Royal Residences, &c.; 5. Medals and Coins. The historical pictures represent the great battles, military and naval, that have honoured the arms of France from the earliest periods; the most remarkable historical events of the national annals; the age of Louis XIV; the reigns of Louis XV and Louis XVI; the brilliant epoch of 1792; the victories of the Republic; the campaigns of Napoleon; the principal events of the Empire; the reign of Louis XVIII; the reign of Charles X; the Revolution of 1830; the reign of Louis Philippe, and the lately added Constantine gallery. The portraits comprise the kings of France, from Pharamond to the present day; Grand Admirals of France; Constables; Marshals; celebrated warriors of France, not included in the foregoing; and a large collection of persons of note of all ages and countries. The busts and statues comprise also a great number of illustrious personages, from the earliest times of the monarchy, and a supplementary series is to be found, elucidating the history of France, in the medals and coins. The views of royal residences have a peculiar value, as affording contemporaneous representations of edifices, many of which no longer exist, and as illustrating the dresses, &c. of the times when they were executed. The classes, enumerated above, have been kept together as far as was compatible, and continual additions are making every day.

Passing from the vestibule we enter the

GARDENS,

A description of which may be had at the gate for five sous.

TUESDAY.

The Palace, Gardens, and Park of

Saint Cloud, the Manufactory of Sèvres Porcelain. The modes of conveyance are by railway and omnibus, from the same starting places as to Versailles. As the manufactory is not open till twelve o'clock, your departure from Paris can be regulated accordingly, and by taking your place early in the morning you may secure your departure at any hour you may fix on, and be set down at the door of the factory. Return through the Park, taking the left on entering by the Sèvres gate, to the Lantern; the Palace may be seen at all times, except during the residence of any of the Royal Family, by giving the attendant one franc for two persons or two francs for a party; return by railroad.

Sèvres is situated on the high road leading to Versailles, two leagues west of Paris. It is celebrated for its magnificent royal manufactory of porcelain, which, since 1759, has formed part of the domains of the crown. The manufactory of Sèvres contains a museum, consisting of a complete collection of foreign china, earthenware, and pottery of France, and the earths of which they are composed; with a collection of models of all the ornamental vases, services, figures, statues, &c., that have been made in the manufactory since its first establishment. These models and specimens comprehend every kind of earthenware, from the coarsest pottery to the finest porcelain. The porcelain originally manufactured at Sèvres, called *porcelaine tendre*, was a composition of glass and earths, susceptible of combining by fusion. That now manufactured, called *porcelaine dure*, is formed of kaolin,

from Limoges, alkali, sand, salt-petre, and nitre, to which, when in a state of fusion, clay is added. It requires great heat to be hardened, and wood alone is used. The *biscuit de Sèvres* is this substance not enamelled. The workmanship of the royal manufactory of Sèvres is much more highly finished than that of any other manufactory in France, notwithstanding the same substance is used; and the white porcelain is higher in price than that of any other manufactory, on account of the exquisite and difficult shapes of the articles. The painters are of the first merit, and the number of workmen exceed 150. The show-rooms, which contain a splendid assortment of rich and costly articles, with the prices annexed, are open daily to strangers from twelve till four. During the fête of St Cloud, an exhibition of the productions of the manufactory takes place in the show rooms, which are thrown open to the public for three days. Application for tickets to see the museum must be made to *M. Brogniart, Directeur de la Fabrique Royale de Porcelaine de Sèvres*, Rue St Dominique, No. 71.

St Cloud.—This is a small town, situated on the Seine, two leagues west of Paris, on the steep side of a hill, and from the railroad now made to it has become a place of daily increasing resort, and it is one of the healthiest places in the neighbourhood of Paris.

The Palace.—This magnificent seat of the dukes of Orleans remained in their family till 1782, when it was purchased by Louis XVI for Marie Antoinette, who took great delight in St Cloud, added several buildings, and often visited it, accompanied by the king. Napoleon always entertained a marked predilection for the château of St Cloud, which had been the theatre of his first ele-

vation; for it was in the Salle de l'Orangerie that the events of the 18th Brumaire took place, and there he lived and transacted the affairs of his empire more frequently than at Paris. Charles X was residing in this palace when the Revolution of 1830 broke out. It consists of a court with three piles of buildings, and other wings irregularly connected with them.

The *Park and Gardens* extend from the Seine and the road from Sèvres to St Cloud, to beyond the summit of the hill, and is about four leagues in circumference. The entrance is near the bridge, and a wide avenue of chestnut trees runs parallel to the river. To the right of this avenue are some shops, and two plantations of chestnuts and limes, on the right of which is the grand cascade. Beyond, and stretching as far as Sèvres, are some fine avenues, planted with elms, some of which are of a prodigious height. The cascade of St Cloud is divided into la Haute Cascade and la Basse Cascade: at the summit of the first is a group representing the Seine and the Marne, each reposing upon an urn from which water issues. Upon steps from distance to distance are placed urns and tables from which water falls into basins situated one above another, the last of which supplies by means of an aqueduct the lower cascade, which is separated from the upper one by the Allée du Tillet. The Basse Cascade nearly resembles a horse-shoe in form, and is remarkable for the abundance and rapid expansion of its waters, which fall in sheets from one basin to another into a canal 261 feet in length, by ninety-three in its greatest breadth; along which are twelve jets d'eau. The architecture of the cascade is ornamented with rock and shell-work, dolphins, and other appropriate emblems, and presents when

in full play a pretty sight. The grand jet d'eau, known by the name of the Jet Géant, is to the left of the cascades, situated in front of a fine alley; it rises with immense force to the height of 140 feet from a basin of which it forms the central point, and throws up 5,000 gallons per minute. By the side of it is a small stone fountain of remarkable elegance. The waters generally play every other Sunday in summer. One of the finest spots in the park is that on which is built the Lantern of Diogenes, erected by Napoleon, a copy of the monument of Lysicrates at Athens.

The fête of St Cloud begins every year on the 7th of September, and lasts three weeks. It is the most celebrated in the vicinity of Paris, and attracts an immense multitude, particularly on Sundays. It is held in the park, and no one, without having seen it, can imagine the number of mountebanks, and persons of all classes, who assemble together.

WEDNESDAY.

By omnibus from Porte St Denis to

St Denis; Cathedral.—Great changes have taken place in this church since the suppression of the monastery during the Revolution. The ensemble of the church, though built at so many different epochs, presents a beautiful Gothic monument. The church was rebuilt in 1231, by Queen Blanche and St Louis. The choir was finished in the reign of Philippe le Hardi, in 1281. The bronze bas-reliefs on the three gates, and the grotesque figures with which they are surrounded, are worthy the attention of the curious. The large organ case, supported by an arcade of forty feet in length, which runs

along the whole breadth of the nave, is modern, and the production of the architect Duval. The iron railing beside the choir is remarkable for the beauty of its workmanship.

On entering, the tomb of Dagobert is situated under the four pillars which support the steeple. Opposite is that of Queen Nanthildes. On the same side may be seen the mausoleum of Francis I. It is in white marble, the columns are of the Ionic order, fluted, and sixteen in number. They support a beautiful sculptured vault, under which are the recumbent figures of Francis and Claude his queen. Above are five kneeling figures in marble: they are those of the king, queen, princes, &c. The two principal bas-reliefs represent the battles of Marignan and Gerisolles. Opposite this chapel are to be seen the tombs of Louis XII and Henry II. The figures are Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Strength. The naked figures of the king and his consort are in a recumbent posture. The tomb is surrounded with ordinary sized statues of the Twelve Apostles; and the entablature bears a socle, on which are represented kneeling figures of the king and queen, and is one of the first monuments in the antique style which appeared in France. The tomb of Henri de Valois is of beautiful white marble, ornamented with twelve composite columns,

and raised on a basement, in the form of a pedestal. Four bronze figures, larger than life, are placed at the angles, and represent the four cardinal virtues. In the centre are the figures of Henri II, and Queen Catherine de Medicis. The same personages are observed above the entablature, where they are represented in a kneeling posture; sculptor unknown.

The tombs in the subterranean vaults are far from remarkable as productions of art; but the paintings in the sacristy are particularly worthy of notice.

The road leading to St Denis is spacious, and planted on each side with a double row of trees; it is crossed by a canal, over which there is a bridge. The town is rather commercial, and possesses several first-rate manufactories. The most remarkable is the wholesale manufactory of a gum elastic tissue; having a steam-engine of twelve horse power, and 1,200 looms. There is also an extensive brewery, and two sugar houses. The fairs are three in number, one called la foire de Lendit, which dates as far back as 629, when it was held on the highway; since 1556 it has been confined to the town. It opens in the month of June, and lasts a fortnight; another, which commences on the 24th February, lasting also a fortnight; and the third, lasting nine days, which opens on the 9th October.

PARIS TO ORLEANS.—RAILROAD.

Distance, 11 myr. 3 kil. 75½ Eng-
lish miles.

STATIONS.

	Min.		Min.
Juvisy . . .	28	Etampes . . .	24
De Savigny . .	9	Aiguille de Guill .	14
Epinay . . .	7	Angerville . . .	12
Saint Michel .	13	Toury . . .	27
Bretigny . . .	7	Artanay . . .	23
Marolles . . .	11	Chevilly . . .	14
Lardy . . .	10	Orleans arr. . .	23
Etrechy . . .	16		

Trains leave the station, near the Jardin des Plantes, five times a day with passengers, and twice with passengers and goods; the former (fast) occupying three hours, the goods six hours; the stopping trains occupy about four hours. Fares: first class, 12 frs. 60 c.; second class, 9 frs. 50 c.; third class, 6 frs. 35 c.

Etampes (Seine et Oise), on the left bank of the Juine, or Etampes, has a very picturesque appearance. It trades in grain, meal, wood, and honey; and has manufactories of cotton counterpanes, worsted stockings, Hungary leather, parchment, and paper. In the environs of this town are caught numbers of crawfish, which are much admired. A great number of fossils has been discovered here. Simoneau, the mayor, distinguished himself in 1792, and the national assembly decreed him a monument. The church of St Martin, whose stone

tower is surmounted by a more recent steeple, is interesting to the antiquarian; the churches are: St Basile, St Giles, and Notre Dame. The remains of an old tower, called La Guinetre, is at the entrance to the town.

Angerville, a village (Seine et Oise), contains a curious clock.

Toury (Eure et Loire) manufactures stockings, caps, socks, and gloves.

ORLEANS.

Inns. Du Loiret, France, and Europe.

Orleans, the chief town of the department of Loiret, is an ancient and large city, situated on the right bank of the Loire. The houses in the most ancient part are of wood, and have enormous chimnies. It is celebrated for the siege which it sustained in 450 against Attila; and by that of 1428 against the English, which last was raised by the famous Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. There is a botanic garden, a museum, and a cabinet of natural history.

In the sculpture room of the museum are several objects worthy of notice.

The principal objects which require attention are: the cathedral, with its two lofty and magnificent symmetrical towers, 242 feet high; the bridge over the Loire, forming a communication between the Faubourg d'Olivet and the city; the house of Agnès Sorel, Rue du Taboury; the monument of the Maid

of Orleans, in the Place Royale du Martroy, the belfry tower; the *Hotel de Ville*, in which is a portrait of the Maid of Orleans.

The distant view of the environs is very picturesque. Orleans appears to be half surrounded with green walls; the mall and several other places being planted with trees. This city occupies an advantageous position for commerce, being situated almost in the centre of France, at the junction of several great roads, and on a river which affords great facility to the conveyance of goods. Its chief manufactures are blankets, printed calicoes, handkerchiefs, vinegar, sugar-refining, wax, leather, brandy, wines, china, corn, and beer.

The canal of Orleans commences at Port Morand, about a league and a half above this city, and joins that of Briare at nine leagues' distance: its whole length is eighteen leagues.

The celebrated wines of Orleans most esteemed are those of St Denis en Val, between the Loire and the Loiret. The vast forest of Orleans commences about a league north of the town. On the banks of the Loire are several villas. The Maison du Coustil, and the Maison Rouge, are both celebrated; the former having been the residence of Henri IV and the latter that of Louis XIV.

The Loiret is a small river which has its rise in the gardens of the château of La Source, one league and a half south-east of Orleans. It issues from two springs about 140 yards from each other, and, after flowing for about two leagues, falls into the Loire, a little below the ancient abbey of St Mesmin. The waters of this stream never freeze, however severe the weather may be. The Loiret abounds with fish.

Excursions.—To the Castle of Sully, five leagues and a half; cross the

village of St Denis, of Argeau; the pretty little town of Chateauneuf, opposite is the picturesque town of Siglon. In the castle of Sully Voltaire composed a part of 'Henriade.' The ceilings of the castle are admirably ornamented.

Steamers.—The old company's boats leave Orleans every morning at half-past six for Nantes in two days; fare, first cabin, 28 frs. 2 c.; second cabin, 19 frs. 50 c.; it takes three days from Nantes to Orleans.

New Steamers descend to Nantes in twenty hours, and ascend in twenty-four hours; fares to or from Nantes, 28 frs. and 20 frs. The boats of both companies stop at Tours for the night.

Diligences to Bordeaux, Rouen, &c. To Tours the road lies along the right bank of the Loire.

ROUTE 73.

PARIS TO BORDEAUX BY ORLEANS,
TOURS, AND ANGOULEME.

Distance, 56 myr. or 346 English miles.

	Myr.	Kil.
Orleans by Railway	11	3
Saint Ay	1	3
Beaugency	1	3
Mer, or Menars la Ville	1	3
Menars le Château	1	0
Blois	0	8
Chouzy	1	0
Veuves	1	1
Amboise	1	2
La Frillière	1	2
Tours	1	2
Montbazon	1	3
Sorigny	0	7
Sainte Maure	1	6
Les Ormes St Martin	1	6
Ingrande	1	2
Châtellerault	0	7
Les Barres de Naintré	0	8
La Tricherie	0	5
Clan	0	8
Poitiers	1	2
Crontelle	0	7
Vivonne	1	2
Les Minières	0	8
Couhé	8	8
Chaunai	1	1

	Myr.	Kil.
Les Maisons Blanches	0	8
Ruffee	1	2
Les Nègres	0	6
Mansle	1	1
Churet	1	4
Angoulême	1	1
Roulet	1	3
Pétignac	0	8
Barbezieux	1	3
Reignac	0	7
La Graulle	0	7
La Garde Montlieu	1	4
Chierzac	0	6
Cavignac	1	3
Cubzac	1	6
Carbon Blanc	1	0
Bordeaux	1	1

346 E. Miles.—Myr. 56. 10

The road from Orleans to Tours winds along the Loire, in some places hanging immediately over the river, and seldom receding from it more than twenty or thirty yards. This beautiful river generally presents numerous boats conveying the wines of the country.

St Ay (Loiret), a small village, with 1,000 inhabitants, on right bank of the Loire. In its vicinity are produced the wines of Orleans. The Château de Loiret was built by Lord Bolingbroke, who lived here during his exile. The source of the Loiret, and the whirlpool in the grounds, are worthy of notice. St Ay commands a fine view of the opposite bank of the Loire. The most prominent object is the town of *Notre Dame de Clery*.

Mehun or Meung (Loiret), has an old castle

Beaugency (Loiret), on the right bank of the Loire, over which is a handsome bridge of thirty-nine arches, trades in wines and brandy, which are held in greater estimation than those of Orleans. In the centre of the town is a lofty castle, and in several places may be seen vestiges of the ancient fortifications.

Mer (Loir et Cher), a little village surrounded with good country houses and vineyards.

Menars (Loir et Cher) has a beautiful château, which in the

reign of Louis XV belonged to Marshal Saxe. It has since been the property of Madame de Pompadour, afterwards of the Duke of Bellune. On approaching Blois the road divides into two branches, one leading to the lower and the other to the upper town. From this point there is a fine view of the Loire. The high road passes along the quay.

Blois, chief town of Loir et Cher, on the Loire, is agreeably situated in the midst of fertile pasturages, where numerous flocks are fed. It is divided into High and Low. The streets are narrow and badly built in the high town, but well in the low. The chateau, now a barrack, was embellished by Louis XII, Henri III, and Gaston, Duke of Orleans. The tower of Marie de Medicis, and the great staircase, are objects of curiosity.

The States-General were assembled at Blois, by Henry III, in 1575 and 1588: it was during the latter season that Henri, Duke of Guise, and his brother the Cardinal, were assassinated. The room in which the murder was committed is still shown. Louis XII was born at this town, in 1661; and several princes and princesses have died here.

On the top of a hill near Blois is a mound in the form of a sugar-loaf, called *La Butte des Capucins*. It is supposed by some to be a Celtic monument, and by others to have been raised by Gaston of Orleans, to employ the poor during a severe winter.

Four leagues east of Blois, on the left bank of the Loire, is the *Château of Chambord*, one of the finest Gothic buildings in France. It was originally a hunting-box of the counts of Blois, but Francis I, in 1532, commenced a new edifice, from the designs of the celebrated Primaticcio: this was continued by Henri II, and completed by Louis XIV. When Versailles became the seat of the court, Chambord ceased to

be visited by the kings of France. It was, however, inhabited by Stanislaus of Poland, and by Marshal Saxe, who received it from Louis XV, after the battle of Fontenoy. It is situated in a park, seven leagues in circumference, surrounded by a wall, and traversed by the river Cosson. This royal demesne now belongs to the Duke de Bordeaux.

Besides Chambord, there are several other remarkable mansions in the vicinity of Blois.

A league beyond Blois commences the causeway, or dyke, called the *Levéé*, one of the most stupendous works of art in the world. It is sufficiently wide for three carriages, and is upwards of 150 miles in length. It is supposed to have been constructed previous to the entrance of the Romans into Gaul. It is skirted on one side by marshes, and on the other by the Loire, the inundations of which it restrains.

The scenery from Blois to Tours is exquisite: no language can adequately describe its beauties.

Amboise is situated at the confluence of the Loire and the Masse. It is commanded by a castle, which was begun by Charles VII, and has been the scene of several remarkable events. Louis XI instituted the Order of St Michael here in 1469; Charles VIII was born here the following year, and died here in 1498. In 1560, the court retired here on account of the conspiracy against the Guises. The summit, which is reached by a curious spiral ascent, without steps, commands a very fine view of the valley of the Loire from Blois to Tours.

At a little distance from Amboise are the ruins of the Château of Chanteloup, built by the Duke de Choiseul. It is situated in a fine park.

The Château of Chenonceau, in the east part of the department,

built by Francis I, on a bridge across the Cher, daily attracts travellers, by the singularity of its construction.

TOURS.

Hôtels de Londres, Faisan.

Tours, chief town of Indre et Loire, is delightfully situated in an agreeable and fertile plain, on the left bank of the Loire, between that river and the Cher, which falls into it some leagues below the town; over the former is a handsome bridge, of seventeen arches, 1,335 feet in length.

Tours is a place of considerable antiquity. In the sixth and seventh centuries it was noted for the sanctity and erudition of its bishops, St Gregory, St Gratian, St Lidoire, and St Martin. In 1470, 1484, and 1506, the States-General were assembled here. In the 15th century, Louis XI erected, near its walls, a château called *Plessis les Tours*, in which he died in 1483. In 1589, Henry III transferred the parliament and other superior courts to this place.

Amongst the most eminent natives of Tours were, Amboise the minister of Louis XII; Rapin, and the beautiful Gabrielle d'Estrées.

A considerable number of English are constantly resident at Tours, many with a view to the re-establishment of health; for the winter here is as mild as the English spring, and the air is always pure and serene. There is an English club room here, where the French and English journals are taken in. The principal amusements of Tours are the theatre, balls, and hunting.

English Church service every Sunday.

ROUTE 74.

TOURS TO BORDEAUX.

Near *Savonnieres*, two leagues

and a half from Tours, and on the road from this town to *Chinon*, are some curious grottos, called in the country *caves gouttières*. They present some curious specimens of congelation.

Mont Bazon, a market town, with an ancient castle. Half a league west of it, on the right bank of Indre, is the powder factory of *Ripault*.

Sainte Maure is a small town, pleasantly situated.

Three leagues and a half distant is *Bouchard*, in an island of the Vienne.

Les Ormes St Martin is remarkable for a château, which belongs to the noble family of Voyer d'Argenson. From the centre of the building rises a light and elegant column, about eighty feet in height and nine in diameter. The staircase and English saloon are admired, and the gardens are tastefully laid out. The park extends as far as the confluence of the Vienne with the Creuse.

Four leagues to the west is the town of *Richelieu*, which manufactures stuffs and druggets.

Chatellerault is situated in a fertile valley, on the right bank of the Vienne, which here becomes navigable. Sully built a handsome bridge here, which is approached by a promenade. Near the bridge is a small castle, with four towers. Chatellerault is famous for its cutlery, particularly knives. A royal manufactory of arms has been established here.

Four leagues from Chatellerault are the mineral sulphureous waters of *Roche Pozay*, which have long been celebrated for the cure of scrofula, rheumatism, internal debility, &c. A quarter of a league from the town, at the foot of a small mountain, are the three springs; the waters are used as beverage, as baths, and as lotions. Near the springs are commodious lodging houses.

At *Cenon*, one league from Chatellerault, the government established, in 1772, several families who had taken refuge in France after the treaty of 1763, which gave up to the English all the possessions of the French in North America.

Two leagues south of Chatellerault, at the entrance of the Clain into the Vienne, are found ruins of very great antiquity, called *Vieux Poitiers*. They consist of walls, a portico, fragments of columns, chapters, &c.

Here the little river Clain affords a picturesque view.

Poitiers, the chief town of the department of Vienne, is situated on an eminence. This ancient capital of the Pictavi was adorned by the Romans with an amphitheatre and an aqueduct, vestiges of which may be seen near a house called the Hermitage, a quarter of a league towards the south. In the fourth century it became an episcopal see; in the eleventh century, Henry II of England laid the foundations of the cathedral, which has a beautiful choir and a modern screen. In 1356, the Black Prince took King John prisoner before the walls of Poitiers, and sent him to England the following year. During the wars with England, Charles VII removed the parliament from Paris to this place, resided here himself for some time, and founded the University. In 1569, Admiral Coligny besieged it, and its ancient castle has since been almost entirely destroyed.

The town is irregularly built, and the population is not proportioned to its size, as there is a large quantity of arable land and garden ground. The ruins of the Palais Galien are scarcely visible; but the form of the ancient amphitheatre, built by the Romans, may be traced. The street near it still bears the name of Rue des Arènes; the vaults in which the wild beasts

were kept are now private cellars ; the entrance to these antiquities is through an archway in the *Maison Vreux*.

A quarter of a league from Poitiers may be seen a Celtic monument, called *Pierre levée* : it is a mass of unhewn stone, of an irregular oblong shape, about twenty feet in length, seventeen in breadth, and three in thickness. It formerly rested on five pillars, three feet and a half high, but is now supported by only one. A similar stone may be seen near the village of *Bellfaye*, on the old road from Poitiers to Mirabeau.

A league from Poitiers, in a field called *Maupertuis*, between the abbey of Noaillé and the village of Beauvoir, took place the famous battle of Poitiers, or Maupertuis, when, as already stated, King John was vanquished and taken prisoner by the Black Prince.

Eight leagues east of Poitiers is the market town of *Civaux*, in the environs of which is a large district covered with several beds of stone. This singularity has occupied the attention of several antiquaries in vain.

Les Maisons Blanches. — Two leagues east of this place is the town of *Civray*. It is built on the Charante, and was formerly fortified. The ruins of its castle are still visible.

Ruffec, a small town on the rivulet Lieu, which abounds with trout. The vicinity produces truffles.

Not far from Ruffec is a château of the middle age, which formerly belonged to the Broglio family.

Angoulême, chief town of the department of La Charente, is situated near the left bank of the river of the same name, on the top of a mountain surrounded by rocks.

Angoulême was besieged in 1569, by Coligny, during the civil wars in the reign of Charles IX.

The Duke d'Epemon having taken the part of Marie de Medicis, after the death of Henry IV, conducted her to the castle of this town, of which he was governor.

Poltrot, the assassin of Guise ; Ravallac, the regicide ; Chateaudun, a tragic actor ; the two Montalemberts, Balzac, and Vivier, were natives of this town.

Burbezieux is a small but well-built town, surrounded by a boulevard. Its situation on the high road to Bordeaux and Spain procures it considerable trade.

Cubzac is a small village on the right bank of the Dordogne.

Cubzac is a kind of storehouse for the wines and other southern productions sent by the merchants of Bordeaux to Paris, and other towns in the north.

Carbon Blanc is a very neat village. A league beyond it are two châteaux.

BORDEAUX.

Inns. Paris, France, Rouen.

Bordeaux, the chief town of the department of Gironde, and formerly the capital of Guienne, is one of the most important places in France, with a population of 111,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank of the Garonne, which forms in front of the town a crescent, the extremities of which are more than a league distant.

Bordeaux has several handsome squares and spacious quays, but the greater part of the streets are narrow and irregular.

The *Bridge* over the Garonne is one of the most stupendous works of the kind ever executed. It was commenced in 1811, and completed in 1821. It consists of seventeen arches of stone, resting on sixteen piles and two piers. The whole length of the bridge is upwards of 1,600 feet, and its breadth between the parapets fifty feet. The road

over it is nearly level, and connected with it is a new line of road to Libourne.

The *Cathedral of St André* is a superb Gothic edifice. The front is surmounted by two spires, upwards of 150 feet in height; they were restored in 1810. The entire length of the church is about 413 feet. It is adorned with painted windows, pictures, and basso-relievos.

The *Church of St Michel* is also in the Gothic style. At the bottom of its tower is a vault containing sixty-four remains of human forms, some of which, though they are not embalmed nor enclosed in cases, have been preserved more than 400 years. They are placed round the vault in a gently reclining position.

The *Cabinet of Natural History* is situated in the Hotel de l'Academie. It was commenced in 1805. It is easily accessible to strangers, and is remarkably well arranged. The collection of shells and fossils is particularly good.

The *Museum of Antiquities*, and *Gallery of Pictures*, occupies several rooms in one of the wings of the Château Royal. The entrance to them is in the Rue Monbazon. They are opened to the public on Sundays and fête days.

The *Botanic Garden*, and the *Departmental Nursery*, are situated near the Cemetery of the Char treuse, and occupy part of the ground which formerly belonged to this monastery. The garden contains a good collection of plants, both indigenous and exotic, and is open to strangers.

The only vestiges of Roman architecture at Bordeaux are some arches of an amphitheatre called the *Palais Gallien*. They are situated in the Rue du Palais de Gallien.

The commerce of Bordeaux is in a flourishing condition, the ocean affording it a communication with the north of Europe, America, and the Indies, while the canal of Languedoc enables it to traffic with the South and the Mediterranean. Its chief trade is in wines, the best kinds of which are Medoc, Haut Biron, Lafitte, St Emilion, and Grave; has establishments for refining sugar and casting all kinds of iron articles.

Diligences set out every day for Paris, performing the journey in sixty hours; for Bayonne in twenty-five hours; for Nantes in forty-four hours; for Toulouse in thirty-six hours; for Libourne, St Foy, and Bergerac; for Pau, Barrèges, and Bagnères during the season from June to October, arriving at Pau in thirty-six hours.

Steamers to Agen, vice Langon, La Réol Marmande, Tonneins, and Thouars every morning at four o'clock; fares—first cabin, 10 frs.; second cabin, 7 frs.; to Nantes six times a month, on the 1st, 6th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 26th, in twenty-six hours; fares—first places, with a bed, 26 frs.; without a bed, 20 frs.; second cabin, 15 frs.

During the summer a steam vessel goes from Bordeaux to Dublin, and *vice versa*, performing the voyage in about six days. A railroad is open to Teste.

About four leagues from Bordeaux is the *Château of La Brède*, noted as having been the residence of the illustrious Montesquieu. It is romantically situated, and is approached by a long avenue of oaks.

ROUTE 75.

PARIS TO NANTES.

Distance, forty-two myr. two kil., or 264 English miles.

	Myr.	Kyl.
To Tours (page 396)	23	2
Luynes	1	0
Langeais	1	4
Trois Volets	1	2
Chouzé	1	2
La Croix Vert (Saumur)	1	6
Les Rosiers	1	5
St Matturin	1	0
Angers	2	1
St Georges	1	7
Champtocé	0	8
Varades	1	3
Ancenis	1	3
La Sailleraye	1	5
Nantes	1	4

Luynes is situated on the right bank of the Loire. It has manufactories of ribands, silk, velvets, and artificial flowers.

At *St Mars la Pile*, about two leagues beyond *Luynes*, is a curious quadrangular brick tower.

Langeais, a small town on the right bank of the Loire, noted for its melons. It has a Gothic castle, part of which is occupied by the town prison; in a hall of this building, now a stable, the marriage of Charles VIII with the Duchess Anne, and the Union of Brittany with France, were agreed on.

Chouzé trades in fruits, prunes, and wine.

A league and a quarter beyond *Chouze*, and close together, are *Candes* and *Montsoreau*, on the left bank of the Loire. One league from the latter is the celebrated Abbey of *Fontevrault*, founded in the 11th century, for 150 nuns and eighty monks, which once possessed five churches. Only one of these remains, and that has been converted into a prison. In the tower of *Evrault* are the tombs of several kings and queens of England.

Three leagues from *Chouze* is the town of *Chinon*, situated on the right bank of the Vienne. Here Charles VII resided during the occupation of Paris by the English; and at a little distance from this town *Rabelais* was born, in the sixteenth century. Its environs

produce the plums called *Tours* plums. On entering *Chinon* may be seen the ruins of the castle in which Charles VII resided. The room in which *Jeanne d'Arc* informed him of the mission she had received from heaven is still shown. In this castle Henry II of England died, in 1189.

La Croix Verte is a suburb of *Saumur*, which is on the opposite bank of the Loire. Travellers posting, not wishing to stop, need not cross the river, but may change horses at *La Croix Verte*.

SAUMUR.

Inns. *Hotel de Londres*; and *Belvidere*.

Saumur is an ancient town, with a port, on the left bank of the Loire, over which there is a handsome bridge. It trades in wine, fruit, flax, and manufactures linens and leather. Its enamelled articles are noted. *Madame Dacier* was a native of *Saumur*.

About two leagues from *Saumur*, and on the same side of the Loire, is *Tuffeau*, so called from its quarries of sandstone (tuffeau); and a quarter of a league south of *Tuffeau* is a Roman camp, called the *Camp of Chenehutte*.

La Levee (the Causeway), which extends from *Blois* as far as the *Dagueniere*, a space of forty leagues, preserving the country from the swellings of the river, was originally but a series of insignificant dykes, which have been from time to time improved, particularly by *Louis le Debonnaire*, and *Henry II of England*.

Angers is situated on the *Mayenne*, a little below the place where this river receives the Loire and the *Sarte*, in a country extremely fertile in corn, vines, and fruits. It is a large, ancient, and a handsome city, where *Pitt* received instruc-

tions ; there is a museum, a garden of plants, a cabinet of natural history, and two theatres.

The environs of Angers are interesting. The *Pont de Ce*, over the Loire, attributed to Cæsar, consists of a succession of bridges and causeways, which commence about a league and a quarter from Angers, and cross various islands and arms of the Loire. To the west of this bridge is the Camp of Cæsar, at the confluence of the Loire and the Maine. The town of Pont de Ce is celebrated for the defeat of the forces of the mother of Louis XIII by Marshal Crequi, in 1620, and for a battle between the Republicans and the Vendéans.

About four leagues beyond Angers is the *Château of Serans*, a Gothic edifice, with very beautiful gardens.

St Georges is a neat market town, with an ancient abbey, on the Loire. Opposite to it is the town of *Chalennes*, which has the ruins of a bridge and a castle, as well as manufactories of serges, druggets, and handkerchiefs.

Champloce is situated on the Loire. In front of it is the town of *Mont Jean*, which has coal-mines connected with the celebrated pits of *Montrelais* on the other side of the Loire.

Varades is situated on the right bank of the Loire. A quarter of a league distant is the hill of La Madelaine, with the ruins of a castle.

On a steep hill opposite to *Varades* is the town of *St Florent le Vieil*, which was ravaged both by the Vendéans and the Republicans. Its church is the tomb of the Marquis de Bonchamp, who died at the passage of the Loire. The hill called *Le Cavalier* commands a fine view of the course of the river.

Anenis is a neat town on the right bank of the Loire. The ancient castle of the dukes of Be-

thune, whence there is a fine view, was formerly strongly fortified.

Oudon is remarkable for an octagon tower, erected in 840.

NANTES.

Hotels. France, Commerce, &c.

Nantes is situated on the right bank of the Loire, at the confluence of the Erdre and the Sevre. It is one of the richest and most commercial towns in France. The streets and *places* are adorned with handsome buildings. The harbour is the most frequented in the kingdom.

The cathedral is a lofty but unfinished building. The doors are ornamented with numerous stone figures, executed in 1434, but now sadly mutilated. It contains the tomb of Francis II, Duke of Brittany; and it is adorned with recumbent statues of Francis and his second wife, allegorical statues of the cardinal virtues, and several basso-relievos.

Near the cathedral stands the episcopal palace, and at a little distance is the prefect's hotel, a handsome building; the vestibule, the grand staircase, and the hall, are worthy of notice.

The *Hôtel de Ville*, in the same quarter, is a modern edifice, extending round three sides of a court, the fourth opening towards the street by an arch. It is of the Corinthian order, and contains several pictures. At the bottom of the staircase are some stones with Roman inscriptions, built in the wall. Near the *Hôtel de Ville* is a small museum of natural history.

The castle, a fortress built by Alain, Duke of Brittany, at the end of the *Cours St Pierre*, is large and in good preservation. The different quarters of the town are connected by twelve bridges.

From the quay there is a fine view of the Loire, which is covered

with vessels of every description, and interspersed with numerous small islands. On its banks are several public promenades. The scenery around is extensive and picturesque.

It was at Nantes that Henry IV promulgated the famous edict in favour of the Protestants, the repeal of which, by Louis XIV, was so detrimental to the commerce and population of France. Few towns suffered more than this in the Revolution; in 1793 it was attacked by 80,000 Vendéans, who were repulsed with great loss; and during the whole of this period it was the theatre of the most horrible tragedies.

Nantes was the birthplace of Anne of Brittany, Queen of France.

Diligences to Paris, Rennes, Bordeaux, Machecoul, Paimbœuf, les Sables, Bourbon, Vendée, Ancenis, and Angers, every day.

Steam-boats to Bordeaux every week, sometimes twice, in fourteen hours, fare 20 fr.: to Orleans by the new company's boats in twenty-four hours, stopping to sleep at Tours; the old company's boats take three days, Angers the first, to Tours the second, Orleans the third day.

Provisions are cheap at Nantes, and at the large towns in France; this is, perhaps, the best for persons who wish to economise. The markets are well supplied with salt and fresh-water fish, good poultry, beef, mutton, fruit, and vegetables. Lodgings are also commodious, and reasonable in price.

An English clergyman resides at Nantes, and performs divine service every Sunday.

ROUTE 76.

ST MALO TO NANTES BY RENNES,
THROUGH DOL.

118 $\frac{3}{4}$ English miles.

	Myr.	Kil.
To Dol	2	8
Combours	1	7
D'Hédé	1	7
Rennes	2	3
	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 2

The road by Châteauneuf is only seven myr. one kil.; from Dinan to Rennes, five myr. three kil.; from Rennes to Nantes, ten myr. seven kil.

	Myr.	Kil.
To Bout-de-land	1	6
Roudun	1	1
La Breharaye	1	7
Derval	0	9
Nozay	1	2
Bout de Bois	1	4
Gesvres	1	4
Nantes	1	4

DINAN.

Hotels. Poste and Commerce.

Dinan is a small town, in the department of Ille et Vilaine, on the Rance, the mouth of which forms the road of St Malo. An extensive trade is carried on in butter, cider, beer, hemp, wax, tallow, honey, skins, cattle, and horses. There are also two salt-works, and manufactories of linen, flannel, cotton, shoes, and hats. The canal of Ille et Rance passes the town, and forms a continuation of the navigation of the Vilaine. The principal objects worthy of notice are the church, containing the heart of the Constable Duguesclin; the great hospital, the ancient walls, the tower of St Vincent.

Provisions and lodgings are cheap, and there are several English families residing here.

The environs of Dinan abound with beautiful walks and rides.

RENNES.

Hotels. Europe, France.

Rennes, the capital of Ille and Vilaine, and formerly the chief town of La Bretagne, is situated in a vast plain at the confluence of the

Ille and the Vilaine. It is a large and handsome town.

The chief objects worthy of notice are the Place Royale, in which formerly stood an equestrian statue of Louis XV; the Town house, containing the public library, and a collection of paintings; the Palais de Justice, in which are ceilings by Jouvenet; the ancient Abbey of St George's, the front of the church of St Pierre, the Place d'Armes, the arsenal, the theatre, and the promenades, particularly those of Tabor and Mail. In one of the town gates, called *Porte Mordelaise*, is an ancient stone with an inscription.

The butter made at Prevalaye, a league from Rennes, is not equalled by any in France, except that which comes from the valley of Campon on the Adour, one league from Bagnères. The manufactures of Rennes are blankets, coarse cotton cloths, linen, sail-cloths, called *toiles royales*, coloured linens, thread, china, knit gloves, stockings, and leather. It has manufactories for cotton-spinning and dye-houses. Thread and cider are the principal articles of its trade.

Several celebrated men were natives of Rennes.

Diligences to Brest, Caen, Paris, Dinan, St Malo, and Nantes, &c.

ROUTE 77.

PARIS TO LYONS BY CHALONS SUR SAONE.

Distance, forty-seven myr. five kil., or 290 English miles.

The mail in thirty-four hours, four places, 84 fr., leaves Paris at six in the evening, arrives at Sens at two in the morning. Auxerre at five, stops half an hour, Chalons at six in the evening, arrives at Lyons in time the next morning to take the steamer for Avignon.

The diligence takes thirty-six hours to Chalons, and sixty to Lyons.

	Myr.	Kil.
To Charenton	0	7
Villeneuve St George's	1	1
Lieusaint	1	3
Melun	1	3
Le Chatelet	1	1
Panfou	0	8
Fessard	1	4
Villeneuve la Guiard	0	0
Pont sur Yonne	1	2
Sens	1	2
Villeneuve le Roi	1	4
Villevallier	0	8
Joigny	0	9
Basson	1	2
Auxerre	1	5
Saint Bris	1	0
Vermonton	1	3
Lucy le Bois	1	9
Avallon	0	9
La Roche en Berny	2	6
Saulieu	1	3
Pierre Ecrite	1	0
Chissey	1	1
Antun	2	0
Saint Emiland	1	7
Saint Leger	1	4
Bourgneuf	0	8
Chalons sur Saone	1	2
Sennecey	1	8
Tournus	1	0
Saint Albin	1	6
Macon	1	4
Villefranche	3	8
Limonet	1	8
Lyons	1	1

Charenton is situated on the right bank of the Marne, near its confluence with the Seine. Near to this place is the veterinary school of *Alfort*, founded by Louis XIV.

Villeneuve St George, near the Seine.

Melun is situated on the Seine, which divides it into three parts. In the island which the Seine forms are vestiges of a palace where Queen Blanche, the mother of St Louis, resided, and in which Robert and Philip I died.

The English took Melun by famine in 1419; and, after having kept it ten years, were driven out by the inhabitants. It was the birth-place of Amyot, the translator of Plutarch, and here Abelard taught philosophy.

The *Canal of Loing*, which is a continuation of that of Briare, enters this department.

One league N. E. of Melun is the château of *Praslin*, formerly *Vaux*, noted for the magnificence of the building, the extent of the park, and the beauty of the gardens.

Pont sur Yonne derives its name from a long bridge over that river at the end of the town.

Sens is an ancient town, enclosed by antique ramparts and Roman foundations, and situated at the confluence of the Yonne and Vanne.

Amongst objects worthy of attention are the beautiful gates at each end of the town, and the chapel of St Savinien, with its ancient painted windows.

Sens was the natal place of Loyseau, and is famous for a council held there, at which Saint Bernard condemned the doctrine of Abelard.

Villeneuve le Roi bears considerable resemblance to *Sens*; the road crosses it by a broad straight street, terminated at each end by a gate. In the centre is a church. The town is surrounded by walks.

Joigny is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Yonne, in the form of an amphitheatre: it has a harbour. The town and its environs produce annually 35,000 hogsheads of wines, which are much admired, and are said to be admirably calculated for persons afflicted with the gout, and to mix well with all other sorts of wine. The bridge and the quay along the Yonne have a handsome appearance. The château above the town is an elegant building, erected by Cardinal Gondi.

Auxerre is advantageously situated on the left bank of that river, and is surrounded by vineyards, which produce good wines; the air is considered very pure. It is remarkable for its three Gothic churches. St Pierre, a strange mixture of modern and Gothic architecture, ornamented with a tower; the abbey of St Germain, a very old building, famous for its crypts; and the cathedral, remarkable for

the size and height of the nave, the painted windows, and the tomb of Amyot, translator of Plutarch.

Auxerre has a considerable trade in wood and in wines, known at Paris under the name of Vins d'Auxerre, or Basse Bourgogne. The Yonne is navigable as far as Cravant, a small town situated four leagues higher up the river.

Four leagues from *Auxerre* is Chablis, so famous for its white wines, which, in order to be good, should be kept two years in cask and one in bottle.

Vermanton, at the foot of some hills on the banks of the Cure, trades in excellent wines and timber.

Two leagues south of this place, on the Cure, are the celebrated Grottoes of Arcy: they form a suite of immense halls, narrow passages, cabinets, and galleries. The stalactites, composed of petrifications, present the most variegated and romantic forms. These petrifications have the beauty of marble and the hardness of stone, and do not lose these qualities on being exposed to the air.

Lucy le Bois. This village seems to be placed as the boundary between the barren land which the traveller has passed, and the fertile soil which appears on approaching Avallon.

Avallon is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Cousin, with broad streets, bordered by well-built houses. Avallon was formerly a fortress, and sustained, during the reign of King Robert, a long siege, when the inhabitants made a brave and successful defence. The environs are picturesque. At this place commences the Morvan, a country famous for the wood it furnishes to the capital, for its numerous cattle, and for the uncivilized and coarse manners of its inhabitants.

Saulieu, situated in a fertile country, where there is an abundance of corn and cattle. The ponds in its

environs furnish excellent fish, particularly trout. Saulieu was taken and retaken several times by the English, the French, and the Huguenots.

Autun, an ancient town, situated on the left bank of the Arroux, at the foot of three mountains called Montjeu, Montdru, and Mont Cenis. It contains many vestiges of antiquity.

The gate of Arroux is a monument well worthy of attention: it consists of two great arches for the entrance and egress of carriages, and two smaller ones for foot passengers; a magnificent entablature surmounts them, and above ranges a kind of gallery, formerly composed of ten arches, but only seven of which remain. The Corinthian pilasters which separate the arches are fluted with great skill.

The gate of St André, at a short distance on the right, is almost as well preserved, and is similar to it, except that the chapiters of the pilasters are of the Ionic order. It is astonishing how walls, only eighteen inches thick, and built without cement, should have stood so many centuries. A tower, supposed to have belonged to a temple of Minerva, and bearing that name, has been incorporated with the Abbey of St Andoche.

A quarter of a league east of the town, in the middle of the Field of Urns, so called from the number of ancient urns found there, is the monument called Pierre de Couars; it is a mass of unhewn stones, connected together by a whitish cement: its form is pyramidal, and its height above sixty feet.

A part of Autun bears the name of Marchaux, derived from Campus Martis, and two of the mountains on which the town is situated, Montjeu and Montdru, derive their names from Mons Jovis and Mons Druidum.

CHALONS SUR SAONE.

Hotel du Parc.

Chalons sur Saône is pleasantly situated in a fertile country, surrounded by meadows, vineyards, and forests. This town has become an important commercial place since the Revolution, and is now the depôt of the north and south of France, particularly of Paris and Marseilles, for corn, wines, leather, oil, and soap.

At Chalons is prepared, from the scales of the bleak, caught there in great abundance, the essence d'Orient, used for making false pearls. There are three promenades, one behind the hospital, on the east arm of the Saône; another forms a terrace on the principal arm and right bank of the river; the third extends along the canal, and terminates in a place adorned with an obelisk. From the two former, when the atmosphere is clear, the summit of the Alps, though fifty leagues distant, may be distinguished. Between Chalons and the Alps is the Chain of Mont Jura.

Chalons is very ancient, having been mentioned by Cæsar under the name of Gabillonum. It was entirely ruined by Attila in the sixth century; and, a short time after, it was subdued by the Bourguignons, and became the residence of their first king.

About half a league from Chalons is the abbey of St Marcel, where Abelard died in 1142.

The Canal du Centre, which unites the Saône and the Loire, commences at Chalons, and is one cause of its prosperity. This canal, which crosses the department of Saône et Loire for a space of twenty-four leagues, was commenced in 1783, and finished in 1792. It has been called Canal du Centre, because it establishes, by means of the Canal of Briare, an interior communication between the two seas in

that part of France, which is considered as central.

Steamers from Chalons to Lyons, corresponding with those direct to Avignon and Marseilles, every morning (unless impeded by want of water) at six o'clock, arriving about two in the afternoon; fares: first places, 8 frs.; second places, 6 frs.; carriages, four wheels, 80 frs.; ditto, two wheels, 60 frs.; horses, 20 frs. The distance by water to Lyons is ninety-eight English miles.

ROUTE 78.

CHALONS SUR SAONE TO LYONS, BY WATER.

This route is pleasanter than that by land, and the traveller will find in the steamer very good accommodation.

On quitting Chalons, to the left of the Saone, we enter the territory of the ancient Segusiani, pass before the mouth of the Canal du Centre, and enter a canal cut across the land to save the boats a long circuit. The Saone receives the Grone on the right; at Tournus the boat passes beneath a bridge, a little beyond which the river becomes wider; pass on to Maçon, from which town to Lyons the right bank of the river presents a delightful prospect. The island above the bridge of Maçon forms an enchanting picture. The Saone rises in the Vosges, and is only navigable from Auxonne. *St Romain*, beyond which is *Beauregard*, noted for its forges; *Riotier*, a small village with several inns. Here the head-dress of the females changes to the Lyonnese mode. Leave on the left the small town of *Trevoux*, pleasantly situated on the brow of a hill; on the top of an eminence are seen the ruins of the ancient fort, and on the banks of the river appears the hospital, with two fine avenues. After passing *Trevoux* many pretty villas

present themselves; the right bank gradually improves, and the river forms several bends. Near *Neuville* there are generally several flotillas, laden with wine, &c., and drawn by fourteen or sixteen horses. On the right, at a little distance from the river, are the quarries which supply the Lyonnese with building-stones, and afford employment to the neighbouring peasantry. The Saone then becomes narrower, and displays the villas, which present a delightful prospect as far as Lyons. On the right is *La Freta*, a pretty country-seat on the brow of a hill, in front of the village of *Roche-Taillée*. Further on is a domain called *Roi*, opposite to a little isle called *de Roi*. The heights which border the Saone in this part are called *Croix-Rousse*. Lyons page 407.

CHALONS TO LYONS, POST ROAD.

Tournus is pleasantly situated on the Saone, on which is a quay and a wooden bridge. It has beautiful promenades. The painter Greuse was born at this place.

Saint Albin is remarkable for the pretty costume of the village lasses, who wear small round hats, carelessly placed over one ear. Almost opposite to this village is the small town of *Pont de Vaux*, the birth-place of General Joubert.

The country from Chalons to Maçon, along the right bank of the Seine, and at some leagues to the right of the chain of mountains of Charolais, is considered one of the richest and most beautiful in France.

Maçon is seated on the declivity of a hill on the right bank of the Saone. Since the demolition of its ramparts, it has been surrounded by promenades, which overlook the surrounding country. A part of the chain of the Alps may be seen from any situation on the quay.

Maçon carries on a great trade in wine, particularly what is called

Cotignac de Maçon. It was several times ravaged by the barbarians under Attila, and in the wars of religion, when the conqueror made it the theatre of dreadful punishments invented by fanaticism under the name of sauternes.

The dress of the women of Maçon, and its vicinity, is pretty, but somewhat singular: it consists of a blue cloth petticoat with a deep red border; a jacket of the same; and a small hat worn on one side of the head, so as to display a neat white cap.

Romanèche, four leagues south of Maçon, produces the celebrated wines of Moulin-à-Vent, which are grown in the hamlet of Torins.

Chuny, on the Grone, four leagues from Maçon, is celebrated for an ancient Benedictine abbey, on which more than 2,000 monasteries were dependent.

Villefranche is a neat town seated on the Morgon, and near the Saône. It was founded towards the close of the eleventh century by Humbert II, Lord of Beaujolais, who, amongst other privileges granted to the town, in order to induce persons to settle there, allowed husbands to beat their wives with impunity, provided that death did not ensue. The women are considered to be beautiful in consequence!

The league between Anse and Villefranche is, according to the proverb, the most beautiful league in the world. Beyond Anse the vineyards and hills are tastefully sprinkled with pleasure houses, some of them nearer together than others, forming the pretty village of Lucenay, in the centre of which is a château. On the other side of the Saône, which runs half a league from Anse, rises in the form of an amphitheatre, on the declivity of a hill, crowned by the wrecks of the Gothic château Trevoux.

Beyond the Echelles, the traveller

passes Mont d'Or, the top of which, covered with wood, supports flocks of goats, and produces the cheeses known at Lyons under the name of Fromages du Mont d'Or, which must not be confounded with those of the same name in Auvergne. This mountain furnishes fine freestone.

An almost continued descent leads from Limonest to Lyons, across the vineyards, groves, orchards, and villas, which ornament the banks of the Saône, in the environs of this town. On the left the traveller passes the romantic valley of *Roche-cardon*, which was the residence of Rousseau. The wood and fountain of *Roset* formed the particular pleasures of Rousseau: the ascent to them is by a steep path irregularly cut in the rock. The name of the philosopher is inscribed on a stone, in the midst of many others. A sycamore tree bears his well-known epigraph, "*Vitam impendere vero.*"

Travellers who visit this spot will be amply repaid for their trouble; the fine prospects of both banks of the Saône, the island of Barbe, and the numerous villas which attract the eye, will afford no small degree of enjoyment.

LYONS.

Hotels, Europe, Parc, and Ambassadeurs.

Lyons is one of the most considerable towns in France, but the houses have a heavy appearance, being very high. The streets are narrow, and badly paved.

The Hôtel de Ville is a noble edifice. It contains an antique taurobole in good preservation; and under the vestibule, the table of bronze, on which is engraven the harangue delivered by the Emperor Claudius to the Roman Senate, in favour of the city of Lyons.

The Great Hospital is the finest building in Lyons; it presents an

immense front of the Ionic order, along the quay of the Rhone.

The cathedral was constructed at various periods, but principally during the reigns of Philip Augustus and Louis XI. Its famous clock was made by Lippius of Bale, in 1598, and is a work of astonishing intricacy. It shows the course of the sun, the phases of the moon, the years, months, days, hours, minutes, and seconds, and the Saints' days; above the clock are small figures that move with the chimes, which play every hour, and over them is a cock which tells the hours by clapping his wings and crowing.

In the church of St Paul, the grand altar-piece is by Le Brun; the church of the ci-devant Feuillans, where are the ashes of Cinq Mars and Thou, executed by order of Richelieu, in the Place de Terreaux. In the Church d'Ainy, may be seen the mosaic found in 1806.

The traveller should visit the ruins of an ancient aqueduct, called the *Grotte Bazelle*; the silk mills, where the motion of an immense number of bobbins and shuttles resembles the noise of a cataract.

Pierre Encise, formerly a state prison, was surmounted by a large round tower, which had a striking appearance. It was ascended by 120 steps cut in a rock, which has lately disappeared. On a clear day Mont Blanc may be seen from the heights of Fourvieres, where a tower has been erected, to ascend which one franc is charged; it is difficult of access, but the traveller is amply repaid by the view. This mountain bears evident marks of the great fire mentioned by Seneca, which took place in the reign of Nero, such as the remains of aqueducts near the church St Irenée, a mosaic in the house Cassère, some remains of a theatre within the walls of the Minimes, subterranean reservoirs

at the Ursulines, and the house of antiquities built on the ruins of a palace belonging to the Roman emperors.

Lyons has two theatres; the Great Theatre and the Théâtre des Celestins, and a circus.

Lyons is a very important commercial and manufacturing town, and was still more so before it had sustained the siege and bombardment of 1793. The Saône, the Rhone, and the Loire afford the greatest facility for the conveyance of its merchandise.

The environs of Lyons form a complete contrast to the sombre interior of the town. The Etroits, a footpath which runs between the Saône and the hill from Lyons to the bridge of Mulotière, is a charming promenade, adorned with a grotto, from the top of which springs a fountain.

In the vicinity of *Eculy*, a village about three quarters of a league from the suburb of Vaize, is found an earth used in making china. In the same village is a petrifying fountain. A league and a half along the Saône is another petrifying fountain, in a cavern called *Fontaine*.

Lyons is situated about 25 leagues south-west of Geneva, 66 north-west from Marseilles, and 40 south of Dijon.

A *Railroad* from Lyons to St Etienne, corresponding with Roanne, Montbrison, &c.

Diligences to Paris in 60 hours; to Turin by Chambery in 40 hours; to Geneva in 22 hours; St Marseilles in 48 hours.

Mail Post to Strasbourg in 36 hours, fare 82 frs; to Paris in 34 hours, fare 84 frs. 35 cents.

Steam-boats ascend the Rhone to Aix-les-Bains every morning except Sunday, at seven in the morning, in 21 hours: fares, first cabin, 12 frs.; second places, 8 frs.; carriages, four wheels, 45 frs.

Steam-boats to Marseilles leave Lyons at four and five every morning, touching at Vienne, Valence, Avignon, and Arles. Time occupied to Arles, from 12 to 15 hours; from Arles to Marseilles in 18 to 24 hours, according to the state of the river; fares to Marseilles, 25 frs. best places; second places, 21 frs.; carriages, four wheels, 80 to 120 frs. A party of four, with their own carriage, would find it more comfortable and quite as cheap to post from Lyons to Marseilles. Distance, 33 myr. 3 kil., or 208 English miles.

It is, however, advisable to leave the steamer either at Avignon or Arles; from both places diligences run every day. Distance from Avignon ten myr. five kil., or about seventy English miles. Fare from Lyons to Avignon, first, 20 francs; second, 15 francs.

ROUTE 79.

LYONS TO AVIGNON AND MARSEILLES, BY THE RHONE.

The traveller leaves Lyons from the Quai de la Saône; he is then near the *Travaux Perraches*, and passes under a bridge, which also bears the name of him who undertook these works. Several villas are seen. On the right is La Muletère; after passing the peninsula the traveller is on the Rhone; further on is the chateau of *Oullins*, situated on a wooded hill; above appears *St Genis*; further on, the glasshouse of *Pierre Bénite*; the *Brotteaux* extend as far as this spot. The ruins of the chateau of *Chaponnot* are now on the banks of the Rhone, which twenty years ago flowed at a quarter of a league from them.

In front of Irigny, noted for its red wines, is the *Maison Vequelin*, resembling a chateau; at this part men called *orpailleurs* wash the

sand for gold dust. *Givors*, a large market town. The houses are built round the bend formed by the Rhone, and have a very picturesque appearance. At Givors is a canal supplied by the river Gier, which descends from Mont Pila; a little further is the village of Loire; the Rhone is crowded with islands. At St Colomb, facing Vienne, there is a cavern in which several Roman antiquities have been discovered.

Vienne.—Quitting Vienne, on the right bank St Colombe, and on the left the public baths, and soon reach the celebrated vineyard of Côte Rotie. At a distance is perceived the little town of Auberive and Le Péage de Rousillon; Mont Pila appears in front for a considerable time. Further on is Ampuis, and to the right, on this side of Condrieux, is the chateau of Cordelon. The banks of the Rhone produce the celebrated wines of Côte Rotie, Ampuis, and Condrieux. The country abounds with granite and quartz.

Beyond Condrieux, and a league to the left, is the town of St Vallier; pass a large flat rock, called the Table du Roi, and soon arrive at Tournon. In front is Mont Ventoux, the summit of which forms two peaks; beyond, on the left bank, is the Rock of Glun, a chateau built on a picturesque rock, bathed by the river; still further, facing a small island, is the mouth of the Isère (Isara). After having passed the confluence of the Isère, we enter on the territory of the Segusiani; the hills are covered with vineyards, the plains with mulberry trees, and the climate announces the influence of the south.

After leaving Valence we pass on the right St Peray, famous for its wine, and Chateauneuf, picturesquely situated; in front is Mont Chavate; on the right bank we leave the town of Voulte, where the stream is very rapid, and forms a bend: further on we reach the

mouth of the Drôme, and, after crossing several rapid currents, arrive at Anconne.

Here the Rhone makes a bend, and the bank presents an amphitheatre. The old bed of the Rhone, covered with pebbles, is still visible; it takes a westerly direction. On doubling the point of Anconne, we perceive in front the three curious lava rocks, which are on the right bank of the Rhone, a quarter of a league from the market town of Rochemaure. On the same bank, and at the foot of the mountain, is the village of Teil, beyond which is a neat chateau at the base of a basaltic rock. We then arrive at the ancient town of Viviers, beyond which the boat passes a spot where the river is much agitated by passing over rocks. We afterwards proceed to Pont St Esprit. The Rhone is here extremely rapid, and the currents which form in front of the arches impel the boats with great force. Beyond Pont St Esprit we have on the right Languedoc, and on the left Tricastin: both banks are calcareous.

To Chateau-Doria, and thence to Avignon.

AVIGNON.

Hôtel de l'Europe.

Avignon is a large, handsome, and well-built town, on the left bank of the Rhone.

The cathedral is worth seeing. The ivory crucifix in the church of Misericorde, the Hôtel des Invalides, the barracks, formerly the mint, the museum, the library, the garden of plants, the ancient palace of the vice-legate, the theatre, erected in 1825, the bridge over the Rhone, and the promenades on the ramparts.

A few miles from Avignon is the celebrated fountain of Vaucluse, which rises in a cavern at the foot of a mountain, near the hamlet of

Vaucluse. The spring forms the source of the river Sorgue.

After great rains, it rises above a sort of mole, which is before the cave, and forms a basin, the surface of which is as smooth as glass; it is afterwards precipitated, with a frightful noise, over the fragments of the rocks, whitening them with its foam, and appearing as if wishing to escape to a place where, no longer meeting with opposition, it may pursue its peaceful course.

The water of this fountain is pure, and clear as crystal, but is not good to drink, because it is crude and indigestible; but it is much used by tanners and dyers.

On the rock above the fountain are some ruins, called Petrarch's Chateau. The side of the ancient chateau is now occupied by a paper mill, and the Sorgue gives motion to several mills.

The Cours is much frequented as a promenade. The wind sometimes blows with so much violence as to be insupportable to persons unaccustomed to it. *Côteau Brûlé*, near Avignon, produces a good wine.

Aix, an ancient and neat town, situated in a plain, near the little river Arc, is not large, but populous; the streets are regular and well paved, though narrow and dirty. In the centre is the Orbitelle, formed by three avenues of elm trees, and decorated with fountains: it is a charming promenade.

Aix has no fortifications, and is surrounded by a single wall. In one of its suburbs, in the higher part of the town, are the celebrated mineral waters from which this town has derived its name; and here likewise are hot baths. The best situation for the invalid who wishes to take advantage of them is on the Course, which is the pleasantest part of the town.

Le Grand Pin.—Between this place and Marseilles, but nearer to the latter, there is a beautiful pros-

pect, embracing the Mediterranean, the city of Marseilles, and its environs.

MARSEILLES.

Hotels, d' Orient, and Richelieu.

Marseilles, the chief place of the department of Bouches du Rhone, is an ancient, large, and strong town situated on the Mediterranean, with a population of 170,000 inhabitants. It is one of the most commercial towns in the west. Louis XVI deprived it of most of the privileges it had enjoyed till his reign, and built a citadel there. In 1710 and 1721 Marseilles was visited by the plague, during the ravages of which Bishop Belzunce set a fine example of courage and humanity.

Marseilles is divided into old and new towns. The first is built on the brow of a high hill; the second has regular streets and handsome buildings. Marseilles is situated at the end of a gulf, covered and defended by islands, and has one of the largest and best harbours in the Mediterranean.

The principal objects worthy of observation are: the markets, the town house, the cathedral church, containing some paintings by Puget, the *ci-devant* Grands Carmes, the arsenal, the theatre, the concert hall, the rope walk, St Victor, the antique tombs, the cloisters, the monastery, formerly belonging to the Chartreusian monks, half a league from the town; the column, raised in 1802, in memory of the assistance obtained by the Pope during the plague of 1720; the Lazaretto, where vessels perform quarantine; and the chateau d'If, on an island, from which is a fine view of the town and harbour. In this chateau the celebrated Mirabeau was imprisoned.

The streets of the new town are broad and well laid out with foot pavements. The promenades are:

the Allées du Meinhan; the Course, particularly crowded on Sunday and Friday evenings, a beautiful street in the middle of which are two rows of trees, with stone seats, and on each side uniform buildings of imposing architecture; the garden of the *ci-devant* Intendance; and the quays of the harbour, frequented at change hours.

The coup-d'œil, from the gate of Rome, is perfectly unique, particularly on Sundays, when the course is visited by a splendid company. The flower and fruit markets.

The appearance of the harbour is very striking: here may be seen the vessels and productions of the four quarters of the globe as well as their inhabitants, in different costumes.

The beauty and the purity of the climate of Marseilles is sometimes interrupted by a cold and strong north-east wind, called the mistral. Mosquitoes are likewise the scourge of this country, and can only be guarded against by having a curtain of gauze, called *cousinière*, made use of at this place. The scorpion also infests the environs and even the town.

In the environs are a prodigious number of small pleasure houses called *bastides*; the Bains de la Méditerranée are a short distance on the road to Aix. The soil is not fertile, but it produces wine, oil of olives, and fruits. The best red wines are those obtained from the vineyards of Séon St Henri, Séon St Andre, and St Louis, situated on the sea coast; the best white wines are from Cassis; Roquevaire produces the best Muscadel wines.

Steam-packets from Marseilles to Naples, distance 150 leagues, touching at Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia. Four companies leaving Marseilles every two or three days. Fares from Marseilles to Genoa: first cabin, 75 frs.; to Leghorn, 105 frs.; Civita Vecchia, 140 frs.; Naples, 200 frs.;

second cabin to Naples, 120 frs. Carriages and horses pay the same as first class passengers. Luggage allowed, first class, 70 kil.; second class, 45 kil.

Steamers to Nice once a week every Wednesday, returning on Friday; fares: first cabin, 29 frs.; second cabin, 19 frs.; occupying twelve hours.

Steam-boats to Cette three times a week; fares: first cabin, 18 frs.; second cabin, 13 frs.; carriages, 30 frs.; horses, each 15 frs.

ROUTE 80.

LYONS TO GENEVA.

	Myr.	Kil.
Mynebel	1	3
Montluel	0	9
Meximieux	1	3
Pont d'Ain	2	2
Cerdon	1	3
Nantua	1	9
St Germain de Joux	1	3
Bellgarde	1	2
Collonge	1	2
St Genis	1	6
Geneva	1	3
<hr/>		<hr/>
96 $\frac{3}{4}$ English Miles	15	5

Diligences daily in twenty hours.

Montluel, a small town on the Seraine, in the department of Ain, has a manufactory of coarse stuffs called *sardis*.

Meximieux, a small town on the Bresse, is situated on the declivity of a hill and commands fine views.

Pont d'Ain derives its name from an ancient bridge over the Ain, on the road to Belley and Chambery. On an eminence near it stands a chateau which once belonged to the dukes of Savoy.

Cerdon is a large market town, which has paper mills.

Nantua is a manufacturing town situated in a strait of the Jura, at the extremity of a lake of the same name. It has manufactories for spinning cotton, dressing chamois and white leather, and making bed-

furnitures, tapestry like that of Bergamo, coarse blankets, sack cloth, muslin, cottons, plate paper, and clocks. The trouts of the lake rival those of Geneva. In the mountain of St Claude, and in its quarries, are found the globules called *dragees de pierre*, or sugar plums of stone.

St Germain de Jour—The road to this place is romantic; and it has a lake which abounds with trout.

Bellegarde.—Near this place are the rocks of Mont Credo, which are covered with thickets and bushes. Near Coupy is the celebrated fall of the Rhone, which disappears with a prodigious noise among the rocks, and remains concealed for the distance of 300 paces, when it appears again with undiminished impetuosity.

Collonge, near which is the Fort de Cluse, on the side of the steep mountain of Jura, and watered by the Rhone, which separated it from the departments of Lemane and Mont Blanc. The pass of Cluse was formerly one of the keys of France. The origin of the first fort is unknown, but the foundations of the present were laid by one of the dukes of Savoy.

Geneva described at page 314.

ROUTE 81.

PARIS TO STRASBOURG BY NEUILLY SUR MARNE, SEZANNE, VITRY SUR MARNE, AND NANCY.

Mail in thirty-four hours; fare, 82 frs.

	Myr.	Kil.
Neuilly sur Marne	1	5
Pomponne	1	4
Couilly	1	3
Coulommiers	2	0
La Ferté Gaucher	1	8
Retourneloap	2	2
Sezanne	1	3
Fère Champenoise	2	1

	Myr.	Kil.
Sommeseuse . . .	1	6
Coole . . .	1	4
Vitry sur Marne . . .	1	5
Longchamp . . .	1	6
Saint Dizier . . .	1	2
Saudrupt . . .	1	2
Bar le Duc . . .	1	6
Ligny . . .	1	2
Saint Aubin . . .	0	9
Void . . .	1	4
Lay Saint Remy . . .	1	1
Toul . . .	1	1
Velaine . . .	1	1
Nancy . . .	1	2
Champenoux . . .	1	4
Moyenvic . . .	1	7
Bourdonnay . . .	1	4
Heming . . .	2	0
Sarrebourg . . .	0	8
Hommarting . . .	0	8
Phalsbourg . . .	0	9
Saverne . . .	0	9
Wasselonne . . .	1	5
Ittenheim . . .	1	3
Strasbourg . . .	1	3

285 English miles = Myr. 45 6

Lagny, in the department of Seine et Marne, is beautifully situated. In the Place is a handsome fountain.

Coulommieres, in the department of Siene et Marne, is built in a fertile plain, on the Great Morin. It is famous for dressing leather, and sends corn and flour to Paris.

La Ferté Gaucher, a small town, which trades in grain.

Vitry sur Marne, or *Vitry le Français*, in the department of Marne, is situated at the junction of the Saulx and the Marne. It is regularly laid out, although built of wood, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, wood, and coal.

Sainte Daziere is a considerable town on the Marne, which here becomes navigable, and greatly facilitates commerce. The forests, which surround this town, contain excellent wood for ship building; and there are many iron works.

Bar le Duc is divided into Upper and Lower: it is watered by the Ornain, which abounds with fine fish, particularly trout. An immense number of fir and oak planks

are brought to this place from the Vosges, and sent to Paris; they are conveyed on rafts as far as Vitry le Français. In the church of St Pierre, Upper Town, is a statue representing a skeleton eaten by worms. Its suburbs produce hemp and wood, as well as wines, not inferior to those of Champagne, of which a great traffic is made. Excellent preserves of strawberries, raspberries, and gooseberries are made here; likewise all sorts of steel work. In its neighbourhood are iron mines, mineral waters, and curious fossils.

Nancy, formerly capital of Lorraine, is considered one of the most beautiful towns in France. The principal buildings are: the cathedral, containing the tombs of the dukes of Lorraine, the town house, the barracks, the episcopal palace, and that of the ancient university. The church of Notre Dame de Bons Secours, in the old town, contains the marble mausoleum of king Stanislaus, a beautiful piece of sculpture by Girardon. Charles the Bold, the last Duke of Burgundy, was interred here, but was afterwards conveyed to Bruges in Flanders, to be deposited by the side of his daughter Maria.

The triumphal arch in the Place Royal is worthy of notice.

The commerce of Nancy is cloth, paper, liqueurs, candles, and types, for which it is famous.

Diligences every day for Paris, Strasbourg, Metz, Colmar, Plombières during the summer, and Dieuze.

Sarrebourg is a town on the Sarre, which becomes navigable for boats at this place. It was an ancient city of Gaul. Charles IV, Duke of Lorraine, gave it up to France in 1666. Its position with respect to the Vosges rendered it in war an entrepôt for military stores for the armies on the Rhine.

Wasselone is situated on the

Mossig. It has manufactories of wool, paper mills, and bleaching yards. In the vicinity are stone quarries.

Strasbourg at page 223.

ROUTE 82.

FROM PARIS TO BRUSSELS BY VALENCIENNES.

	Myr.	Kil.
Le Bourget	1	1
Louvres	1	3
La Chapelle en Serval	1	0
Senlis	0	9
Pont Saint Maxence	1	2
Bois de Lihus	1	2
Gournay sur Aronde	1	0
Cuvilly	0	7
Conchy les Pots	0	7
Roye	1	1
Fouches	0	9
Marché le Pot	0	7
Péronne	1	2
Fins	1	5
Benavis	1	2
Cambray	1	1
Bouchain	1	5
Valenciennes	1	7

125 English miles = Myr. 20

Le Bourget is a village at which Napoleon, on his return from the battle of Waterloo, in 1815, stopped for a few hours, in order that he might enter Paris at night.

Louvres manufactures lace and blonds.

Senlis on the Nonette, is an ancient town, nearly surrounded by a large forest. This town trades in wines and fine porcelain; it manufactures lace.

Pont Saint Maxence, on the Oise, has manufactures for combs, and for dressing buck skins and chamois leather. It derives its name from a handsome bridge here over the Oise.

Roye.—The inhabitants of this town are employed in spinning cotton, and in knitting and weaving worsted stockings.

Peronne is seated on the Somme. It has strong fortifications, and is also defended by marshes. Charles the Simple was confined and died in this town; and here Louis XI was detained a prisoner for some days by the Duke of Burgundy.

The road to Arras turns off here; distance, 4 myr. 3 kil., or 27½ English miles.

Cambray is a strong city on the Scheldt. The steeple of the cathedral is a delicate construction; the streets are regular, and the grand square has a handsome appearance. The principal objects deserving notice are the town house, a handsome modern building; the citadel, seated on an eminence; the episcopal palace; and the abbey church.

It manufactures cambric, which takes its name from this place; laces, like those of Valenciennes; tapestry, and carpets. The Spaniards took this town in 1595, and kept it till it was united to France in 1667. The immortal Fénélon was archbishop of this place, and a monument is erected here to his memory.

Bouchain is a strong place on the banks of the Scheldt. The French took it in 1676; and the Allies gained possession of it in 1711, after a memorable siege.

Valenciennes, a strong town on the Scheldt, near its junction with the Ronelle; that known by the name of Valenciennes' lace is made here. This town was the residence of the kings of the first race, and under Clovis an assembly of the nobles took place here. Louis XIV took it from the Spaniards in 1677, and it was bombarded and taken by the Allies in 1793.

A railroad to Brussels three times a day in four hours; fares: first class, 6 frs.; second class, 4 frs. 75 c.

EUROPEAN TOURIST,

OR

GUIDE-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS.

PART VI. CHANNEL ISLANDS.

THE opening of the South-Western Railway has been of great advantage to Jersey and Guernsey; the pleasure-seeking travellers arriving by successive trains during the summer, have been tempted to step on board one of the well-appointed steamers bound for the *privileged* islands; or for a short sojourn *en route* to Normandy, the Loire, or South of France.

ROUTE 83.

SOUTHAMPTON TO PARIS BY GUERNSEY, JERSEY, ST MALO, DINAN, RENNES, NANTES, THE LOIRE, AND ORLEANS.

Steamers for Guernsey and Jersey every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, at seven o'clock in summer, and Tuesdays in winter, returning from the islands every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday in summer, and Fridays in winter.

Fares: main cabin, 25s.; second cabin, 18s.; carriages, 3*l*.; horses, 3*l*.; dogs, 5s.

St Malo and Granville from Jersey, main cabin, 10s.; fore cabin, 7s.

The 'Camilla' will leave Jersey for St Malo every Wednesday, after the arrival of the *Atalanta* from Southampton, returning on the following day; also to Granville every Friday, returning every Saturday, during the summer months.

Fares from Guernsey to Jersey: main cabin, 4s.; fore cabin, 2s. 6d.

Prices of refreshments on board: breakfast, 1s. 6d.; dinner, 2s. 6d.; tea, 1s. 6d.; fees to stewardess, ladies, 2s.; children, 1s. Pier dues at Southampton, each passenger, 2d. each; parcel, 3d.

Having determined upon the day for starting, it is desirable to secure a berth, by application either on board to the steward (the vessels always lie along side the pier), or of the agent, at No. 71 High street. This latter may be done by letter.

Persons intending to pass from Jersey into France should provide themselves with a passport, either in London, or of W. J. Le Feuvre, Esq., French Consul, 71 High street, Southampton.

The voyage in favourable weather is made in fourteen or fifteen hours, two hours to the Needles, six more to the Caskets, three to Guernsey, and three more to Jersey. This time, however, varies according to the tides, whether the wind is favourable or otherwise, but on an average the distance (145 miles) occupies about fifteen hours, including a stoppage of an hour at Guernsey. The first island seen after leaving the Needles is

Alderney, distant from the Caskets about seven miles, ten from the French coast, and about

twenty-two miles from Guernsey ; it contains only one town, with about one thousand inhabitants.

The mode of living in Alderney is primitive. Amongst the most respectable classes the income is from one hundred pounds to one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, and even this expenditure can and does command a great deal ; a tolerable house may be had from 10*l.* to 15*l.* a year ; meat and poultry cheaper than in the other Channel islands, fish plentiful and cheap, and all exciseable articles can be brought from Guernsey at a very little advance over the prices at that island ; and it is a most convenient place to wear out your old clothes. The English residents are chiefly composed of half-pay officers of low rank, who rusticate here upon the miserable pittance which they have earned in their country's cause, remote from the din of the world.

The Caske s.—The Casket rock and lighthouses form the extremity of a broken ledge, which extends in a westerly and northerly direction ; they are called by Camden the Caskets, and are about seven miles distant from Alderney. The rocks are about one mile in circumference at the nearest or most northerly point. They are steep and clean, with from twenty-five to thirty fathoms of water all round ; about twelve persons usually reside there. In 1744, the *Victory*, of 110 guns, with eleven hundred sailors and marines, foundered off the Caskets, and all on board perished.

The next island we approach previous to entering the harbour of Guernsey is

Herm, the property of one individual, and contains about forty inhabitants, and is within half an hour's sail of St Peter's Port.

Jethou is a very elevated and

picturesque object, and, excepting at one spot, its sides are precipitous. The inhabitants number about six persons. Visitors to this and the adjoining island should recollect that there is little or no accommodation to be met with, so that a basket of provisions will be an essential accompaniment in their excursions.

GUERNSEY.

The fares to boatmen from the 1st of May to 31st of October, both days inclusive, is, when the vessels are outside the pier, sixpence for each passenger, ordinary luggage included ; during the rest of the year, tenpence. When inside of the pier, or between the pier heads, threepence all the year round. Passengers arriving and landing, and re-embarking without luggage, and persons from the shore going to, and returning from, the steam passage vessels without luggage, to pay tenpence all the year round, or fivepence each way.

Porters.—The carriage of each passenger's effects to the hotels and lodgings at the lower part of the town is sixpence only.

In approaching St Peter's Port the shores do not possess the same attractions as those of Jersey, being more sterile and wearing less the aspect of fertility. The tower built on the slope of a hill looks very picturesque from the sea, with Castle Cornet standing on a rock about half a mile from the shore. To the extreme right of the town stands Castle Carey, now in the occupation of John Carey, until lately an absentee from his native soil. Government house is a conspicuous building in the centre of the town near Elizabeth College.

The harbour deserves no particular mention ; it is small, but of

sufficient dimensions for the trade of Guernsey; the steam-packets seldom or ever enter it, but land and embark their passengers within half a mile of the piers; this, in rough weather, is very inconvenient, and could not be remedied except at high water, and even then at a great loss of time; but the boats are large, well built, and under strict regulations.

Landing.—On nearing the piers the porters vociferate their respective numbers, to the annoyance of the passengers, who, if not obstructed in landing, are at least greatly inconvenienced and annoyed; this should be prevented by the harbour master, under whose jurisdiction they are. No. 7, extending his left arm, cries out "Monsieur;" No. 10 shoves No. 6 out of his way, with "stand back, Jemmy, the lady is looking for me;" while No. 1 seizes the disputed trunk with a leer, bellowing out "everybody prefers No. 1." You are next assailed with the names and localities of the hotels and boarding-houses; they are *Marshall's Royal Yacht Hotel*, *Gardiner's Hotel*, *Tozer's Hotel*, and *Shore's Boarding House*. This latter house has been established for many years; and those who prefer cleanliness, cheapness, and quietness to the bustle of an extravagant hotel, will find unostentatious but comfortable accommodation at Mrs Shore's. There are several other houses of accommodation, but they are not adapted to visitors. Lodgings may be had in various parts of the town and environs at various prices, from 10s. to 30s. a week, but altogether the accommodation is very inferior to Jersey, both in point of numbers, style, and variety of charges; and those who are not induced by some particular motive would do as well to avoid a landing at Guernsey, for although the town of St Peter's Port is very pretty

to look at, it is the most villainous town to walk through I ever met with. The streets (if, indeed, they deserve the name) are narrow, winding, and steep, paved with rough stones, producing the most uneven surface, alike formidable to shoes and corns; but walk out in what direction you may, indications of wealth and comfort meet you at every step; detached villas, handsome built houses, shady avenues, and well kept roads, rendering the environs of St Peter's Port still more delightful and pleasant, particularly when contrasted with the town you have just left.

The principal Institution in the island is Elizabeth College, situate on an elevation above the town, with a large area around it ornamentally laid out. The building is spacious and handsome, its architecture is mixed, with a monastic air about it. The interior is admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was intended, and owes its origin to letters patent of Queen Elizabeth, by which, in the year 1563, eighty quarters of wheat rent were assigned for the endowment of a school. From the date of its foundation up to its erection into a college this institution existed little more than in name; but, to the honour of the states of Guernsey, means were adopted in the year 1824 to place this establishment upon a more efficient footing; this has accordingly been done, and Elizabeth College, under its present management, offers great advantages for the instruction of youth.

The *Workhouse*, improperly called the Hospital, is also a very efficient establishment as a refuge for the destitute, and for the young a seminary for instruction. The average number of inmates is about 100 men, 130 women, 50 boys, and 30 girls; it was founded in 1743.

The *New Ground* is the most delightful promenade in the two islands, formed of fine gravel walks, with rustic seats, with a large area of grass in the centre, and surrounded with double rows of large trees; although comparatively neglected by the *Sixties*, it affords a delightful walk, and beautiful sea-views may be obtained from the upper side.

The *Fish Market* is considered by Guernseymen the pride and most interesting lion of the island. It is a lofty narrow building, fitted with marble slabs, to the surface of which a plentiful supply of water is conveyed, and on some occasions the show of fish is various and plentiful, but certainly not cheap.

The *Meat and other Markets* adjoin the fish-market. On Friday there is a good supply of pork; on Saturday (the chief market-day) there is an abundance of vegetables, meat, poultry (chiefly French), and other good things, the prices of which are given in another part of this work.

The *Post office* is in the Arcade; letters are received until one hour before the expected arrival of the packets, unless they arrive in the course of the night, in which case letters must be posted before eight o'clock on the evening previous.

The *Court house* is rather a small modern building, considering the various uses to which it is applied, namely, a house of lords and commons, criminal and civil courts of justice, a prison, and a residence; Saturday is the chief court-day for the trial of offenders.

The *Cemetery*, or New Burial ground, lies behind the college, and is on an elevated position, from whence extensive views may be obtained; it was opened in 1831 for sepulchral purposes, and is sold in allotments to individuals, who are bound to conform to one design in all monumental erections.

The above places form the principal points of attraction in the town and its immediate neighbourhood, but as the entire island may be traversed in a few days, I here subjoin a few instructions, by following which, all that is interesting may be seen in a convenient manner.

FIRST EXCURSION.

Starting, proceed up by the markets, Mill street, Park street, steam-mills; fine nursery ground; Colborne road; through Letite Marche: on each side of the road is a beautiful diversity of scenery and villas; entering Grange road and passing on to Doyle road, which crosses the Grange at a right angle, and, turning to the left, you come to some nursery grounds, where a couple of hours may be most agreeably spent; leaving the nursery and proceeding to the right, you come to Candie road, on the left of which are many neat detached mansions, inhabited by families of distinction; turning to the right you will find ready access into the new burial ground, opposite the windmill, on the summit of a hill; leaving the cemetery by the gate you entered (the lower gate is always kept locked except when funerals take place) the opening nearly opposite leads to the *Promenade*, or *New Ground*, described elsewhere; here is Castle Carey, the magnificent residence of the Careys, Amherst barracks, Marsh castle, commonly called Ivy castle, a venerable ruin; by the sea-shore and Glatney, to the Esplanade; this as it leads to the town along the beach, commands a fine view of the harbour and adjacent islands.

SECOND EXCURSION.

To visit the southern and southwestern part of the island pass

through Pedvin street, Haute Villa and George road, to Fort St George and barracks, from the ramparts of which, on a clear day, is a beautiful and extensive view; the Casquets, Alderney, Cape la Hogue, and a long range of the French coast, Herm, Jethou, Serk, and Jersey may be seen. Pass on the right Saumarez Manor house, Doyle's Monument, erected in 1816; it is ninety-six feet high. Jerbourg barracks, by St Martin's road, to Moulin Huet Bay, Saints' Bay, the village of St Martin, and from St Martin's to the Forest, to Petit-bo Bay. The St Peter's Church in the Wood is celebrated as the spot to drive to when anxious to tie the knot. Strangers in the island require an inhabitant to accompany them for the purpose of satisfying the parson's conscience that it is neither an illegal nor a runaway match! Torteval Church, Cave near Prevot Point, Bay of Rocquaine, home by St Saviour's.

THIRD EXCURSION.

Proceed down Pollet street, along the Esplanade, towards St Sampson's, by Belgrave Bay to the Grande Maison, St Sampson's Church, Vale castle, Druid's Altar, Landcrope Bay, Vale Church and Cemetery; here is a druidical Kistaren in good preservation, Grand Rocque, pass the seat of the Lord de Saumarez by Queen's Mills to St Andrew's. From the Queen's Mills to town there are several pretty villas and nursery grounds; by Elizabeth castle into town.

Climate —The climate of Guernsey bears a great affinity to that of the south-west coast of England. Dr Clark considers it as intermediate between that and the western parts of France; there is no doubt, however, that it is milder than the latter in winter, and considerably

warmer than the southern coast of Devonshire at all seasons, without, however, being much more humid.

During the spring the easterly winds generally prevail, while west are the prevailing winds during the rest of the year, as the shorn aspect of the trees in that direction of the coast indicates frequent transitions of temperature; and the prevalence of keen winds in the early part of the year, render that season trying to persons whose lungs are susceptible of such influences. The prevailing disease in Guernsey is that protiform malady dyspepsia, popularly misnamed biliousness; it affects the peasantry more generally than the town residents, in consequence, no doubt, of their meagre diet, it being a well-ascertained fact that the agricultural population of both Jersey and Guernsey chiefly exist upon potatoes, fish, and vegetable soup, inoculated with a lump of fat to give it at least the appearance of having fresh meat boiled in it; but such a luxury is never seen on the table of even a respectable Guernsey farmer, except on Christmas day: on the whole, this island cannot be considered very healthy, as scarlet fever, measles, hooping-cough, and epidemic disorders are more prevalent and less tractable than in England.

Guernsey contains a population of 27,000 inhabitants; only about one-seventh are English.

Leaving Guernsey and clearing Castle Cornet, we come in full view to the eastward, about seven miles distant of the Island of

Serk, nine miles in circumference, three in length, and about one mile in breadth; contains a population of about eight hundred persons. The fertility of the land is greater than either Jersey or Guernsey, and the consequence is, that nature does the greatest part towards procuring a subsistence for the agriculturist. The inhabitants of this

island live better than those of the same sphere in the other islands (not a difficult matter either), plenty of fish, meat three or four times a week, and they indulge in butter; the surplus of every article they send to Guernsey market, where it meets with a ready sale. The incumbency of Serk is a perpetual curacy in the nomination of the seigneur. The living is said to be worth 80*l.* a year, with a good house. The church, erected in 1820, is a neat and commodious building, with a free school for the instruction of one hundred children. The constitution and government of Serk forms a part of the bailiwick of Guernsey, and is under its jurisdiction in civil, military, and ecclesiastical affairs; but the legislative power as regards the local government of the island is vested in the seigneur and his forty tenants, who together form a little parliament, which assemble three times a year. This assembly is presided over by an officer called the seneschal, who has the cognizance of civil cases; but from this court an appeal lies to the Royal court of Guernsey. The other public officers are a provost, whose office is to plead the causes of the crown, to regulate weights and measures, and to arrest for debt; a registrar, who has the custody of the records of the island; and a constable and his assistant, called vingtenier, who constitute the police of the island. The provost and registrar are named by the seigneur, and the police officers by the forty tenants.

In Serk, as in the other islands, there is a militia consisting of upwards of one hundred strong, and ten pieces of artillery. Altogether, Serk is a remarkable place; its caverns, its steep and many-coloured rocks, its fruitful and romantic valleys, its singular laws, and its natural fortifications, render it an object of peculiar interest to tra-

vellers who can afford to devote a day or two to its inspection. There are a few lodging houses in the island; for the use of bed room and sitting room strangers are charged from fifteen shillings to one guinea a week. Provisions are plentiful and cheap. During the time that the reader is perusing this brief sketch the steamer is rapidly approaching the beautiful island of Jersey, for notwithstanding its abominable and absurd laws, its ignorant law makers, its inefficient and irresponsible police, yet it is a beautiful spot, and the approach to it on a fine morning is calculated to awaken the most pleasing sensations.

On rounding Elizabeth castle we come in full view of Fort Regent, the town and harbour of St Helier's, leaving to the extreme left the town of St Aubin's, terminating the beautiful bay of the same name.

FARES.

	Wint. d.	Sum. d.
From the quay to a vessel in the harbour	4	3
From the quay to the first buoy, outside the harbour	6	4

JERSEY.

Landing.—Should it happen to be low water, which for passengers is too often the case, the landing is made in boats, which, at very low water, must disembark on the rocks or be carried on men's backs, and deposited like sacks of potatoes in a cart; at other times the boats enter the harbour, and passengers quit them by steps at either of the piers; indeed, when there is sufficient water to admit the steamer into the port, so considerate are the enlightened law makers of the island that, although the steamer touches the pier, you must land by means of a boat, at a great inconvenience and risk, for the purpose of being taxed for the support of a

host of idle boatmen ; yourself and luggage are then handed over to the tender mercies of the porters, whose numbers are again and again vociferated in your ears, which nothing can equal for noise and tumult that I ever heard. The touters of Calais or Boulogne are kept in subjection by the authorities, but here, alas ! where law makers are little better than old women, and the police affect to be gentlemen, these barbarians are allowed free scope to jostle, bawl, abuse, and insult you. You are then importuned by a new set of solicitors, with, "Are you going to the British hotel ? to the Paris ? to the Union ? to the Royal ? the York ? or the London ? or Blanchard's boarding house ?" at the latter they profess to take you in for twenty-four shillings a week, but when you get out it is found to be thirty-four, to say nothing of being compelled to drink Marsala for Sherry, at three shillings a bottle, which may be purchased at 10s. 6d. a dozen at the most paltry wine store in the island : well may Madame Blanchard prohibit her inmates from bringing their wines from the wine merchant. Visitors should resist this caper.

Porters.—From the landing place to the hotels and taverns in the neighbourhood of the Royal square, 9d. The effects thus conveyed for the above fares are not to weigh more than 80 lbs.

Houses, Lodgings, Hotels.—The houses in Jersey possess a fair average degree of comfort and convenience, and many are built in a superior manner, yet with the prevailing high winds they are mostly smoky ; rents are higher than in any other place in England, London excepted, but there are comparatively no taxes. In board and lodging houses, or at the hotels, one cannot live cheaper than in England, and, although lodgings during the summer are as dear as else-

where, yet to persons keeping house the difference in the price of provisions, particularly excisable articles, is very obvious. The hotels enumerated above are nearly on a par, roomy and comfortable, without any pretensions to either style or splendour.

A Hint.—In hiring lodgings be sure to agree for attendance. It is the custom among very "well-to-do" Jersey people to do without a servant, and generally contrive to let the kitchen portion of the apartments without attendance, thus enabled to offer them at a temptingly low price ; but

Servants are next to the high winds, local laws, and smoky chimneys, the greatest nuisance in Jersey ; the resident ones are bad compared with those of England, and good servants imported from the mother country soon become inoculated with the careless habits and flippant independence of their fellow servitors in the island ; and what would be considered a good servant is as rare a commodity as a day without wind ; therefore our advice is, should you require a servant of your own, take one from England by all means, unless you make up your mind to enjoy a monthly change, and to wait upon yourself as much as possible.

Average Prices of various Articles in the Jersey Markets.

(In Jersey Currency.)

- Bread, 1½d. to 2½d. per lb.
- Flour, 2½d. to 3½d. per lb.
- Meat, 6d., 6½d., to 7d. per lb.
- Pork, 5d., 5½d., to 6½d. per lb.
- Poultry: geese, 2s. to 3s. each; ducks, 1s. to 2s. per pair; fowls, 2s. to 3s. 6d. per couple; chickens, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per pair; turkeys, 4s. to 10s. each, according to size and season; turkey poults (fine), 2s. to 3s. each.
- Fish, generally dear for a place surrounded by the sea, in consequence of the laziness of the Jersey fishermen.
- Butter, 1s. in the summer; 1s. 3d. in the winter.
- Eggs, 9d to 1s. per dozen, summer and winter.

Vegetables, according to season and crops; but generally very cheap.

Fruit, very dear, for Jersey.

Teas and coffees: gunpowder, 5s. per lb.; hyson, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; hyson skin, 2s. 9d. to 3s.; twankay, 2s. 6d. to 3s.; souchong, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; congou, 3s.; coffee 10d. to 11d.; Mocha coffee, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; Bourbon do., 1s. 6d.; chocolate, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; cocoa, 10d. to 1s.

Sugars: Double refined sugar, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; single ditto, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Havannah, $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d.; Brazil, 3d.

Red wines, Port (so called), 15s., 22s. 6d.: to 25s per dozen; Spanish, 10s. to 12s.

Clarets, Lafitte, and Château Margaux, 50s. to 55s. per dozen; St George, 12s.; St Giles, 13s.

White wines: Madeira, 30s. to 36s.; Sherry, the same; Malaga, the same; Marsala, 9s. to 13s.

Spirits: Brandy, Armagnac, 3s. to 4s. per gallon; Cognac, 6s. to 7s. 6d.; Jamaica Rum, 5s. to 6s.; Hollands, 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d. Cigars, from 1s. 6d. the 100.

Weight.—The Jersey pound is equal to about $17\frac{1}{2}$ ounces English.

Money.—One pound sterling is equal to 17. 1s. 8d. Jersey: a silver shilling equal to thirteen pence; in copper there is no difference.

In Guernsey French money chiefly circulates. The English sovereign passes for twenty-one shillings, but there is no premium, as in Jersey, upon English silver.

Having conned over the market table in the preceding pages, and noticed the difference in the currency, the newly-arrived visitor will find that, upon comparing with the cost of the same articles in England, he will come to the conclusion that two hundred a year in Jersey will produce the same amount of comfort that three hundred would give in England, the odd hundred going into the excise and custom-house gulf; but a resident will find sufficient alloy mixed up with these tempting benefits to make him exclaim, "England, with all thy faults, I love thee still," and that it is, after all, the place most congenial to the feelings and habits of Englishmen.

The Climate.—Next to the eating and drinking comes the very natural consideration, is the place healthy?

is it mild in winter? and cool in summer? are there any fogs? much rain? Eh! To the first question the answer generally given is, the natives live long; to the second and third, more yes than no: to the fourth, more no than yes; and to the fifth, more yes than no: to these may be added high winds, and consequently rattling doors and windows, and smoky chimneys; consequently it is by no means the paradise of a region which Mr Inglis describes it in his work on the Channel Islands; he says, "that during the two years he resided there he never saw a flake of snow or any frost which did not yield during the forenoon, and from April till October fires are rarely necessary; and in one respect there is another decided point of superiority which Jersey possesses, it is the equability of temperature during the twenty-four hours. In England a hot day is often, in summer, succeeded by a chilly evening, but in Jersey the chill of the evening rarely admonishes one of the necessity of closing the windows." We caution our friends and readers against this very pleasing picture of the climate. Mr Inglis must have been very fortunate during his residence; in the winter of 1840-41 there was plenty of snow, frost, and ice in Jersey, so much so that the whole country, trees, houses, shipping, &c., were literally encased, and the snow lay on the ground for many weeks. On the 15th of November, 1841, there was a heavy fall of snow, and a tempest of hailstones on the next day, with numerous chilly evenings following mild warm days, sufficient to give amateurs in open casements the rheumatism for life; but the general objection to the climate of Jersey is that it is damp, relaxing, and windy. This is true; that the effect of the two former may be counteracted to a certain extent by

drinking copiously of cold brandy and water; and as the latter cannot be avoided, resignation with a good grace is strongly recommended.

There are about twenty chemists' shops in the principal street in Jersey; this great fact ought to establish the question of the healthiness of the island.

Society in Jersey, both as regards natives and residents, is like that of most small places, split up into little coteries, each consisting of two or three individuals or families, who pay routine visits to each other and to nobody else, except on great occasions, when they congregate to dance at the Paris hotel, or to hear music at the arsenal; but even then the pert question is, "Who is going?" And such is the extent to which this exclusive system is carried, even amongst the tradespeople, that the chemist will not associate with the draper, the draper will not be seen with the grocer, the grocer turns up his nose at the tailor, and the tailor shakes not his bunch of fives with the snob. This system, adopted and pursued by all ranks and classes, renders not only Jersey but Guernsey (where the different cliques are distinguished as sixties, forties, twenties, and tens) the most unsociable place in the world. Amusements, consequently, there are none, always excepting the movements at the signal post or the in-comings and out-goings of the steam vessels. This want of general intimacy and friendliness in the community is enhanced by the fact, that the Channel Islands, and Jersey in particular, are a sort of refuge for the destitute; hence all are suspicious of each other. For the same reason that the British residents look upon each other with caution and distrust, the natives, both gentle and simple, regard the whole body of them with suspicion, added to their knowledge that Englishmen

hate and ridicule their Norman laws and customs, and would fain see them superseded by those of England. The result of the last census, taken in 1841, rather startled the natives, by showing that of the entire population of the island one-third, and of the town population one-half, are British. This fact not only surprised the authorities, but not a little contributed to their increasing jealousy of English interference and English influence in the affairs of the island. Hence it is that, with but few exceptions, between Jerseymen and the British there is very little social intercourse, much less any cordial, personal, or family intimacy. The British residents look upon each other, and the natives upon them all, with suspicion, although they affect great partiality for the English—(*i. e.*, gold). The Jersey people themselves are politically as well as privately divided into two factions or parties—the laurel or high, and the rose or low—who hate each other more bitterly than rival actors; they seldom visit, seldom intermarry, seldom salute each other in the streets, and carry their mutual animosities into every action of their lives, public and private. The prosecution or defence of a criminal is too often made the vehicle of abuse from one party to the other, and a court of justice rendered the arena of political squabbles.

These jealousies form a great bar to popular amusements, a defect which drives many families out of the island after a few months' residence. Although there are two theatres in St Helier's they are scarcely ever open, and it is recorded that, during the last twenty years, but one occasion is known of the house being fully attended: a party of gentlemen laid a wager that they would get up a play and draw a full audience; they did so

by giving free admissions ! Thus it is that those who visit Jersey as they would a popular watering place in England, for fun and frolic sake, speedily quit it in disgust, and justly spread for it a grievous reputation for social dulness among their friends at home. So, with the rare exception of a concert, cricket match, or a Yankee review, there is nothing stirring, but stirring your stumps.

Religion in Jersey is essentially Protestant. There is, however, a yearly increase of Catholics, principally Irish and foreigners ; their number amounts to between 2,000 and 3,000. Of the Protestant community, although all the churches are devoted to the formula of the Church of England, full one-third are Wesleyan or other dissenters. Jews there are none, for a very good reason, although many have attempted to establish a domicile amongst the natives, they find Jerseymen too many for them.

Public Places of Worship.

Divine service is performed in the French language in the town and parochial church at eleven o'clock, on Sunday morning, evening at seven, and in English at half-past two ; also on Thursday evening, in French, at seven o'clock. Officiating ministers, Rev. Mr Heath, in English, and the Very Rev. the Dean, in French.

St Paul's Chapel, New street. Officiating minister, Rev. Mr Galaher. Service on Sunday in English, at eleven o'clock in the morning, and seven in the evening.

St James' Chapel, St James' street. Officiating minister, Rev. S. Langston, A.B. Service on Sunday, in English, at eleven o'clock in the morning, and at half-past six in the evening.

All Saints' Chapel. Chapel of ease to the parochial church of St He-

lier's. Officiating minister, the Rev. J. Meadows. Service on Sunday at eleven o'clock in the morning, and half-past two in the afternoon.

Episcopal Chapel of Ease, Gorey. Officiating minister, the Rev. C. Robinson. Service in English at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Dissenting Places of Worship.

Calvinist Chapel, Upper Halkett place. Service in the French language, by the Rev. C. Perrot, at half-past ten in the morning, and at half-past six in the evening.

Congregational Chapel, Union street. Service in English at eleven o'clock in the morning, and half-past six in the evening. Officiating minister, Rev. Mr Unwin.

Albion Chapel, New street. Service in English at eleven o'clock in the morning, and half-past six in the evening. Officiating minister, Rev. Mr Jarvis.

Salem Chapel, Ann street. Officiating minister, Rev. J. Carré, in the French language.

Wesleyan Chapel, Peter street. In English, at eleven o'clock in the morning, and six in the evening. Officiating minister, Rev. Mr Hope.

Methodist Chapel, Don street. In the French language, at half-past ten in the morning, and half-past six in the evening.

Roman Catholic Chapel. The Roman Catholics have three chapels in St Helier's : one in Hue street, in English, officiating minister, Rev. Mr Cunningham, service at half-past eight and eleven o'clock in the morning ; one in Castle street, in the French language, officiating minister, Rev. M. Morlais ; and a third lately built at Vauxhall.

The States.—This body is composed of the governor, or his representative, the lieutenant-governor, the bailiff, the twelve jurats, the twelve constables (representatives of the parishes), and the twelve

rectors of the parishes. The attorney-general and solicitor-general have the right to address the assembly, but have no vote. The greffier (registrar) of the Royal court is also greffier of the states. There is also attached to this body the deputy-viscount (under-sheriff) and his three men of business, under the title of *dénonciateurs*, and although the legislative power is lodged in the persons above named, no law for the raising of money, or permanent law, is valid till it has been sanctioned by the Queen in Council; but these superlative legislators are attentive and cunning enough to promote their own interest by enacting laws temporarily, that is, for three years, and then renewing them, by which they evade the spirit of the constitution. In addition to the tricky legislation, it must be obvious that, in an assembly thus composed, public opinion can have little or no influence. The parsons and jurats, entirely irresponsible to the people, the former nominated by the crown, and the latter being elected for life, are beyond all popular control, so that there is but one-third of this wretched apology for a legislature upon which public opinion can at all operate. The constables, I beg pardon, the representatives of the people, are not elected at one and the same period. Oh! dear no! they are elected for three years, but so arranged that one election takes place this month, another two months after, and so on, as the period of the three years terminate; in short, popular feeling becomes tired out and tamed by endless procrastination, so that public opinion never can energetically manifest itself through the voices of the whole elective body; but there is a broaching storm that will burst one fine morning upon the heads of these besotted and illiberal legislators.

The *Royal Court* is composed of the bailiff, nominated by the crown, and twelve judges, chosen without reference to the educational qualification by the rate-payers.

Landed Tenure and Inheritance.—Purchasing land or houses in Jersey is rather a ticklish affair. English gentlemen are cautioned not to do so until they have lived sufficiently long in the island to become acquainted with the circumstances of the sellers of such property, otherwise he runs the following risks:—If he buys a house, or a given quantity of land, his quiet enjoyment of that property depends upon the solvency of the individual from whom he purchases; not his apparent solvency at the time of the purchase, nor with respect to his liabilities on the property bought of him, but in regard to the incumbrances on the whole of his landed estate, however extensive. It is true that, by a careful examination of the register at the greffier's office, persons fully conversant with the value of landed property in Jersey may arrive at a satisfactory estimate of the risks which he runs by purchasing. Not so with the stranger, who, of course, imagines that if he buys a house and land for one thousand pounds, and pays the cash down, the property is his own; he will probably find, as thousands have found before, that he has committed a grievous mistake, and that he has simply advanced money on possibly a fiftieth mortgage on the whole of the landed property of the seller, however free from incumbrance the books of the greffier may show the particular property he has purchased to be.

The law of inheritance, also, operates so as to forbid any stranger from purchasing property which he cannot, in any case, dispose of by will according to his own pleasure. The eldest son cannot be

disinherited, and if there be no children, the next male heir takes possession, and no testament of the deceased can annul his claim.

Landlord and Tenant.—In England the law of landlord and tenant differs widely from that of Jersey. There, if you rent a house, and agree to pay the rent quarterly or half-yearly, you cannot be in any way molested by the landlord till the complete expiration of the stipulated time. In Jersey, however, the landlord can arrest the body or goods of his tenant before the ink is dry upon the lease, for security that the rent shall be paid when due; if the house be a ready-furnished one, he will, of course, arrest the person, locking the unfortunate tenant up in gaol, in order that, if he does not get his money, he may be sure of finding his debtor; and what adds infinitely to this injustice towards newly-arrived strangers, is the custom or law which permits the sheriff to refuse the bail or security of any person, however rich, who is not a landed proprietor.

If a stranger rent an unfurnished house, the instant his furniture is there the landlord may arrest it for security, and it is felony in its proprietor to take away or exchange one article of it; and although it cannot be absolutely sold before the rent is due, yet, if the landlord has any suspicions, however groundless, the sheriff can put the goods under lock and key, or remove them to a place of safety.

Never take a house unless upon a clear undertaking on the part of the landlord, in writing, signed by two witnesses, that such repairs as are required will be made by a given time, that under no circumstances the rent or security for it should be demanded till the expiration of his stipulated time.

Law of Debtor and Creditor.—The sharp sheriff practice of seiz-

ing for security for ultimate payment distinguishes also this branch of jurisprudence. Arrest of either goods or person in Jersey requires not the slightest ceremony. The creditor, either real or pretended, goes to the sheriff with his account, who accompanies him and arrests either the debtor or his goods instantaneously; in some instances it is thought most advisable to arrest the household furniture and the stock in trade, in which case, no matter that the defendant asserts the claim to be illegal, unjust, or extortionate, and that he will resist payment, his shop is closed, and his effects put under seal, as a preliminary step in the suit, unless he can find landlord bail to pay the debt, if the court should ultimately decide upon its validity. If he can find no such security to pay, his shop is kept closed under the sheriff's seal till the decision of the inferior court; and, if an appeal is made, till that of the full court in his favour is pronounced, and that may not be for years afterwards. To effect this ruin, the creditor has not even the formality of an oath to go through, and if the full court at last dismisses the claim, and the defendant is discharged from the action a triumphant beggar, he has not the slightest claim in law to any redress. Individuals not possessed of landed property, may also be arrested and lodged in gaol (unless they give security for payment) on a note of hand, not due, perhaps, for many months. It should also be mentioned that a landed proprietor cannot be arrested or held to bail, except for a note of hand, but must be sued even for the smallest sum through a long and tedious process, which operates as an entire denial of justice. For example, an English resident, not a landed proprietor, has a demand made against him, suppose 5*l.* 16*s.*, he is perfectly able to prove that

the demand is an imposition and double what he ought to pay, but he is liable to immediate arrest for it, and his best friends all advise him to pay it without hesitation or delay.

Again, a poor man has a just claim against one of these landed proprietors for a very trifling debt, and the debtor refuses to pay: the swindled plaintiff has no remedy, but to pocket the wrong instead of the money. There is also a peculiar law, by which the native rogues can set at defiance their creditors. A wife goes before the court, and obtains a separation from her husband, as far as regards property; by this process husbands are not liable for the debts of their wives, nor for their maintenance; by this act all the personal property of the husband becomes the exclusive property of the wife, present and future. This plan is often resorted to, to cheat grasping landlords.

Newspapers.—There are five English: the 'British Press' and 'Jersey Times,' both published on the mornings of Tuesday and Friday; the 'Jersey Gazette,' issued on the evenings of Monday and Thursday; the 'Jersey Chronicle,' published on Thursday morning; and the 'Jersey and Guernsey News,' published every Saturday morning.

Education.—There are several excellent schools, both in St Helier's and other parts of the island, chiefly presided over by natives, with some two or three exceptions; but the expense of education in Jersey is rendered higher than otherwise by the cost of sending children from England, and returning half-yearly. To those whose parents reside in the island, numerous establishments exist for day scholars, and masters in the various continental languages are very plentiful, but they must necessarily be of very moderate abilities, or they would never fag for one guinea a quarter.

There is no endowed place of education as in Guernsey, excepting the two parish schools of St Anastose and St Manelier, founded in the reign of Henry VII, but now utterly ineffective for want of the necessary funds, to the disgrace of the wealthy islanders.

Sporting.—The island of Jersey is a dull place for those who are partial to field sports: the appearance of a solitary strayed snipe, woodcock, or duck, is sufficient to set all the sportsmen (*i.e.* tinkers and tailors) in full chase, from "Grosnez" to "La Rocque." On walking near the beach and high-ways, keep a look-out for the juvenile "poppers," who are eternally frightening the sparrows. Watching the signal post, reading the newspapers, and attending the arrival and departure of steam-packets, are the only sports.

Bathing may be enjoyed in perfection, either "au naturel" or from machines, at Havre de Pas, or the Bay of St Aubin's. At the former place there are convenient and abundant rocks upon which to undress in comfort, either at high or low tide (the former is the safest), where the shore shelves down so gradually, and the bed of the sea so smooth, firm, and pebbleless, that in fine weather nothing can be enjoyed at this place more than a dip in the sea.

The population of Jersey amounted in 1841 to 47,546, about one-third of which were English.

EXCURSIONS IN JERSEY.

First Day.—Town of St Heliers, Fort Regent, Elizabeth castle, Town church, Post office, Royal square, in which is the Royal court, States, the Royal saloon, three newspaper offices, four grog shops, and a dirty figure in the attitude of a ballet-master; Halket place, meat, vegetable, and fish-markets; St James'

church, the theatre, the workhouse, and prison, will terminate this day's excursion, in the course of which visitors will have satisfied themselves that whatever the country may be, the old town of St Helier's offers no temptation as a place of residence.

Second Day.—To the Princess Tower, by Queen street and St Saviour's road, distant about two miles; it is a beautiful spot; from the top of the tower a most perfect panoramic view of the entire island may be enjoyed, including the coast of France. Take the left to St Martin's church, Royal harbour along the coast to Bouley bay, by Bonne Nuit, to St Helier's.

Third Day.—By Havre de Pas to Rocque Plate, St Clement's and Grouville villages, to Gorey mount, Orgueil castle, Druidical remains near the Arms Port, bay of St Catherine, back by St Martin and St Saviour's.

Fourth Day.—To St Peter's Valles, Cape Grosney with ruins, Ple-mont point, cove of Grève du Secq, or Pic-nic place.

Fifth Day.—St Peter's, St Ouen's pond, bay of St Ouen, St Peter's barrack, St Aubin's town, a favourite abode of numerous English families.

Sixth Day.—Noirmont Pont, Portlet bay, St Brelades bay, village and church, in which are the ruins of an ancient chapel; Corbier point, return by St Brelade and St Aubin's by omnibus. The above excursions will include the entire island and all its beauties.

Steam-packets leave Jersey for St Malo every Wednesday after the arrival of the steamer from Southampton, returning the following day; to Granville every Friday, returning on Saturday. Fares, chief cabin, 10s.; fore cabin, 7s. The passage is made in fine weather to the former in four hours, to the latter in three hours.

N.B. No traveller should think of going to Granville, except en route to Havre.

St Malo.—(*Hotel de France. H. de la Paix.*) Population, including St Servan, about 2,000. There is nothing worthy the attention of travellers to tarry here beyond the necessary waiting for conveyances, which may be occupied in enjoying the beautiful sea views which every height will command.

Route from St Malo to Nantes, see page 402.

HAND-BOOK FOR ITALY,

OR

GUIDE-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS.

PART VI. NORTHERN.

ROUTE 84.

GENEVA TO MILAN BY THE SIMPLON.

46 French and 6 Italian postes,
279 English miles.

A diligence from Geneva to Milan every day at twelve, through Lausanne, where it stops from seven in the evening till midnight; stop to dine about twelve at Sion (look after your luggage here); at Brigg there is a delay of eight hours, from seven till three in the morning. At the inn at Simplon at twelve; dine on so-so fare, à la table d'hôte, 3 frs.; at a separate table with the refuse, 5 frs.! About three, arrive at the frontier of Savoy; five at Domo, where there is another delay of eight or nine hours, and reach Milan in something like eighty hours. The fare is 65 frs.; all luggage exceeding forty pounds is charged very high.

TARIFF OF PRICES PER POST.

	fr.	c.
For each draught or saddle horse	1	50
Postilion	0	75
Stable boy	0	25
Four-wheeled carriage	1	0
Two-wheeled ditto	0	60

If well served, it is usual to give the postilion a mancia of 2 frs.

From the 1st of November to the 1st of April, the passage of the Simplon being attended with diffi-

culty, an extra 50 c. per horse and per post is demanded from Domo d'Ossola to Isella, and from Isella to Simplon.

The postmasters at Brigg and Domo d'Ossola have the right of adding an extra horse to a two or three-horsed carriage: and two horses and a postilion to a carriage and four.

	Postes.
Dovaine	2½
Thonon	2
Evian	1½
St Gingoux	2½
Vionne	2½
St Maurice	2½
Martigny	2½
Riddes	2½
Sion	2½
Sierre	2½
Tourtemagne	2½
Viège	2½
Brigg	1½
Bérisal	2½
Simplon	3½
Isella (passports and luggage examined)	2½
Domo d'Ossola	2½
Vogogna	2
Fariolo	3
Arona	2½
Sesto Calende (poste Italian)	1½
Gallanate	1½
Legnanello	1
Rho	1
Milan	1½
	52

On leaving Geneva, and going along the southern side of the lake, the country on its borders has a very different appearance on the

Swiss side; the hills of the Pays de Vaud are covered with rich vineyards, interspersed with pretty towns and villages, while the mountains which rise on the Savoy side are more varied, grander, but less fertile.

Thonon, the ancient capital of the duchy of Chablais, pleasantly seated on the lake of Geneva, is the first town of any note; the situation of the castle merits attention, and at a little distance from the town is the convent of Ripaille, which has a beautiful park. About a mile from Thonon, we pass the Drance, by a long narrow bridge, apparently built by the Romans. The aspect of the road here suddenly changes from being monotonous to hills covered with groves of fine walnut trees. We now pass the source of the Amphion, once celebrated for its mineral waters.

Evian, remarkable for the rocks of Meillerie. The obstacles presented here by nature to the formation of the new military road made by Napoleon, may be conceived, when masses of stone, 200 feet high, were cut through, whilst two walls were obliged to be built; the first as a parapet, the second to strengthen the foundations of the road, and prevent their being washed away by the lake, on whose bed they rest.

Entering the new department of the Simplon, we arrive at *St Gingoux*, which belongs to the Valais. From *St Gingoux* boats laden with fish, and larger vessels with firewood, go four or five times a week to Geneva and the neighbourhood. The size of the lake now begins sensibly to diminish, and on its opposite shore are seen Vevey, the château de Chillon, and the valleys on the sides of the mountains of the Pays de Vaud.

After passing Riddes the prospect changes, exhibiting fine pastures, remains of ancient castles, churches, and villages; and the

approach to Sion, through the valley of the Rhone, displays much noble scenery with cheerful beauty.

Sion.—Inn, *Lion d'Or*. Travellers by the diligence dine here; the fare is good; charge, 3 frs.

Sion, the capital of the Haut Valais, is seated partly on the right bank of the Rhone, and partly on the Sitten. This town is a very old Swiss bishopric, and contains several churches, convents, and an hospital: the great church in the centre of the town is a handsome edifice, the hospital is a fine modern building, and the convent belongs to the order of the Capuchins. Each of the three hills on which this town stands is crowned by a castle, and above Sion, to the right, are two other castles, Seon and Montorges; on the opposite side there are a church, convent, kitchen, and a few cells, all hewn out of the solid rock. Near Sion flows the Morges, which is the boundary between the Haut and Bas Valais.

Sierre.—Inn, *Le Soleil*. Sierre, seated on the stream whose name it bears, is a pretty little town; it has a church and some good buildings, particularly the post office. The road on issuing from Sierre enters the valley of Louèche, as that part of the great valley of the Rhone which extends from Sion to Brigg is at times termed, although the valley of Louèche, properly so called, branches off to the north of this valley. The large fortress of Alt-Siders and the castle of Beauregard are situated on a rock at the entrance of the valley of Anniviers, on the opposite side of the Rhone from Sierre. From this town to the baths of Leuk the distance is about five leagues.

The town of *Leuk* is situated on the side of a mountain, and defended by an ancient castle; here we obtain a view of the whole chain of Alps connecting the Simplon and Mont St Gothard.

Tourtemagne.—Hotel, *Lion d'Or*, not very good. About half a mile from Tourtemagne, but not in the high road, is a waterfall, not so magnificent, but more beautiful in situation than the Pissevache, the torrent being precipitated in a mass from an amphitheatre of rocks; it is well worthy of notice.

Viège, situated on the banks of the Visp, a river nearly equal in size to the Rhone: at Viège are two churches of curious architecture. Between Viège and Brigg we cross a good deal of marshy ground, and also traverse the bed of the Rhone.

Brigg.—Hotels: *Du Simplon*, the best; civil and attentive host, situated at the entrance of the town, opposite the post house; beds, 1 to 2 frs.; breakfast, 1 fr.; table d'hôte at twelve, with wine, 3 frs.; at seven in the evening, 2½ frs. Horses and cars for passing the Simplon, or excursions. *Poste; Angleterre*, closed in August 1844. Although Brigg is half a mile out of the great road, it is a better resting place than Glise.

The little town of Brigg in itself possesses nothing to detain the traveller; but a day may be agreeably spent in an excursion to the glacier of Aletsch, situated about twelve miles from Brigg. This celebrated glacier is one of the largest and most beautiful in the entire range of the Alps; its entire length exceeds twelve leagues.

A car may be taken to Morel, from thence to the edge of the glacier on mules or horses.

The diligence from Geneva to Milan arrives at Brigg about seven in the evening of the second day, and leaves for the Simplon at four in the morning.

A carriage from Brigg to Domo d'Ossola, with two horses, including barriers, relays, *buona mano*, costs from 60 to 70 frs., taking three persons with a moderate quantity of luggage. Posting per horse per

post, 1 fr. 50 c.; postilion, 1 fr. 50 c. to 2 frs.

The best and most convenient plan for the traveller to adopt in passing the Simplon is to remain at Brigg all night and start with the dawn next morning. It takes from Brigg to the village of Simplon, in ascending, from six to six hours and a half, and from the village of Simplon to Domo d'Ossola, in descending, five hours. The distance from Brigg to Domo d'Ossola is fourteen leagues. The toll for each horse passing the Simplon is 5 frs., which is paid at the frontier.

On leaving Brigg we take the grand military route (pedestrians will find a footpath in a direct line up the mountain to the second refuge, thus saving one hour; an hour may also be saved by taking a footpath down the mountain, about half a mile on the left, after leaving the Simplon inn), and immediately pass one of the first works of the Simplon, the bridge over the Saltine, and begin to ascend by windings to a dark forest of firs, presenting views of the valley of the Rhone encircled by Alps, Mont Blanc towering above all. After passing the first gallery, we cross the Kanter over a bridge seventy feet high. On the left of Brigg is the pretty village of *Naters*, washed by the Rhone, which descends from the summits of the Furca.

The Simplon road was commenced in the year 1801, and finished in 1805, at the joint expense of the kingdoms of France and Italy. Napoleon found it necessary to employ three thousand men in its construction. The breadth of the road is twenty-five Paris feet; the number of bridges thrown across the rocks amounts to fifty; and the galleries, chiefly hewn out of solid masses of granite, to five: and so gradually sloping on both sides is this magnificent road, that to drag the wheels, even

of the heaviest carriages, is scarcely necessary. The French engineers conducted the work on the side of the *Haut Valais*, and Sig. Gianella, now Direttore delle Pubbliche Costruzioni, directed it on the Italian one. In the enterprise of constructing this road, Gianella is said to have exceeded himself, for he had Herculean difficulties to overcome, being compelled to bore through, and blow up, the hardest rocks obstructing his passage; while occasional masses of slate, in many places already decomposed, were the only obstacles that impeded the French artificers. The quantity of gunpowder used in blowing up the rocks on the Italian side is said to have amounted to no less than 17,500 pounds. When we contemplate the stupendous height of this majestic mountain, the frequent appalling precipices bordering the road, the impetuous torrents and roaring waterfalls furrowing its sides, the tremendous avalanches, "those thunderbolts of snow," by which its dark forests are often uprooted, we cannot but acknowledge that men who, in defiance of obstructions such as these, could form a road exempt even from the appearance of danger, and so excellent, that (as far as regards personal convenience) we might imagine ourselves travelling in an ordinary country, deserve, in point of genius, to be placed even above the ancient Romans.

Some of the defiles are so straitened, and the road lies so directly under the double wall of perpendicular crags, that the traveller looks up with a shudder, lest the loose masses on the top should give way, and hurl destruction on his head. But in order to prevent the large fragments above from falling, broad paths are formed in the upper part of these rocks to arrest whatever may be detached either by tempest, cascades, or avalanches. This road is wrought near the brink of

profundities that absolutely scare the beholder, and is supported by an immensely thick wall of granite, varying in height according to the inequalities of the ground. But what words can convey to the reader an adequate idea of the masterly skill with which some bridges are thrown over impetuous streams? Who is not astonished at seeing that the genius of man has opened a road over rocks that encompassed him on every side, and constructed paths over abysses that appeared eternally to preclude his further progress? Who can fully appreciate the advantages of having procured a quick and safe passage for human beings, cattle, and all sorts of carriages, during all seasons, and through regions of eternal snow? The chaste and elegant construction of the arches; the zig-zag work almost similar to that on the Piedmontese side of Mont Cenis; the cavities through which the annual melting of the winter snow discharges itself, without injuring the road; but above all the stupendous galleries perforated in the solid granite, are works calculated to brave the most furious storms, and to resist the destroying hand of time. The Roman constructions of this description, surprising as they are, cannot vie with the glorious road leading from the little town of Arona to the cloud-capped top of the Simplon. The scenery of the pass is superb, and becomes more and more astonishing at every stage of the traveller's progress. Houses on the brink of lofty precipices with still loftier precipices above them; horrible chasms that ever and anon discover themselves; narrow defiles, along whose tower-

* Nothing appeared impossible to Napoleon. On one occasion he was giving some impracticable orders, which were humbly represented to him to be *impossible*; when he burst out:—"Comment? ce mot n'est pas Français."

ing sides, apparently impracticable and barren, the hardy peasant has tilled strip above strip of land; tremendous gulphs, down which the foaming waters of streams and torrents pour with deafening clamour; charming cascades; bold windings and sinuosities; beautiful glens with dark forests of firs; unexpected openings displaying themselves in constant succession; the view of Mont Blanc proudly towering above the desolate sublimity of a trackless region; narrow, awful, appalling gorges, imparting ideas of a terrific solitude, from which the traveller is sometimes glad to emerge: each and all these grand objects are highly calculated to inspire the beholder with awe. And when we consider that this amazing prospect can be commanded by a beautiful road, in the greatest part protected by a line of posts and rails, shall we not forgive Napoleon his boast, after this work and that of Mont Cenis were completed, that the Alps are no more?

From the second refuge to the bridge across the Gauthier the road slightly descends. After crossing this ravine the road winds gradually, occupying about twenty minutes to Berissaal, a post house and inn, where travellers not very fastidious may obtain refreshment and beds. Berissaal is three and half leagues from Brigg.

After passing through the first gallery cut through the solid rock, the road passes beneath the Kaltwasser glacier by several galleries to the highest part of the pass, 6,580 feet above the level of the sea; the spot is marked by a wooden cross; this point is usually gained in five hours from Brigg. A short distance beyond is the new Hospice, which has been occupied since 1831; it is a large, solid stone building, and will afford sleeping accommodation for sixty persons, twenty for the better class of travellers, and

forty for the poorer. The residents permanently stationed here are—three brothers of the St. Augustin order of monks, a cook, two servants, and three dogs.

From the Hospice the descent is easy; passing on the right the old Hospice, now used as a refuge for the cattle belonging to the convent, near which passes the original paved mule path or road across the Simplon, and now only used by the natives as a shorter path. About three miles of descent brings us to the village of Simplon or Sempione, distance eight leagues from Brigg, and six from Domo d'Ossola. This village is the most miserable and most wretched cluster of hovels to be met with between Ostend and Naples. The inn (post house) is dear and dirty; damp sheets, hard bread, hard water, hard old hens, and of course hard eggs; this is what the *Red Mask* calls "good accommodation."

At Isella, an hour and a half's drive further, there is a new inn, having every appearance of being at least clean, and, as it is on the frontier, is a much better place to stop at than the Simplon; but by starting early from Brigg, Domo d'Ossola may be easily reached in one day, even *en voiturier*. At Simplon it is usual to furnish a wooden shoe, to save the friction of the iron skid of your carriage, as the descent, after leaving the inn, is very steep; the cost with a cord is two frs.; without a cord, one fr. An immense sweep brings us to the first gallery on the Italian side; it is 250 feet in length, cut through the solid rock, the torrent Doveria roaring past its side. Beyond the ninth refuge is the Gallery of Gonda, 600 feet in length, with two openings which admit light. This was the most difficult excavation in the entire line of this stupendous work. On emerging from this cavern the traveller comes suddenly

in view of a roaring cascade, tumbling as were upon him in its passage to join the torrent beneath, where the "meeting of the waters" at a distance renders this spot both grand and sublime.

Gonda.—The Swiss boundary is reached in half an hour; on the right is a small waterfall, and a solitary green patch, where the douaniers try to rear a few sickly plants.

Isella, the frontier town of Sardinia, at which the custom-house officers examine the luggage and visé the passports; to pass here, the Sardinian visé is indispensable. After quitting Isella we arrive at the sombre gorge of Yeselles, surrounded by perpendicular rocks, from whose summits fall tremendous cascades, echoing with the dreadful roar of the river Diverio, whose waters rush furiously through immense broken fragments of gigantic rocks; this gorge extends to Divedro. From Divedro we pass to the Val' Divedro, a wild glen, and after crossing two bridges, and passing through the fifth and last cavern, over the magnificent bridge of Crevola, composed of two arches supported by a pillar of great strength and beauty, and deemed a master-piece of architecture, thus nobly finishing the last of the works of the Simplon. Here, as we approach Domo d'Ossola, the rich, beautiful, and extensive plains of Italy open to our view, and form a delightful contrast to the sublime and sometimes terrific grandeur which we have just left behind.

Domo d'Ossola.—There are two hotels, about upon a par for accommodation; the charges are—beds, 1 to 2 frs.; breakfast, 1 fr.; table d'hôte at one, $2\frac{1}{2}$ frs.; at four, $3\frac{1}{2}$ frs.; at seven in the evening, $2\frac{1}{2}$ frs. The above prices include the wine of the country.

Carriages for four persons may be hired here for Baveno, 12 frs.; to

Milan, 60 frs.; to Brigg, 70 frs.; returns much cheaper. Diligence from Geneva stops here some hours. Passports are demanded and signed. Fares from Domo to Beveno, 7 frs., 50 c.; Milan, 18 frs.

N.B. Married people, curious in that way, will be pleased to see here the first sample of an Italian bed, nine feet by six, instead of six by two.

About seven miles beyond Domo pass the Tosa by a new bridge; from this spot is a fine view of Mont Rosa; here is a toll of half a franc for each carriage.

Vogogna.—Inn, the *Crown*. Six miles beyond, cross the Tosa again by a wooden bridge. On the 2nd of September, 1844, part of this bridge gave way, only a few hours previous to my passing en route to Milan. From this spot to Baveno it takes one hour and a half.

At *Fariolo*, first view of the Lago Maggiore; pass marble and granite quarries, along the edge of the lake, to

Baveno.—*Hotel, Adame* (freres), beautifully situated, good cook, civil host, and moderate charges; board and lodging provided for families making any stay.

TAX FOR BOATS ON THE LAGO MAGGIORE.

	fr.	c.
From Baveno to the Borromean Islands and return, if not exceeding two hours, with two rowers	. 5	0
For each succeeding hour	. 1	0
In bad weather, with three rowers	7	50
To Laveno, three rowers	. 10	50
To Magadino	. 24	0
To Sesto or Luino	. 16	50
To Suna, Pallanza, Intra	. 6	0
September 3, 1844.		

The above fares do not include *buona mano*.

EXCURSIONS FROM BAVENO.

	hours.
The Journey from Baveno to Montaroni requires	. 2½

	hours.
From Baveno to Monteroni and Orta	3
To visit the mountains of St. Francis, St. Thomas and St. Julian	1½
From St. Julian to Pella, by boat	1½
From Pella to Varallo, through La Lalma	3
To visit Sacro Monte	1½
From Ciriago to Omegna	3
From Omegna to Baveno, by carriage	1½
From Omegna to Orta, by water	1½
Ditto ditto by land	1½

Asses are provided to ascend the Monterone, for each of which the charge is 4 frs.; as far as Orta, 8 frs. For guides to Monterone, 4 frs.; to Orta, 8 frs.; to Varallo and Montrosa, 6 frs. per day. Travellers reaching Baveno in the evening can next day visit the Borromean islands, and by means of the steam-boats can reach Sesto Calende at noon, and Milan at seven p.m. Travellers by steam-boat to Baveno from Sesto Calende, Arona, Laveno, Magadino, can visit the Borromean islands in the small boats which attend the steamers at 1 fr. per head. The diligence for the Simplon passes through Baveno daily at four p.m., and places may be secured of the proprietor of the hotel. The steamers on the Lago Maggiore are small, but neatly fitted up with first and second cabins, and a tolerable restaurant on board; the charges are fixed by a tariff, as well as the fares. Formerly the service was sometimes interrupted, but there are now two boats—one being ready to take the place of the other in case of accident or unexpected delay. They are the 'Verbano' and 'St. Charles.' Travellers joining the steamer en route must in every case be put on board by the boats appointed by the company, and are under the surveillance of the custom-house officers. Each boat so appointed carries a small flag, and the fares for landing and embarking are fixed and added to the fare of the steamer; thus effectually preventing any overcharge or annoyance to strangers.

FARES.	1st. cl.		2nd cl.	
	fr.	c.	fr.	c.
From Magadino to Locarno and Ascona	0	60	0	35
— to Brissago	1	0	3	60
— Canobio	1	80	1	10
— Canero or Luino	2	20	1	30
— Intra or Laveno	3	60	2	15
— Pallanza	3	80	2	30
— Stresa or Baveno	4	20	2	50
— Belgirate	4	80	2	90
— Arona	5	80	3	50
— Sesto Calende	6	0	3	60
From Sesto Calende to				
— Arona	1	20	0	70
— Belgirate	2	20	1	30
— Stresa or Baveno	3	0	1	80
— Pallanza	3	20	1	90
— Intra or Laveno	3	40	2	5
— Canero or Luino	4	50	2	70
— Canobio	5	0	3	0
— Brissago	5	60	3	35
Ascona or Locarno	6	0	3	60
Magadino	6	0	3	60

	lire.	c.
Boatage to or from Sesto Calende, Magadino, Locarno, Canobio, Canero, Intra, Belgirate, Arona	0	10
— Brissago, Ascona, Pallanza	0	20
— Stresa	0	30
— Baveno and Laveno	0	60
— Luino	1	0

Carriages and horses can only be taken on board at Sesto Calende, Arona, and Magadino. Charged as follows:

	frs.
Berlin or landau	30
Caleche	24
Carriage with two wheels	12
Horses, each	8

The above charges include embarking and landing.

The steamers start from Magadino every morning at seven o'clock; pass the islands about nine; reach Sesto at twelve, return from Sesto at one, and reach Magadino about six; where conveyances are in waiting to convey travellers to Bellinzona.—Described in Route 4.

LAGO MAGGIORE.

The Lago Maggiore, or, as it was anciently called, the *Verbanus*, rises two hundred and ten metres above the level of the sea. Its depth, ac-

according to the best calculation, is computed as equal to the height of the surrounding mountains. At the northern extremity, not very far from Locarno, it receives the river Ticino, which, pouring from the neighbourhood of Mont St. Gothard like a cascade over the remains of ancient avalanches, waters the valley of Giornico, and issues from the lake at Sesto Calende; and, after several transitions, discharges itself into the Po, about a league below Pavia.

The length of this lake from Locarno to Sesto measures more than fifty-two miles; and its greatest width, nearly eight. It is bordered by three different states: viz., from Sesto to Pieno, by the kingdom of Lombardy; from the latter place to Brissago, its borders belong to Switzerland; and all that territory which stretches itself from Brissago to the western bank of the river Ticino, forms a part of the Sardinian dominions. The banks are adorned by forest trees and vineyards, interspersed with hamlets, enriched with villas and other edifices remarkable for the variety and elegance of their construction; and these are rendered still gayer by terraces built one above another, embellished with luxuriant flowers, shrubs, and all the genus of exotics. Gentle declivities of ever varied hues are contrasted by the view of mountains rising abruptly from the surface of the lake, and presenting their almost perpendicular sides shagged with sombre trees. The view from Laveno offers one of those views which words cannot portray, and imagination itself can scarcely conceive; majestic mountains lifting their bare fronts one above another, while Mont Rosa, soaring above all, seems to meet the heavens. By degrees are seen those resplendent pinnacles of the glaciers dazzling the sight, as if a mountain of brilliants were sparkling in the rays of the sun; and while hills and

dales, villages and islands issue forth from the light mist of morning, the sea-like expanse of the waves serves as the reflecting mirror of this grand panorama.

The neighbouring mountains are remarkable for their iron, copper, and lead mines, and quarries.

ISOLE BORROMEE.

These islands, the chief ornament of the lake, are four in number, namely: Isola Bella, Isola Madre, Isola Superiore or de' Pescatori, Isola di St. Giovanni or Isolino. The two former only are worthy of notice.

Isola Bella is built upon terraces, one above the other, ornamented with flowers, fountains, and forest trees, and adorned by a noble palace, partly in ruins, and partly modernized.

In the year 1671 this island was but a steep and barren rock. Count Vit. Borromeo covered it with beautiful gardens and sumptuous edifices, that were, no doubt, "a realization of fairy land," a perfect scene of enchantment.

The visitor ascends a succession of terraces, constructed on vaults, one above the other, to the height of thirty-two metres above the surface of the lake; so that the eastern side of the island offers the aspect of a pyramid. On the uppermost tier is a colossal unicorn, the principal part of the armorial bearings of the Borromean family. The northern side of the island is occupied by the palace, an inn, where lodgings and refreshments may be had, and some dwellings of fishermen. The apartments of the palace, fitted up in the most sumptuous style, display a collection of paintings by eminent artists.

Descending to the basement story of the palace, the visitor is led through a labyrinth of apartments,

whose walls resemble the rough hewn vaults of a subterraneous excavation, ornamented with shell-work. These vaults, which, as a poet said, seem to be the favourite dwelling of the nymph of the lake, and where refreshing fountains add to their delightful coolness in the very midst of summer, are the repository of some fine pieces of superior modern sculpture. In the chapel of the palace is a well-executed marble bust of St Charles, that hero of the Catholic church, who voluntarily "stood between the living and the dead" in fervent supplication that the "plague might be stayed," and who yielded up fortune and health to mitigate the sufferings of his fellow creatures.

Every step brings one in contact with the most extraordinary proofs of the vegetative strength which resides in it. A Weymouth pine, which had been planted as a mere stick not many years ago, is now become a thick timber with widely branching arms. Many of the laurel and bay trees are of great size. The gardener showed us one, which he quaintly called "the father of all laurels;" its trunk measures ten feet in circumference, and the tree is nearly 100 feet in height. The word *battaglia* was deeply graven on its bark by the Emperor Napoleon with his pen-knife a few days previous to the battle of Marengo; it is now, in 1844, nearly obliterated.

This island contains not merely an orangery, but an orange grove. So many noble trees, bearing flowers and fruit at the same time and in all the various stages of blossoming and ripening, proved a sight of no ordinary interest. Two of them, which are absolutely timber-like, and said to be 170 years old, have attained to their present size and age in only eighteen inches depth of mould. Together with the oranges are planted citrons, the fruit of some of which are of uncommon

dimensions. They form a double alley on one of the southern terraces, where they thrive in a perfectly exposed state through the greater part of the year. In the middle of winter they are covered over with a building of planks, which is regularly removed at the first approach of spring.

In the gardens and parterres we everywhere found the rose, the jasmine, and the myrtle uniting their fragrance; the grape, the olive, the peach, the pomegranate, the fig, combining their tributary stores. We were shown an *Agave filamentosa*; this curious plant flowers only once in fifty years. The *Hortensia motabilis* flourishes here in a wonderful manner, forming, by the fulness of its growth, the fresh green of its leaves, and the delicacy of its colours, a complete plantation of mingled brilliancy and elegance. A long gallery perforated in the rock, having a range of arcades, overlooks the lake and its magnificent borders.

The ranunculus of Isola Bella is in high estimation among the continental florists. From the stock grown there several crowned heads have their gardens supplied with roots of this plant, of which there are at least fifty varieties. Under the shade of lofty cypresses and pines, the beautiful *Hydrangea Hortensis* displays that plenitude of vigour, which it would assuredly lose if its charms were completely unveiled to the sun.

Isola Madre, so called from its being the largest of the four islands, emerges from the waves like a beautiful chaplet of sweet flowers and rich verdure. On the stony foundation of this island, art and perseverance have accomplished the formation of a soil, which boasts in perfection the triple gifts of Pan, Flora, and Pomona. This island has a population of some hundreds—of pheasants.

By means of a flight of steps hewn in the rock, the traveller

ascends to a garden, where the aloe, orange, and citron grow each in their natural state as standards or as espaliers. On the south side this island is adorned with several terraces, ornamented with vases containing the most fragrant and delicate flowers. It is also canopied with old laurels, yews, pines, and cypresses, spreading their branches ever green: and when the dismal season of winter covers all the surrounding mountains with snow, this island presents the image of an everlasting spring.

Among other fine timber trees we observed the evergreen or live oak (*Quercus ilex*), an Egyptian cypress, ninety feet high, and some specimens of the Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*), one of them eight feet in circumference. In the shrubberies are some beautiful lilac-tinted and blue Hortensias, and a splendid show of the rose laurel (*Nerium oleander*), exhibiting many different colours and qualities.

A large building of very simple construction, partly in ruins, is situated on the highest platform. From this mansion the prospect is picturesque beyond conception. The sea-like expanse of waters, bounded on every side at a greater or less distance by hills of diversified form and altitude; the villages romantically situated, and shrouded by wooded eminences; the white cottages, with tapering steeples of churches breaking the dark masses of loftier mountains; the country seats, gardens, and vineyards overspreading the greatest part of the enchanting ridges, and the sparkling tops of the Simplon in the distance, form a combination of what may be properly termed lovely, interesting, and sublime.

PALLANZA. INTRA.

Pallanza (no good inns) is a gay little country town, situated on the water's edge, at the base of a lofty mountain remarkable for the rich

verdure of its gentle sloping sides. Some precious relics of Roman antiquity, and, among the rest, a beautiful basso-relievo upon the outside wall of the church of St Stephano, are objects deserving inspection. The church of the Madonna di Campagne, without the town, is decorated with fresco paintings of great merit. At a short distance from Pallanza is the village of *Suna*, adorned with fine houses. The road leading from Pallanza to *Intra* crosses a very delightful country. The latter place is become very considerable both for its manufactories and commerce. It is believed by some that this burgh derives its name of *Intra* from being situated between two rivers. This place, in point of traffic, industry, and activity, is to the Lago Maggiore what Genoa is to the Mediterranean. Near *Intra* is the villa Ballabio, built much like a tower of the middle age.

At *Selasca*, the torrent that lashes itself down the mountain has formed several fanciful grottoes, and greets the eye of the stranger with its beautiful cascades.

LAVENO.

On the opposite coast of this great inland sea is *Laveno*, a considerable village, situated at the foot of the towering acclivity of Mont Beuscer, where, after winding along for some miles at the base of a lofty ridge of rocks, terminates the road leading from Varese to this place. It is generally believed that Laveno was founded by a Roman colony, commanded by Labienus.

The rock of Caldiero, rising in a pyramidal form, and crowned by the ruins of an ancient castle, strikes the eye from its melancholy wildness, and reminds the traveller of the dreadful martyrdom of St Arioldo, who had undertaken to preach in a most determined and violent manner against

the profligate, abandoned life of the priests of his age.

Near Caldiero is Porto, where the traveller should visit the remarkable glass house of Messrs. Minetti. From Porto he should proceed to Germignaga, crossing a bridge built over the torrent Tresa; and from thence to Lumo, by a beautiful avenue. Luino is a populous burgh, and famous as the birthplace of the celebrated painter Bernardino Luino, whose frescoes are so highly esteemed, and carefully preserved.

Luino, seen at a distance on the lake, presents itself to advantage in the grand landscape; its features are considerably heightened by its noble avenue, which is canopied, to a certain distance, by a double row of elms and old gigantic pines. Behind these trees, embosomed in their foliage, stands the majestic palace Crivelli, built after the design of Felice Soave.

On the other side of the village, towards the north, a beautiful vine bower, supported by stone pillars, spreads itself in a long uninterrupted line; but what enhances the grandeur of the scene is a magnificent temple, supported by sixteen Doric columns of red granite, at the extremity of the plantation. North of Luino, elevated mountains, arrayed in all their glory and sublimity, seem to confine the lake within narrow bounds. Here a fine road, bordering the lake, leads to Maccagno, a village remarkable for its having been the momentary residence of the imperial court of Otho I. The torrent Jona divides this village into two parts. From thence the road passes successively by the villages of Pino, Zena, St. Abbondio, St. Nazaro, and Vira, till it reaches Magadino. The range of mountains from Maccagno to Magadino presents stern features. Only here and there the fruits of agricultural labour are visible, and these at so great a

height, that, on lifting the eye towards those little farms in the air, one is puzzled to imagine by what path the peasants could get there to cultivate a few patches of productive soil.

Stresa.—The villa Bolongari, which, for a long time, was noted as the real seat of hospitality, and which has still a great claim to the renown it formerly enjoyed, is the chief ornament of the place. Stresa is reckoned by the painters one of the finest points from whence a general survey of the lake may be taken. Towns, villages, castles, country seats, and islands, opening to view in every direction, enhance the amphitheatrical pride of the scene. Some of these diversifying objects appear to rise out of the waters, others are embosomed in foliage, or show themselves on the levels of verdant terraces, amidst hilly forests and pastures. From a height commanding Stresa was sketched the following panorama:—

A vast amphitheatre of forests and vines, with hamlets here and there just opening to the view from amidst their sylvan graces, and mountains arrayed in all the glory of their sublime combination, display themselves to the enchanted eyes of the beholder. At his feet lies Stresa, with the beautiful villa Bolongari, and the new church, built after the plan of Zanoja. On his left, the shore makes a bend, and Baveno, with its shattered rocks, appears in view. From the sides of these cliffs, enormous fragments of rock, blasted by the force of gunpowder, come thundering from a tremendous height. Further on he sees Mont Orfano raising its rugged, barren, melancholy sides, as if to lock in the Verbanus; while at its foot rolls the wide and rapid current of the Toce, with the stream proceeding from the Margozzolo, as if to pay their tribute to a lake adorned

with all the beautiful reflections of mingled light and shadow. Then he gazes on the snow-clad pinnacles of the Simplon, to point one out from afar the way to those regions of cold sublimity. Turning from left to right, he sees the long ridge of lofty mountains which divide the Val-Vecozza from the Lago Maggiore, while softer and gentler declivities break the distance, and descend to the very "kiss of the waters," where they appear studded with numerous villages. Pallanza, Intra, (the queen of the lake,) and Laveno, here reveal themselves through the pure ether with astonishing clearness. The background of this immense picture is formed by the Alps of the Italian Helvetia, whose countless pinnacles, glittering in the rays of the sun, rise with unspeakable majesty.

ARONA.

Hotels. *Poste*, very comfortable and reasonable; the best apartments overlook the lake, commanding beautiful views. *H. de Italy*, new, and handsomely furnished.

Arona is a little town, pleasantly situated on the borders of the lake, much devoted to commerce, and possessing a tolerable harbour. It is the birthplace of St. Charles, and there are still to be seen the walls of the room in which this undaunted champion of the Roman Church first opened his eyes to the light of day. The tourist, whatever his creed may be, cannot help paying a tribute of reverence and affection to the hero who performed so many *real* acts of charity, humanity, and benevolence. The principal church is adorned with beautiful paintings by Gaudenzio Ferrari (the Lombard Raphael), by Morazzone, Novati, and Appiani. The high altar is decorated with a fine basso-relievo.

On the summit of the hill, one English mile before reaching Arona,

on the Baveno side, stands the celebrated colossean statue of St. Charles Borromeo, executed by Siro Zanelli and Bernardo Falconi. The head, hands, and feet of this gigantic statue are cast in bronze; all the rest is of copper. A pyramid of stones is raised in the inside, and strengthened with iron bars, to protect this magnificent work against the impetuosity of the winds. It is by climbing up these bars that the traveller can ascend to the top and enter the head. All the parts of this statue have such perfect proportions, and harmonize so well with the whole, that on a first glance the beholder is not aware of its immense size. It measures a hundred and eight feet in height, reckoning the pedestal. This is one of the largest statues in Italy, and so enormous are its dimensions, that the head alone will contain four persons seated round a table, while another may sit in the nose. St. Charles is represented as giving his benediction, with one hand, to his birthplace, and holding a book in the other. This statue was erected in 1697, at the expense of the inhabitants of the neighbouring country, and by the Borromean family.

SESTO CALENDE.

Inns—none worthy the name. The *Poste*, at the water's edge, is the best, and bad enough it is.

This being the frontier town of Lombardy, the luggage of travellers arriving by steamer is examined, but not very rigidly, and passports are taken away, examined by the police, and, if *en règle*, i.e. having the Austrian minister's signature, receive the visé of the police; but if not, you may re-embark for Switzerland, or Turin, to get that which is not my fault if you have neglected.

The diligence for Milan starts soon after the arrival of the steamer, so that on landing proceed at once

to the office and secure your place; the fare is $6\frac{1}{2}$ frs. ; return carriages, to hold four or five persons, may be met with for 20 frs. ; post it if you have your own carriage, but if not, have it thoroughly understood that the carriage you hire is to be continued to Milan, or you may be stopped half way by the connivance of the innkeeper and postilion.

This actually occurred to a family on the day I travelled from Sesto to Milan, the landlord of the inn at Legnanello refusing to supply a carriage, and the postilion refusing to allow that which brought them from Sesto to proceed further.

ROUTE 85.

SESTO CELENDE TO MILAN.

The road from Sesto to Milan is flat, stale, and uninteresting, trees lining the road nearly the entire way ; and such is the dread of the government of ambushed banditti on this road, that relays of gendarmes accompany the public conveyances the entire way, and as if to encourage an attack, the postilions jog on at a miserable rate, the distance being only four and a half postes (thirty-six miles), occupying between six and seven hours.

	Postes.
Gallarate - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Legnanello - - - - -	1
Rho - - - - -	1
Milan - - - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$

Soma, a village celebrated as the battle field between Scipio and Hannibal. Here stands the celebrated cypress tree, 120 feet high.

Gallarate.—The immense tract of waste land in the neighbourhood of this town is used for military evolutions.

Rho, a considerable burgh, near which is seen a church of an imposing appearance, dedicated to the Virgin. The design of this edifice is composed of a single nave and surmounted by a majestic cupola.

Cascina del Pero.—This place is thinly inhabited, owing to the unwholesome exhalations proceeding from the rice marshes.

A few miles from Milan is the suppressed Certosa di Garignano, founded by Giovanni Visconti, archbishop and lord of Milan.

The approach to Milan is rendered interesting by the view of the triumphal arch, which terminates the grand Simplon road. By a lateral arch enter Milan.

ROUTE 86.

LAGO MAGGIORE TO LAGO COMO BY VARESE.

Those who intend to leave Italy either by the Tyrol or by France, should not neglect visiting the lake of Como by taking the above route. A boat may be engaged to visit the islands, and from thence to Laveno, for 5 frs. each man. At Laveno there is a tolerable inn, where travellers may lodge comfortably if too late to proceed to Varese or Como the same day. A carriage may be hired here to take four persons to Como in six or seven hours, for 20 frs., stopping an hour or so at Varese, where the delightful gardens with which the environs abound should be visited. The distance from Laveno to Varese is fourteen miles, and from Varese to Como two postes, or sixteen miles—the country abounding with beautiful scenery, and thickly planted with walnut, mulberry, and fig trees ; on the right may be seen the picturesque lake of Varese.

VARESE.

Inns, the *Poste* and *Angel*, neither very good. The church here, although not large, contains two organs and two pulpits, the fronts of which are beautifully carved.

The road from Varese to Como is really beautiful, and crosses a cultivated and populous country. One sees the mulberry and the olive planted everywhere, and bearing fruit in abundance. The villages spread along the road are *Malnate, Binago, Solbiate, Olgiate, Lucino, and Musino*. In many places the vines are beautifully trained on posts and twigs, and supported high above ground. About midway between Como and Varese we come in view of a rich and extensive plain, bounded on either hand by hills, which, running nearly parallel with each other, ultimately join the ridges that encompass the borders of the lake of Como, behind which rises a lofty and more craggy chain; whilst, to complete a background of inconceivable magnificence, the snowy summits of the Alps soar above all.

COMO.

Ians, the *Angel*, pleasantly situated on the edge of the lake; charges: beds, 2 and 3 frs.; breakfast, tea or coffee, $1\frac{1}{2}$ frs.; with eggs or meat, 2 frs.; dinners served at three, 4 or 5 frs. a head. 'Galignani's Messenger' taken in.

The *Crown*, situated in the environs, belonging to the same proprietor (Mons Sala), is on the same scale, and more suitable for travellers merely passing en route to the Alps or Milan.

Como, the capital of a province bearing the same name, contains nearly 17,000 inhabitants. It is seated on the border of the lake, and presents itself to great advantage, from whatever point the view is taken. This ancient city unfolds the numberless charms of its romantic situation to the eyes of the traveller, whether he approaches it from the sublime region of Switzerland, or by the hills of Brianza.

Numerous hamlets, with their lofty steeples, adorn the rising grounds to a considerable elevation, the lake forming a kind of basin surrounded by mountainous ridges, and its borders studded with beautiful villas.

The harbour presents a lively and bustling scene in the numerous groups of *barcajuoli* plying for employment on their element, the lake.

The city is commanded by a conical hill, on whose highest summit are the scattered ruins of the ancient castle, a lofty square turret still crowning the top, and forming a prominent object in the landscape. From the walls of this mountain fortress was suspended a cage, in which, in 1277, exposed to all the inclemency of the stormy region, was imprisoned and perished the famous feudal chief, Napoleon Torriani. Nearly at the foot of the hill are the picturesque gardens and delightful villa of Don Carlo Venini.

Among the edifices most entitled to notice, the Duomo alone claims attention. The foundation of this fabric was laid in the year 1396, but it only rose to completion during the last century. It is composed of white marble, and abounds in ornamental details, which are held in high estimation. The front and the arcades adjoining it present an assemblage of round and pointed architecture, in which, as they were raised during the slow progress of many succeeding generations, one recognizes neither the Grecian, Gothic, nor Saracenic style, but a "strange mixture, or, at best, a succession of the three different styles." The great western entrance, formed through a wall of remarkable thickness, is lined on each side by a row of columns with foliated capitals, from which rises a circular arch: and beneath a similar arch is, on each side, a smaller

door, with a long lancet-window over it. Among the multitude of statues which decorate the outside of this church there are two representing the Plinys, uncle and nephew. In the interior of this edifice, the objects really deserving the traveller's attention are the Baptistery, generally ascribed to Bramante d'Urbino; some paintings by Gaudenzio Ferrari and Bernardino Luino; and the monument raised to Benedetto Giovio, the illustrious historian of Como, his native town. A great number of statues also adorn the inside of the temple, some of which are entitled to notice; but the objects that highly recommend themselves are the bassi-relievi of the pillars supporting the organ, and the arabesques, foliages, animals, and allegorical groups over the side-doors of the cathedral. They exhibit devices of a lightness and polish fitter to be worked in gold and silver than in stone.

In the suburbs are silk and cloth manufactories, and the work produced is exquisite, both in point of texture and colour. These manufactures form a considerable branch of the commerce of the town and its environs.

A steamer traverses the lake of Como every day, affording an opportunity of visiting the beautiful scenery which abounds on its shores, the favourite residence of the Milanese nobility; this lake is between forty and fifty miles in length, and takes the steamer about four hours each way without stoppages. Families travelling in their own carriages coming from Switzerland over the Splügen can embark them at Colico, where a pier has been erected for the purpose.

The steamer leaves Como at half-past seven in the morning; Colico in the forenoon, about ten; and arrives at Como to meet the diligence to Milan, which leaves at three o'clock.

FARES FROM COMO TO COLICO,
and vice versâ.

	zwansigers.	cts.
Cabin and after deck	- 3	0
Fore deck	- - 1	25
A carriage	- - - 25	0
A caleche	- - - 20	0
Horses, each	- - - 5	0

ENVIRONS OF COMO.

Borgo Vico may be properly called an uninterrupted succession of palaces and villas. Pavilions and casinos of light and elegant construction display themselves on the lovely borders. Their front and terraces of white stone and stucco, when glittering in the rays of a brilliant sun, are charmingly contrasted with the deeply tinted foliage in which they are embosomed. The apartments of the villa Odescalchi Raimondi are no less remarkable for their sumptuousness than for their loftiness and amplitude. The decorations are in a gorgeous style, and the whole is enriched with a variety of carving, gilding, painting, and stucco work. This villa, viewed from the lake, has a truly regal appearance. The villa La Gallia is not less worthy the traveller's attention. It was built by a nephew to the celebrated Cardinal Ptolemy Gallio, who from the humble state of a fisherman rose to this princely rank in the church. It was here that Paul Giovio had made a collection of many precious rarities, such as antiques, books, paintings, but chiefly of a great number of portraits of the most illustrious characters of his day. Villa Villani is seated on the very edge of the lake.

LAKE OF COMO—WESTERN OR LEFT BANK.

Strada Regina—Grumello—La Zuccotto—La Tavernola—Villa Nuova—Villa Londonio—Cernobbio—Villa d'Este.

The beautiful road bordering the

lake on the western side to the Tre Pievi Superiori, leads first to *Grumello*, seated on a little eminence.

At a short distance from the last-mentioned place is the *Zuccotta* belonging to Professor *Configliacchi*, who graced it with the most exquisite taste, and beautified its gardens with all the luxuriant pomp of vegetation.

On that point of land, through which a matchless vista of the sublime region, "where Alps on Alps arise," opens upon the beholder, who happens to contemplate the enchanting picture before him from the steam-boat, stands the *Tavernola*, a pleasant retreat belonging to Messrs *Prad*. A little farther on is the villa *Nuova*, where General *Pino* came to close, in the bosom of peace and solitude, his warlike and somewhat stormy career.

At villa *Londonio* is a monument erected to the memory of the prince of the Italian poets, *Monti*.

Above *Cernobbio* the *Bisbino** rears its front, crowned with a sanctuary; next is the villa *d'Este*. Before arriving at the villa *d'Este* are seen the remains of a triumphal arch fast mouldering to decay.

The villa *d'Este* is built on the borders of the lake, just where it makes a very wide sweep. Cardinal *Gallio* laid the foundation of this mansion, which has since been considerably embellished by the late Countess *Calderara Pino*. The small buildings and the uppermost points of closely impending rocks, modelled into a group of turrets and embattled walls, look like as many fortifications. They were erected by order of the above-men-

tioned lady for the purpose of giving a military spectacle to her husband, General *Pino*, on his return from the Spanish war. The Princess *Caroline of Wales* afterwards purchased this villa, wherein she resided for some time, and adorned it with pomp and magnificence. Among other improvements she caused a small but very elegant theatre to be constructed in one of its wide apartments. At the bottom of the gardens, towards *Pizzo*, is a group of houses joined together so as to form a kind of village, destined for the habitations of the domestics. The gardens and pleasure grounds are very extensive, and being laid out on an eminence, they command some uncommonly fine views in the direction of the lake. The horticultural plan of these gardens, together with the embellishments of statues and fountains, are worthy of notice. An extensive parterre bordered on each side with stone basins, into which falls a very pretty cascade from the impending hill, adds to the general effect: and a wide subterranean grotto, very skilfully excavated through the solid rock, has much in itself to recommend it. The façade of the palace has a magnificent appearance as you approach it from the lake.

The historical associations of this place are so strong, and the transactions personally and locally connected with it so recent, that few English travellers omit to visit the villa *d'Este*. Only a few years past, time and negligence seemed on the point of accomplishing the ruin of this princely abode. The lofty halls no longer responded to the voice of mirth and music, nor to the tread of knights and dames; the sound of revelry no longer awakened its echoes, and the greenish tint of decay was already overspreading the walls. Much, however, has been done of late to res-

* This mountain, which is very high and of a conical form, is for the *Comaschi* a sort of weathercock; and when they see its tops enveloped in dark clouds, they say:

"Quando il *Bisbino* mette il cappello,
Vattene a casa, prendi il mantello."

cue this beautiful villa from its rapid decay; and its present proprietor, Baron Ciani, has restored it, if not to its former magnificence, at least to a degree of decorum.

EASTERN OR RIGHT BANK.

Villa Cornaggia—*Geno*—*Blevio*—
Villa Artaria—*Villa Belvedere*—
—*Villa Pasta*—*Villa Tanzi*—*Perlasca*—*Torno*.

The villa *Cornaggia* now occupies the very spot whereon a cemetery formerly stood. A beautiful road, planted with a variety of trees, leads from a mimic roadstead, cut in the solid rock, to the elegant gardens and casino,—the abode of mirth and festivity.

A deeply-indented line of rocks, whose craggy masses occasionally unfold themselves in various shapes and hues through the rich covering of thick foliage, overhangs the lake, which at this point forms a kind of basin surrounded and shut in by mountainous ridges. These hills, some of which are exceedingly steep, have generally a woody and verdant aspect, except where the naked rock breaks through the soil in huge and rugged masses. In the age of romance, spots such as these would have been selected by the feudal lords for their inaccessible retreats. A pleasing effect is produced by the various groups of cottages perched on rocks, whose sides exhibit their vegetative strength and the power of cultivation amidst an appalling ruggedness. Husbandry is here carried up to the very brow of impending mountains by means of terraces, and in defiance of the most difficult ascent: and the whole is enlivened by rivulets and cascades pouring down their furrowed sides.

Look at those numerous hamlets! They are ccleped the seven towns of *Blevio*. A little farther on is the villa *Belvedere*, before reaching

which is the new villa lately built by Mdle Taglioni. It is charmingly situated on the margin of the lake, and has a background of pretty cottages. The lower range of grounds is a continued parterre, and the beautiful walks, canopied over with trees transplanted from a distant soil, afford an agreeable shade “amid the blaze of noon.”

The next villa is the delightful retreat of that celebrated singer, Madame Pasta.

The architecture of the villa Tanzi, as well as that of its accessories, appears designed to increase the traveller’s pleasurable surprise. Lady Morgan, speaking of the fantastical taste pervading all over this sojourn of delights, says: “The rocks of the villa Tanzi, naturally picturesque and wildly rural, are covered with red-brick arcades; forts and citadels with cannons, cells for hermits, grottoes for monasters, monuments to mistresses who perhaps never lived, and cenotaphs to friends who are in no haste to fill them.” Here is seen a giant jessamine tree, which will remind the traveller of the flowery bower so well described by Milton. Emerging from these artificial shades, and proceeding through paths canopied over with fine laurel trees and other plants, to the top of a mock fortress, a most glorious view opens itself.

Very few houses now remain of what still retains the name of *Perlasca*. It was formerly a strong hold, and the theatre of intestine discords excited by its factious burghers.

The romantic village of *Torno*, situated on a superb locality, and apparently blocking up any further passage, was once a flourishing burgh, and vied with the town itself in point of commerce; but when civil war, with all its train of horrors, deluged almost every town with blood, this burgh was subjected

to every extreme of outrage and suffering.

The village is built upon terraces. Here the thriving lemon plant owns the genial soil; and the dark verdure of the pine trees, crowning the promontory, is gracefully contrasted by the whiteness of the houses, which display themselves in the form of an amphitheatre.

N.B. This part of the lake is generally the boundary of an excursion in a row-boat, occupying, with two rowers, about two hours and a half; the expense is about five francs, with a trifle as *buona mano*. For a more detailed description of the lakes, particularly from this point to Colico, I beg to refer the reader to a very well written work by Signor Mazzoni.

ROUTE 87.

LUCERNE TO BELLINZONA BY THE ST GOTHARD.

By steamer to Fleulen. Distance from Fleulen fifteen postes; about seventy-five English miles.

The high road from Altorf to Bellinzona, a distance of twenty-two leagues and a half, is identical with that leading from the former place to St Gothard, so far as that mountain. — Described in Central Europe.

Andermatt.—Inn, *Three Kings*. Here commences the second acclivity of the road. It traverses the village of Hôpital, and in three hours attains the greatest elevation, a plain of granite surrounded by rocks of a grotesque form. Here was formerly a hospice inhabited by Capuchins, who supplied travellers with necessaries; but the calamities of war, and the destruction of the ancient hospital, have put an end to this benevolent institution. On the most elevated part of the route, which travellers have denominated the “Master-Altar of the Temple of Nature,” the snow does not en-

tirely disappear before July, and begins to accumulate anew in August. In the canton of the Tessin are four small lakes, the largest of which is called the Lago di Luzendro. Two large rivers descend from the St Gothard: the Reuss, which directs its course towards the north; and the Tessin, or Ticino, which flows towards the south. From the summit to Airolo is a distance of about two leagues.

Airolo. (Inn, *Three Kings Post house*), a large parochial village at the entrance of the Val Levantina, a valley which extends nearly ten leagues, and is divided into three parts: the Upper, Middle, and Lower. Here the traveller becomes first introduced to the language and manners of Italy. Near Airolo the two branches of the Tessin unite; whereof the one has its source on the Mont St Gothard, as already mentioned, while the other descends from the Val Bedretto. On the south of the village is an old Lombardic tower of King Desiderius, erected in the eight century, which stands above the defile of Stavedro.

After traversing several villages the road reaches that of Dazio, which is commanded by the mountain Piotino. From this village it descends for a quarter of an hour through a frightful gorge, along a fine cascade of the Tessin. The next important village is *Faido*, opposite to which there is another handsome fall of water. Faido is distant three leagues and a half from Airolo. Two leagues further is

Giornico, a large burgh at the entrance of the lower Val Levantina. Near the bridge are some remains of an old castle, supposed to have belonged to the ancient Gauls. On the east are the ruins of a tower constructed in 940, and several caves. This place is remarkable for a battle fought in 1478 between the Swiss Confederates and the Milanese, wherein the latter were

defeated. The environs abound with chestnut trees, cascades, and ancient buildings, such as the churches of St Nicolas and Santa Maria di Castello.

Near Binsén, the Blegno, after descending the valley of the same name, joins the Tessin. A little beyond their junction the road is united to that of the Bernardino, with which it continues identical during the remainder of the route to Bellinzona.

BELLINZONA.

Inns, *L'Ange* and *L'Aigle*.

The town of Bellinzona, one of the three capitals of the canton of the Tessin, is situated on the river from which the canton has its name. The houses, built in the Italian style, combine elegance with solidity. It extends to both sides of the river, which are connected by a very long bridge. On the east are two strong castles, the one above the other, and on the west is a third. From these three castles, walls descend to the banks of the river, so that the three town gates shut in the valleys which meet here; those of Levantina, Blogno, and Misocco. Bellinzona is the great depository of the merchandize transported across the St Gothard, the Lukmanier, and the Bernardino.

The principal routes that centre at Bellinzona are, that leading to Switzerland, which forms the three branches to Coire and Altorf; and that leading to Cadenazzo, where it forms branches leading severally to Locarno and Lugano.

The cathedral, to which is annexed a chapter of canons, is the handsomest church in the canton; the front and the altars are of marble, and it also contains some good pictures. The *Einsiedlische Residenz*, or "Monastery of Monks of Einsiedeln." Here a number of Benedictines, belonging to that cele-

brated abbey, give gratuitous instruction in Latin, German, Italian, geography, natural history, and rhetoric.

Environs.—There are many interesting objects in this vicinity. A dam of mason work, constructed to repress the inundations of the Tessin, extends from the town to Molinasso. On the west of Bellinzona is the Castel Grande, a small fort built by Julius Cæsar, and enlarged, in the fifteenth century, by the dukes of Milan, by whom those called the Castello di Mezzo and the Castello di Sasso-Corbarion, on the east of the town, were also erected. These three castles present very agreeable points of view. Close to the town, near the chapel of St Paul, is the spot where the Swiss, in number only three thousand, defeated an army of twenty-four thousand men under the command of the Duke of Milan. The distance from Bellinzona to Como is twenty-five English miles.

Road from Bellinzona to Locarno.—The road from Bellinzona to Locarno, a distance of above four leagues, passes through Sementina, Grido, Cegnascò, Gordola, and Tenero, after which it crosses the Verzasca at the opening of the valley of the same name, within two leagues of Locarno.

Locarno (Inn, the *Crown*), also one of the capitals of the canton of the Tessin, is situated on the lake of the same name, which is merely a basin forming the most northern part of the Lago Maggiore. Close by the town, the Maggia, after descending through the valley of the same name, discharges itself into the lake. Locarno possesses broad streets, several elegant buildings, and a large square. Its circuit is greater than that of Bellinzona, but it is not so well peopled. There are at Locarno three convents.

Environs.—The cathedral of Locarno, and the buildings inhabited

by the canons that form the chapter, are situated a quarter of a league from Locarno, in a place called Muralto. There is also another convent above the city, which is supported against a mass of rock, and hence denominated the Madonna del Sasso. The convents of the Madonna del Sesto, and the Madonna della Trinita, present delightful points of view, and the proximity of the Lago Maggiore admits of a variety of agreeable promenades.

Magadino.—Inns, *Bateau à Vapeur*, and *Swiss*. A small steamer leaves Magadino every morning (Sunday excepted) for Sesto Calende, calling at various places, and returning the same evening about eight or nine o'clock; those proceeding on to Milan will find conveyances ready to start from Sesto on the arrival of the steamer. It takes about four hours to reach there from Locarno. Thus, for a trifling cost the traveller has an opportunity of observing the peculiar features of Italian scenery.

ROUTE 88.

BELLINZONA TO LUGANO.

To Lugano is a distance of five leagues and three-quarters, across the Morobbia at Giubasco. Between Cadenazzo and Bironico it traverses Mont Ceneré, which was formerly infested with robbers, so as to render it necessary for travellers to procure an escort from Bellinzona to the latter place. At Bironico there is a large inn, where may be seen a collection of escutcheons belonging to all the legal commissioners sent to Lugano within the last three centuries. Beyond this village is situated on an elevated hill the convent of Al Bigorio, which commands a magnificent prospect. The road follows the course of the

Isona to the pleasant villages of Taverna Sopra and Taverna Sotto, and afterwards crosses that stream at the mill of Ostarietta. After traversing Vescia or Veccin, and Mesagna, it at length reaches Lugano.

Lugano (Inns, *Crown* and *Swiss*), the largest town in the canton of the Tessin, of which it is one of the three capitals, is situated on a large bay, formed by the lake of the same name. Its external appearance is very imposing, and it contains a number of fine squares and private buildings, in addition to the public edifices.

Edifices.—The cathedral or collegiate church, situated on an eminence, and remarkable for the ornaments with which its portal is embellished. The Franciscan or Cordelier church, which contains a good picture by Luvini. The theatre is remarkable for its size and the beauty of its decorations.

There are also at Lugano three male and three female convents, with a chapter of canons under the direction of an archdeacon.

Environs.—The environs of Lugano rank among the most beautiful in Switzerland, as well on account of the proximity of the lake, as the fertility of the surrounding country.

EXCURSIONS FROM LUGANO.

Mont Bre, or Gottardo.—One of the finest points of view in the neighbourhood of Lugano is on Mont Bre, or Gottardo, situated on the east of the town.

Agno and Ponte Tresa.—The villages of Agno and Ponte Tresa, situated on the west of the town, form the object of an agreeable excursion; the road, which commands a variety of picturesque views, passing by Sorengo, reaches Agno. Beyond Agno is Magliasa, and further on Ponte Tresa. Be-

side the Laghetto di Tresa there appears upon the right the village of Lavenna, and on the left the picturesque mountain of Castano. This small lake communicates with that of Agno. The tourist may return to Lugano by way of Viglio, and the borders of the Lago Muzana.

St Salvador.—The chapel built on the acclivity of the mountain St Salvador, distant about three leagues from Lugano, commands a view considered by some to be unrivalled in Switzerland for magnificence. The palace of the Marquis di Riva, and the convent of the Zoccolanti agl'Angeli, in the town of Lugano, are among the most conspicuous objects.

The Cantine di Caprino.—Opposite to Lugano, on the other side of the lake, are some caves wrought in the rock, at the foot of Mont Caprino, which are called the Cantine di Caprino. Hither the inhabitants of the town are habituated to resort during the heats of summer, as the cold wind that issues from the caves not only refreshes the atmosphere, but cools the wines deposited in their recesses. They are hence called also Bocche di Venti, or Eolo, "Mouths of the Wind," or "Æolus." The wine is so very cool as to appear iced, and there are a number of small apartments above the entrances of the caves, which serve for the accommodation of visitants. These natural cellars are the property of the rich inhabitants of Lugano.

Mendrisio, the most southwardly of Switzerland, situated within a short distance of the Lombardo-Venetian frontier. It is distant three leagues and a half from Lugano. The distance by the lake from Lugano to Cape di Lago is two leagues and a half; from Capo to Mendrisio one league. Mendrisio is composed of only one

street, of insignificant buildings, but the climate is the finest in Switzerland.

The road from Como to Milan described in the excursions from Milan.

ROUTE 89.

No. 1.—GENEVA TO TURIN BY MONT CENIS.

44½ postes, or 222½ English miles.

	Postes.
From Geneva to St Julien -	1½
(½ post extra quitting Geneva.)	
— Frangy -	2¾
— Mionas -	1½
— Rumilly -	1½
— Albens -	1½
— Aix -	1½
— Chambéry -	2
— Montmeillan -	2
— Maltaverne -	1¾
— Aiguebelle -	1½
— La Grande Maison -	2¾
— St Jean -	2
— St Michel -	2
— Modane -	2½
— Verney -	1½
— Lans le Bourg -	2
— Mont Cenis -	3
— Molaret -	3
— Suze -	2
— Bruzolo -	1¾
— St Ambroise -	1¾
— Rivoli -	1¾
— Turin (½ poste royale) -	2½
	44½

No. 2.—GENEVA TO TURIN BY ANNECY.

43¼ postes, or 216¼ English miles.

	Postes.
From Geneva to St Julien -	1½
— Cruseilles -	2
— Annecy -	2½
— Faverges -	3¼
— Albert-Ville -	3
— Aiguebelle -	3
— Turin (same as No. 1) -	28½

N.B. The second route is the most interesting. The malle-poste leaves Geneva every morning at half-past eight, for Aix les Bains, Chambéry, Turin, &c. A diligence every morning at seven, to Chambéry in twelve hours, corresponding with the messageries Bonafous, frères, direct to Turin and all parts of Italy.

ROUTE 90.

GENEVA TO TURIN BY ALBENS.

St Julien, on the frontier of Savoy, where the baggage and the passports of travellers are examined. From hence the road continues to ascend a long hill to Mont Sion, about 3,300 feet above the level of the sea, commanding views of the lake of Geneva, the Jura, and the deep valley of the Rhone.

Cruseilles, a small town of 1,400 inhabitants. The road from Cruseilles to Annecy rapidly descends to cross the stream of the Usses in a deep defile to an iron suspension bridge over this ravine. It is called the Pont de la Caille, and was opened in 1839.

Annecy contains about 6,000 inhabitants.

Inns, *Hôtel de Genève*. This city is beautifully situated on the borders of a lake, which is discharged by canals, that cross its streets; the shops in many are under arcades. There are some objects of interest among the public buildings of Annecy, but none of sufficient attraction to detain the traveller. At the lower end of the lake there is a beautiful promenade; the views from here of the mountain and lake are very fine. A good road along the shore of the lake leads to the château Dwing, placed on the neck of land which runs out into the lake, where strangers may board and lodge during the summer, and enjoy some of the most delightful excursions in its vicinity. From Annecy to Aix, the road passes through the villages of Viengy and Balmont to

Alby, a village situated on the Chéron; a fine stone bridge of a single arch of great height and span is thrown across the Chéron here. This village was formerly surrounded with a wall and castles, of which some traces exist, which were built on both sides of the

river to defend the passage of the valley.

Albens, a village of 1,000 inhabitants, where coins of Claudian, Antonius, and other emperors have been found. Beyond Albens, the road descends the plain to

Aix les Bains.—*Hôtel de la Poste*, finely situated. *Hôtel Venat*. This watering place was known to the Romans under the name of Aquæ Gratianæ, and is still resorted to on account of its mineral springs, and of the attractions of the beautiful country around. The town is situated at a short distance to the east of the lake of Bourget. It contains several Roman remains, a triumphal arch, part of an Ionic temple of Venus, and a vapour bath in a tolerably perfect state. Its mineral springs are warm and sulphurous; they have a temperature varying between 100° and 107° Fahrenheit. The *alum spring* issues from under an antique arch, and is chiefly employed in douching horses. The *sulphur spring* is drunk at the source, and is good for derangement of the digestive organs. There is a handsome bath house, into the apartments of which the hot water is introduced in streams, which descend from a height of eight or ten feet upon the patient. The douching process consists in having the water applied to various parts of the body while they are at the same time subjected to brisk friction by the hands of the attendants; the patient is then wrapped up dripping wet in a blanket, carried home in a sedan chair, and put into a warm bed. The favourite excursion is to Haute Combe, on the opposite shore of the lake of Bourget. This monastery, beautifully situated by the side of the lake, and at the foot of Mont du Chat, was founded in 1125. Its Gothic chapels were the burial places of the princes of Savoy. The building was pillaged and de-

separated at the French Revolution; the coffins were opened, and the monuments, paintings, and stained glass destroyed. Charles Felix, King of Sardinia, restored it as nearly as possible to its original condition. About a mile behind the abbey is an intermittent spring called Fontaine des Merveilles.

Steamers ply on the lake of Bourget, passing daily between Chambéry and Aix on the lake, and Lyons, by the Upper Rhone, during the season.

The length of the voyage descending to Lyons is about eight hours, and the ascent from Lyons twenty hours. The road from Aix is very picturesque, passing below the wooded slopes of the dent de Nivole, rendering the approach to Chambéry beautiful, and highly interesting.

Chambery.—Hotels, *de l'Europe*, very comfortable; excellent table d'hôte; *La Poste*.—This city contains a population of 14,000 souls, is the residence of a governor, and an archbishop's see, but contains nothing interesting to a traveller en route to Turin or Milan.

Chambéry is, however, reputed for its good cheer *à la Française*. The patés of Savoy nearly rival those of Perigord. Its large biscuits are of European celebrity. The compote verte of Chambéry, made of candied fruits, is exquisite.

The railroad, opened in 1839, takes one to Aix in about half an hour, whence, in summer, it only takes ten hours to descend the Rhone as far as Lyons. The steamer leaves every day, Sundays excepted, and the fare is 9 frs. 55 c. for the first class, and 6 frs. 55 c. for the second.

Montmeillan.—From Chambéry to this town the country is richly cultivated; vines are in great abundance, which produce the best red wine in Savoy, but it requires to be kept a few years in bottle. Mont-

meillan is situated on the river Isère. After passing over the bridge the road enters the valley of the Maurienne, extending to the base of Mont Cenis.

Aiguebelle.—The road constructed by order of Napoleon commences just beyond this village, and passes through the Maurienne, a narrow valley, bordered by some of the most gigantic of the Maritime Alps. Several bridges are thrown over a noisy torrent called the Arc, and one of the tributary streams to the Isère. The villages of Epierre, La Chapelle, and La Chambre, all situated in the Maurienne, formerly exhibited a striking picture of disease: *cretins* were seen at almost every door; and the inhabitants were universally afflicted with *goitres*. But to secure the new road, the marshes were drained, and the destructive torrent, which continually flooded the valley, confined within its proper channel; by these means the air was rendered salubrious, the increase of *cretins* prevented, and *goitres* nearly exterminated.

St. Jean de Maurienne has been handsomely and almost wholly rebuilt within the last twenty years. Beyond St. Jean de Maurienne the road crosses the Arvan, and the Arc on bridges, facing which is a rivulet of water that petrifies every substance it touches; and has, consequently, made for itself a natural aqueduct. Midway between St. Jean de Maurienne and St. Michel is the hamlet of St. Julien, celebrated for its wines.

St. Michel is a pretty village, containing a good inn.

From St. Michel to the little town of Modane the road lies on the banks of the rapid Arc, between barren rocks, surmounted by stupendous Alps, from which descend numerous cascades; that of St. Benoit is one of the finest waterfalls in the Alps, but though near the road, not seen from it. Several

cottages have been recently erected, and a post house established at a place called Epierre, lying in this road: and between Modane and Termignon, which is near the base of Cenis, is a large and strong fortress; its batteries bear upon the road in all directions. Termignon merits notice on account of its singular position. It stands on the right bank of the Arc, not far from its confluence with the Leisse, and is so much surrounded by water as to resemble an island.

Lans le Bourg is at the base of Cenis, containing a considerable number of inhabitants, some of whom are employed in facilitating the passage of the mountain, by removing the new-fallen snow, during eight or nine months in the year, from those places where, if suffered to accumulate, it might block up the road; and by affording travellers every assistance they require.

L'Hôtel Royal, at *Lans le Bourg*, is a large house, with stabling, and a spacious remise, built by order of Napoleon for the accommodation of his officers.

After heavy falls of snow, carriages are sometimes from six to seven hours in ascending Cenis on the Savoy side; and from four to five hours in descending on the side of Piedmont: and when the snow is particularly deep, carriages are dismounted, and put into *traineaux*. This, however, rarely happens; and the most dangerous part of the passage of Cenis during winter—namely, the gallery situated at the base of an avalanche, which falls annually—is now avoided by means of a road, lately made practicable for carriages, from the Italian Barrier to the wild Plain of San Niccolo; and through the centre of that plain to Molaretto.

Few scenes can be more astonishing, or more truly sublime, than that presented to travellers who

cross Mont Cenis. Pompey is supposed to have been the first person who attempted making a passage over this Alp, which from his days till the year 1811, could only be crossed on foot, on a mule, or in a *chaise-à-porteurs*. Napoleon, however, determined to make a new road, and employed three thousand workmen, who formed a new route practicable for carriages at all seasons of the year, although it traverses a part of Cenis, which is 5,898 English feet above the level of the Mediterranean sea. This excellent and wonderful work unites the valley of the Arc in Savoy with that of the Doria Riparia, in Piedmont, passing, at *Lans le Bourg*, over a fine bridge thrown across the Arc; thence winding up the side of Cenis, by means of six galleries cut through pasturages and forests, to *La Ramasse*; whence, during winter, venturous travellers when coming from Piedmont descend to *Lans le Bourg* (a distance of two leagues) in seven minutes, each traveller being seated in a *traineaux*, guided by one man only. At present, however, these vehicles may be used on the carriage road with perfect safety, though not with their former celerity. The most elevated part of the route is a plain, two leagues in length, encircled by the loftiest peaks of Cenis, and containing the post house, the barracks, and *La Grande Croix*, a small inn. The plain of Cenis is embellished with a beautiful and, according to report, an unfathomable lake, whose limpid waters reflect the surrounding heights, and nourish the most delicious trout in Europe. The cheese of the mountain is likewise excellent, and the butter and wine are good.

Fronting the lake stands a hamlet called *Tavernettes*, because most of the houses receive travellers; and at the extremity of the lake, on the Piedmontese side, stands *L'Hos-*

pice, which was founded by the Emperor Charlemagne, for the accommodation of travellers; suppressed at the commencement of the French republic, but restored and rendered more than usually flourishing by the Emperor Napoleon.

The descent from the Italian barrier into Piedmont displays much more stupendous scenery than does the ascent from Savoy; and the difficulty of constructing the carriage road was much greater on the Piedmontese side than on the other. The first gallery which presents itself on this side is 650 feet in length, and cut in several places through solid rocks of granite. The wild and sublime plain of San Niccolo is embellished with three large cascades, one of which, being conveyed under the road several times, makes beautiful water-falls by issuing from arches of masonry. After crossing this plain, the road ascends to a part of Cenis where stands the inn or refuge numbered IV. between which and that numbered III. the gallery is narrow, and surmounted by the lofty peaks of Cenis. On this spot, during the year 1831, an avalanche fell, and destroyed a considerable number of travellers and horses, who were passing at the moment. Opposite to the hamlet of La Ferrière is another gallery, above 2,000 feet in length, and cut through a remarkably hard and precipitous rock of solid granite. Here a wall, nine feet in height and six hundred in extent, defends the gallery from earth and loose stones, which might otherwise fall into and destroy it. The scenery in this part of the route is enchanting. Near Molaretto, on the right, rise the fruitful hills of Chaumont, watered by the Doria Riparia, which descends from Mont Genève, while on the left, is the gigantic Alp of Rochemelon, soaring to a stupendous height above

the beautiful valley of Cenis, and extending, as does that valley, to Susa. From the post house at Molaretto, to the extremity of the pass of Gaiglione, the road, generally speaking, is cut through rocks at the brink of a precipice flanked by a strong dwarf wall, and then traverses a hill (covered with rich vegetation, and exhibiting a distant view of the valley of the Doria and the mountains near Turin,) till it enters the faubourg of Susa.

As travellers who pass Cenis are liable to encounter fogs, snow-storms, and dangerous gusts of wind, Napoleon established, in the most elevated and exposed parts of the route, twenty-three refuges, provided with bells, which, during the prevalence of thick fogs, are rung to guide travellers from one refuge to another; and these inns are tenanted by *cantonniers*, whose business it is to keep the road in good condition.

The number of *cantonniers* instituted by Napoleon has been reduced by the King of Sardinia, who still, however, preserves two companies, amounting to about fifty men; and to assist in defraying the expense of keeping the new route in repair, and maintaining the establishment at L'Hospice, there is a tax of 5 frs. for every horse that passes Cenis.

Susa.—This town was once defended by the strong fortress of La Brunetta, which is now destroyed; but an ancient triumphal arch still remains, and merits observation.

In the valleys, between the base of Cenis and Susa, the inhabitants are afflicted with *goïtres*, which they attribute to the chill the throat continually receives in consequence of the excessive coldness of the water.

St. Jonard, St. Antonino, St. Ambrogio, Rivoli.

The road between Susa and Turin is, generally speaking, a descent. The country abounds with meadow land, fertilized by the waters of the Doria.

The usual time occupied in ascending with carriages from Susa to La Grande Croix, provided the road be in good condition, is about five hours and a half; and the usual time occupied in descending to Lans le Bourg is about three hours.

TURIN.

Hotels.—*Hotel Feder*, well spoken of. *Europe.*—Excellent, comfortable and reasonable; no table d'hôte, but capital restaurate à la carte.

Perhaps of all the Italian cities, the origin and foundation of Turin are the least enveloped in mystery. The whole territory between the Doria and the Po having been occupied by a colony of Ligurians, they laid the foundation of Turin, which was not long in becoming a town of importance. The name is said to be derived from the Celtic word Taurini, by which the Ligurians were distinguished, but its etymology is uncertain. Pliny thinks, with some reason, that Turin was the oldest city of Liguria. In fact, when Hannibal descended the Alps, he found it already so powerful and populous, that being unsuccessful in his attempt to gain it as an ally, he destroyed the city, that he might have nothing to dread from its hostility. Having arisen speedily from its ruins, Turin received within its walls an army of reserve which Julius Cæsar left there when he marched against the Gauls—a circumstance which gave it the name of *Coloniæ Juliæ*; but Augustus afterwards restored its former appellation, and it was definitively styled *Augusta Taurinorum*.

All the barbarian hordes which established themselves in Italy, left fatal traces of their passage at Turin, but, superior to events, the city grew to be powerful and tranquil under the Lombards. It was raised to the rank of a capital of one of the duchies of that kingdom; and at a later period, Agilulf hav-

ing married Theodolinda, Queen of Lombardy, this city became the object of their predilection. Theodolinda, it is well known, was eminent for her piety, and in 602, founded the church of St. John the Baptist—in our days the cathedral of Turin.

Charlemagne, having destroyed the Lombard kingdom, established the Marquis de Suse at Turin, conferring upon him princely authority, with the duty of defending the passes of the Alps, and keeping in check the neighbouring people, who were always ready for revolt. This power continued in the house of Suse until 1032. At that epoch, Alderic Manfredi, finding himself without heirs male, gave his daughter Adelaide, with his dominions for her dower, in marriage to Otton, Count de Maurienne. The sovereignty thus passed into the illustrious house of Savoy, and Turin became the regal residence.

Turin has always played a conspicuous part in the wars of France, sometimes as an enemy, sometimes an ally. Its geographical position entailed upon it this calamitous necessity, from which it has suffered no little. In 1536, at the time of the conquest of Piedmont, by Francis I. of France, that monarch was so enraged by a prolonged resistance, that he wholly destroyed four of the suburbs of Turin, which did not recover its pristine splendour before the lapse of two centuries.

The latter period of the past and the commencement of the present century were not less fatal to Turin, for it became the chief station of one of the military divisions of France, and was visibly depopulated and impoverished.

The kingdom of Sardinia having been formed according to the conditions of the treaties of Vienna and Paris, the government was re-established in the present dynasty,

and Turin speedily recovered more than she had lost, and again flourished as a wealthy, populous, and brilliant capital.

Topography and Statistics.—Turin, seated in the middle of a magnificent plain, stretching to the foot of the Alps, is built on the banks of the Po and the Doria Riparia. On one side are pleasant hills, with country houses and vineyards scattered amidst their delightful slopes. Beautiful walks have superseded the bastions which anciently surrounded the city; of all its defensive fortifications the citadel alone remains.

We find the population of Turin, so considerable in the latter part of the eighteenth century, reduced in 1814 to 60,000 souls; since that period, however, it has increased with so rapid a progression that it now amounts to 140,000.

Great commercial activity prevails in this city; a well-protected industry plainly manifests itself; the arts and sciences number many eminent professors, as well among the natives as the foreigners, whom the provident munificence of the king has attracted to his capital.

Turin is especially remarkable for the regularity of its streets, which, with few exceptions, intersect each other at right angles. The houses form rows of an architecture so symmetrical, that they might be accounted so many public buildings; we must, however, in justice admit that their style is generally heavy and in indifferent taste. If the entrance into Turin by the Porte Neuve and the Porte Susina be imposing, that by the beautiful bridge of the Po is stately and majestic, and in all respects worthy of a great capital.

The city is divided into four sections, which are subdivided into 130 quarters, or *iles*; these quarters are composed of eighty-three streets and thirteen places, of an extent

more or less considerable. The circumference of the city is six Lombard miles, or a French league and a half. Formerly the ecclesiastical jurisdiction was subject to the Archbishop of Milan, but in the sixteenth century Leo X raised Turin to the rank of a metropolis. It is the seat of an archbishop, whose diocese is composed of ten suffragan bishoprics and 212 parishes.

The streets have gutters in the centre throughout their entire length, and derive a supply of water from a large reservoir at Porte Susina; these gutters are made serviceable for the nightly cleansing of the streets—a means of purification which may have its advantages, though it cannot be denied that in rainy or frosty weather the gutters are excessively inconvenient. Turin is lighted with gas.

The vicinity of the Alps causes the winters of Turin to be occasionally severe, but the inconvenience is compensated by the healthful purity of the air. The summer heat would be sufficiently oppressive were it not tempered by the mountain breezes.

The Piedmontese dialect, a mixture of French and Italian, is not the most agreeable to the ear, but it is deficient neither in strength or originality.

Places.—The principal place is the *Piazza Castello*, situated in the fairest quarter of Turin. It derives its name from the palace, known as the Lady castle, built in the centre, and now used for government offices. The place is environed with the royal palace, the grand theatre, the official residences of the secretaries of state and finance, and many other edifices of suitable architecture. It is crossed by the noble streets of Dora Grossa and the Po, their piazzas affording the inhabitants a pleasant promenade, especially in rainy weather.

The *Place St Charles* is remarkable for its size and regularity ; it is surrounded with piazzas. On two of its sides are the churches of St Charles and St Christina ; in the centre stands a pedestal, surmounted by a bronze statue of Emanuel Philibert in the act of sheathing his sword.

The *Place Carignan* deserves notice, as it contains the palace of Charles Albert, Prince of Carignan, and the theatre of the same name.

The *Place Emanuel Philibert*, situated between the city and the Dora faubourg, forms a spacious octagon ; it is environed with appropriate buildings, expressly constructed for the various markets of the city. The great Italian highway and the well-wooded road encompassing Turin intersect the centre of this place at right angles.

The *Place Victor Emanuel*, which extends to the termination of the street of the Po, presents an imposing aspect, as its regular lines of houses possess unbroken piazzas, with handsome terraces on their summits.

A foreigner should also visit the places known as those of *Carolini*, *Pescara*, *Charles Felix*, and *La Consolata*. In the centre of the last-named place is a column with a statue of the Virgin, erected in fulfilment of a vow made when the cholera raged at Turin.

A large quadrangular piece of ground, called the Field of St Secondo, or more appropriately that of Mars, is used for military exercises ; it is south-west of the city, and adjacent to the arsenal and citadel.

Bridges.—At the extremity of the Place Victor Emanuel a handsome stone bridge, of considerable extent, crosses the Po. A long perspective is grandly terminated by a church, dedicated to the Mother of God, of which we shall soon have occasion to speak. Another and more re-

markable bridge enforces attention by the boldness of its design and the solidity of its construction ; it is of stone, and of a single arch. The Piedmontese engineer, the Chevalier Mosca, accounts this bridge, and not without reason, his noblest work. It is situated on the Doria, beyond the Place Emanuel Philibert.

Churches.—The churches and chapels are 110 in number, all more or less presenting claims to notice ; nineteen are distinguished as parish churches.

The most ancient is the *Cathedral*, dedicated to St John the Baptist, and founded, as we before stated, by Queen Theodolinda. It was rebuilt at a subsequent period, according to the design of Bramante, and it is painful to find the name of an artist of his celebrity attached to so sorry a production. Although ornamented with pilasters, the principal entrance is in passing bad taste. In the interior, however, the beautiful marble altar, and the organ, richly decorated with gildings and bas-reliefs, produce a striking effect. At the rear of the principal altar is the entrance into the *Church of St Suaire*, a graceful rotunda, surrounded with double columns of polished black marble, with gilded bases and capitals ; these columns sustain six continuous arches, enclosing noble windows. The cupola which crowns this rotunda consists of several interlacing arches, ingeniously loop-holed, and so disposed as to present to view, at the very summit of the building, a kind of star wrought in marble, which appears to be suspended in air, and without any visible support. The altar is of black marble, and has two fronts ; it is adorned with a square shrine, where the relics of St Suaire are preserved in crystal. A group of angels upholding a crystal cross forms the crowning ornament. The pavement is marble,

relieved with stars of bronze. This beautiful temple, built by order of the Duke Charles Emanuel III. was designed by Guarini. It has been recently restored and repainted with great care.

Among the churches of modern times we must first mention that of *St. Philippe Neri*, as elegant as it is imposing; the front is now approaching completion. It is built after a plan by Juvarra, a Spanish architect, whose productions are numerous at Turin. The principal altar is embellished with six twisted marble columns, encircled with vine garlands in gilded bronze.

Stucco and marble decorations especially distinguish the *Church of St. Theresa*, and an elaborate richness of ornament is even more conspicuous in that of the Holy Martyrs, lately restored to the Jesuits, for which society it was erected in 1577, by Pellegrini.

An elegance, blended with a startling strangeness throughout the whole construction, attracts connoisseurs to the *Church of the Carmelites*. With a beautiful alabaster statue of St. Joseph at its base, the diminutive cupola rises from six pillars of different coloured marbles; the light is so disposed that even in the gloomiest and dreariest season this cupola appears irradiated with cheerful sunshine. This church owes its architectural excellence to Juvarra.

The *Church of St. Lawrence* is distinguished for the boldness of its style, and for its gorgeousness as a whole. The taste and skill of Guarini are recognised here, as at St. Suaire. The church is almost all marble.

The façade of the *Church of St. Christina* demands notice. Juvarra has skilfully harmonised it with the style of the adjoining edifices in the Place St. Charles.

The *Church of Corpus Domini*,

built in 1607 by Vitozzi, is famous for the rich profusion of its internal decorations, the work of the architect Alfieri. Of the same character is the *Church of St. Francis de Paule*, founded by the Duchess Maria Christina, the wife of Victor Amadeus.

Of the many churches in possession of various confraternities, we can only notice those of

The *Holy Ghost*, occupying, it is said, the site of an ancient temple of Diana. In this church, in 1728, J. J. Rousseau abjured Calvinism.

The *Holy Trinity*, a small church, esteemed one of the prettiest in the city. Its architecture is Vitozzi's, its embellishments Juvarra's. Daniel Seyter, the principal painter at the courts of Victor Amadeus II. and Charles Emanuel III. is buried here.

Santa Croce, after the plan of Lanfranchi, presents a much admired façade, the work of the Chevalier Mosca.

The general irregularity of *La Consolata* is accounted for by its uniting three formerly distinct churches into one. *La Consolata* can boast a crowd of worshippers, attracted to it by an image of the Virgin, in a chapel with marble pillars, and a cupola on which paintings and gildings are profusely lavished. The interior displays an immense quantity of votive offerings, and of every degree of value.

Perhaps of all the churches we have specified, there is not one more deserving of attention than that called

The Mother of God.—It is built at the foot of a verdant hill, over spread with country mansions, which shut out the horizon on that side. It was built at the cost of the municipal administration, to perpetuate the remembrance of the happy return of her ancient sovereigns into Piedmont. The Chevalier Bonsignori, the architect of this fine temple,

has imitated in little, and with no more than the unavoidable diversity, the Roman Pantheon.

Although all these churches possess paintings of merit, it must be admitted that they are deficient in the master-pieces so frequent in the other great cities of Italy. In the churches of Turin, however, are the productions of Guidobono, Savonne, Albert Durer, Garavaglia, Guercino, the Proccacini, Morazzone, Trevisan, Vanloo, Maratti, and Seyler. In the small church of *La Crocetta*, situated out of the city, is a "Descent from the Cross," by Tintoretto, which may well sustain comparison with the famous picture which enriches the church of *St. Dominick*, the "Rosary," by Guercino.

Palaces.—The *King's Palace*, built by Charles Emanuel II. and designed by Castellamonte, is a huge structure, with its large court bounded by open porticoes. Its exterior, which is perfectly bare of ornament, forms the western portion of the *Piazza Castello*, and by no means accords with the general beauty of the city; but this outward simplicity affords a striking contrast to the sumptuous grandeur of the apartments to which the vast staircases conduct. The magnificence of the furniture, carpets, and decorations, combined with the exquisite taste every where prevalent, render this abode indeed worthy of its illustrious occupants.

The *Palace of the Dukes of Savoy* is connected with that of the king by means of a gallery. Charles Emanuel III. ordered its erection for the seat of his son, who selected a Piedmontese architect, the Count Alfieri, to carry into effect his father's intentions. There is a beautiful façade at the opening towards the little *Place St. John Baptist*; but three others are needed to the completeness of this palace.

The garden attached to the king's palace, and bounded by the city ramparts, is very small; but the skillfully combined perspective belies its diminutiveness, and lends it the appearance without the reality of extent. It was laid out by Le Notre, so well known for his happy disposition of the garden of the *Tuileries*, at Paris.

The Lady Palace, or Castle.—The foundation of this palace dates as far back as the commencement of the thirteenth century. It was repaired and enlarged by Amadeus VIII. in 1416, and then formed the residence of the Dukes of Savoy. Philip Juvarra added the façade in 1720. This façade, admirable for the graces of its style and its ornaments, is to be reproduced on the other three sides of the edifice, but up to the present period the project is the only part completed. The really grand staircase of this palace leads to numerous and spacious halls, which regal munificence has appropriated to the display of a series of paintings by the ablest masters of the Italian, German, Dutch, and Flemish schools. The pictures are arranged in classes, and the collection may challenge comparison with those of the first cities of Italy. It boasts the works of Raphael, Julio Romano, Titian, Guido, Guercino, Domenichino, Gaudence, Ferrari, Bienvenu Garoffalo, Sassa Ferrato, the "Four Elements" of Albano, the landscapes of Claude Lorraine, Poussin, Canaletto, Tempesta, &c.; as well as fine specimens of Teniers, Paul Potter, Rembrandt, Wouvermans, Van Dyk, Van Huisen, Brughel, Albert Durer, &c. &c. In the furthest hall is a very spirited portrait of the reigning sovereign, Charles Albert, on horseback: it is by Horace Vernet. The picture gallery is open in summer from seven till twelve, and from two till five. In a tower is the Observatory; it is

abundantly supplied with optical and astronomical instruments.

Carignan Palace, in the place of the same name, was formerly the dwelling place of the princes royal. It is now occupied by the offices of the council of state and of the post office. Although the architecture sins against regularity, it is not wanting in impressiveness. The grand staircase and the saloon deserve a nice examination.

The *Palace of the Senate*, commenced under the direction of Juvarra remained long unfinished. It was at length continued by Count Alfieri, and finished by Micheli, upon whose taste and skill the adornment of this stately pile reflects great honour.

Turin contains many other palaces, but a regard to brevity has restricted our notice to those of the first rank.

The University—This establishment, as vast as it is famous, was built after the plans of Jean Antoine Ricca, a Genoese architect. The exterior presented nothing to distinguish it from the adjacent buildings until Charles Felix (lately deceased) had a fine marble pediment built to the gate opening on the Zecca. This gate, formerly detached, now forms the principal entrance. In the heart of the building is a handsome court, with a double colonnade, reaching, in the first instance, to the summit of the ground floor, thence to the story above. The porch and vestibules are enriched with antique busts and statues of rare workmanship. The walls are covered with bas-reliefs and sarcophagi their inscriptions telling of the earliest ages of Egypt, Greece, and Rome; they form, so to speak, a veritable lapidary museum. Most of these precious antiquities were brought to light on the demolition of the Boulevard La Consolata.

In the higher halls is the library

of more than 100,000 volumes, besides very many ancient MSS., Greek, Latin, and Arabian; a collection, indeed, of inestimable value. The library was formed by Duke Amadeus VIII., augmented by Emanuel Philibert and his son Charles; but it owes its present importance to Victor Amadeus II.

To the halls devoted to the different university courts is joined a cabinet of medicine, established in 1739 by the Abbé Nollet, and considerably enlarged by Father Beccaria.

Royal Academy of Sciences.—This palace, formerly attached to the college of the Nobles, was built towards the close of the seventeenth century. Guarini, whom we have already named, was the architect. It is again to Charles Felix that this palace owes its handsome gate, with marble columns, setting off the façade. Other works are rapidly urged forward to render the Royal Academy worthy of its high destination. It already possesses a library, amply stored with all works relating to the sciences and to general literature, cabinets of natural history, mineralogy, medals, an abundant assortment of pathological preparations, agricultural implements, newly-invented engines, &c. But what excites the liveliest curiosity is the Egyptian museum; its exuberance of statues, bas-reliefs, medals, papyrus, and perfect mummies, renders the collection unequalled throughout Europe, a distinction attained principally through the care of the Chevalier Drovetti.

The academy, since its foundation in 1739, has been famed for the ability alike of its resident or corresponding members. It is divided into two classes, those of the physical and mathematical sciences, and of moral philosophy and history.

The *Royal Academy of Fine Arts* is in the Rue de la Poste; its style

is imposing, and characteristic enough of the nature of the institution. Public schools of painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture, and interior decoration, afford the studious youth of Turin the means of initiating and perfecting themselves in the various branches of art. The best models are supplied, for the picture gallery of the academy allows the pupils to study originals by Raphael, Albert Durer, Van Dyk, Luino, and Carlo Dolei, besides several of the Dutch school. There is also an excellent assortment of plaster casts, after the choicest sculptures to be found in Rome. The Agricultural Society also holds its sittings in the palace of the academy.

The *Royal Military Academy* was founded in the seventeenth century (during the minority of Victor Amadeus II) by the Duchess of Nemours, regent of the states of Savoy. She availed herself of the architectural genius of Count Amadeus de Castellamonte. The academy contains a handsome square court, three of its sides being adorned with piazzas of two stories; on the fourth side is the palace of the Archives. No man possessing even the germ of good taste can fail of being gratified by an inspection of the chambers, galleries, refectory, stables, and above all, the riding school. This is a large gravelled enclosure with a lofty vaulted roof. Along the ridge of the entablature a species of gallery is constructed for the convenience of spectators. This riding school affords another proof of the munificence of Charles Emanuel III, and of the varied ability of Javarra. Nothing seems wanting to render the pupils of this academy proficient in military tactics.

Turin possesses many more colleges, public institutions of undoubted usefulness and advantage,

and schools, not only for the youth of the wealthier classes, but for the indigent of both sexes. There are asylums where the poor are maintained and with judicious philanthropy taught useful arts and trades. Of these philanthropic institutions we will cite, in the first instance, *L'Albergo della Virtù* and *L'Albergo della mendicizia instruita*. The first was established by Charles Emanuel I, the second (as well as the Deaf and Dumb School) by Amadeus III. The principal hospitals for females are *Rosine*, the *Orphans*, *Serpellire*, the *Military Orphans*, &c. We ought not to omit mention of the justly-celebrated *College of the Jesuits*, and the *Seminary*.

Benevolent Institutions.—Passing by various establishments for the solace or cure of the many infirmities that “flesh is heir to,” we come to the *Hospitals*, of which Turin has eight civil and one military. The most ancient is *La Citta*, called also *St John's*, for it dates from the commencement of the fourteenth century. To its requisite temporal accommodations the Marquis Argera, in 1768, ordered the spiritual addition of an elegant chapel, entrusting its erection to Castelli, who elevated a lantern and cupola on Ionic columns of Suse marble. The style and decorations are in excellent keeping.

After St John's the most remarkable hospital is the *Charity*, near the street of the Po, originated by Charles Emanuel I, and greatly enlarged by Victor Amadeus II. It consists of two grand wings, each having a court surrounded with galleries: the church occupies the centre of the building. The inmates are about 1,500, of whom a third are invalids. The patients who are able to work are employed in the several domestic avocations of the hospital.

The *Hospital Begetta*, endowed

in 1734 by the banker whose name it preserves, is a branch of the charity; the incurable, and those afflicted with contagious diseases, are admitted into the Begetta.

The *Hospital of St Maurice and Lazarus*, which Duke Emanuel Philibert, in 1575, gave to his capital, was abolished upon the entry of the French into Piedmont, but afterwards re-established. Its government is confided to a Grand Cross of the Order of St Maurice and Lazarus, who assumes the title of Grand Hospitaller, and resides in the locality.

The *Hospitals La Maternite and St Louis* merit particular attention, as does the new *Hospital of St Vincent de Paule*, the existence of which is attributable to the Canon Cotelengo and other pious persons.

The insane of both sexes have their respective asylums, where they are treated with all the care their calamity can lay claim to. We will not say so much of the soldiers in their hospital facing the arsenal.

Theatres.—The *Theatre Royal* adjoins the regal residence; it gives no external evidence of its existence, but the interior is royally superb, more especially since the late renovations of that painter-architect, the Chevalier Pelagio Palagi. After La Scala, at Milan, and San Carlo, at Naples, the Turin theatre is the largest in Italy. It has six tiers of boxes; the depth of the stage is 105 French feet, and the other parts of the house are of proportionate grandeur. At the back of the stage is a court of twenty-four feet, from which, with the help of a drawbridge, horses and even carriages can be brought upon the stage. This theatre is only opened during the carnival and on extraordinary occasions. Grand operas and ballets are performed.

Although much smaller, the *Theatre Carignan* may still be ranked

among the best theatres of the second order; it has a fine vestibule.

The *Theatre Sutura* is little, but its interior is gracefully arranged; its entrance, however, is hardly worthy of any theatre.

The *Theatre Angennes*, so named from its noble proprietor, has no outside show, but the body of the house presents something passing mere show—richness, elegance, and good taste. In these two theatres are performed comic operas and the legitimate drama.

Turin, moreover, possesses three theatres for the exhibition of puppets, mostly frequented by the common people.

We will conclude with mentioning the Philharmonic Academy, under the direction of Coccia, the composer, as well as other philharmonic and philodramatic establishments, where young persons of both sexes are instructed in singing and declamation, and frequently give public representations.

The Citadel.—Turin was formerly surrounded with fortifications, of which only the citadel remains. It was founded in 1363 by Duke Emanuel Philibert, eight years after the victory of St Quentin. François Pacciotto displayed on this occasion all the resources of his art. The citadel is pentagonal, with mines and countermines; the details yield ample testimony of the genius of the engineer, the more especially so, when it is remembered this was the *first* citadel built in Europe; its foundation preceded that of Anvers by two years. It was strengthened at different periods with various exterior defences by Guibert, Bertola, and other able Piedmontese officers.

The different barracks, distributed throughout the several quarters of Turin, for the militia and

Royal Guards, deserve a cursory inspection from the lovers of the military profession.

The Arsenal.—This vast pile, which is to the south-east, and a little way from the citadel, was commenced by Charles Emanuel I, continued by his successor, Victor Amadeus II, and rebuilt with large additions by Charles Emanuel III, who confided the execution of the task to De Vincenti, the head of the Royal Artillery Corps.

The arsenal contains a school of metallurgy ; a dépôt of plans, in relief, of every description of ancient and modern fortifications ; a chemical laboratory ; a cabinet of natural history ; a cannon foundry ; and a school of artillery, instituted by King Charles Emanuel III. Trophies, as well as ancient arms and armour, are artfully and very picturesquely disposed in one of the spacious halls.

Several important establishments are dependent upon the arsenal, such as the barracks for the Royal Artillery Corps, which are in the same locality ; the school of artillery for practice at a mark, and indeed for every purpose relative to fire-arms ; a manufactory of arms ; a powder mill, &c.

To avoid wearisome details we omit the notice of many scientific and learned bodies, and of a great number of ingenious manufactures. We must, however, invite the stranger to pay a visit to the royal manufactory of the park, and the large agriculturo-botanical establishment of Messrs Burdin and Co, near the Porte Neuve, which is really worthy of the illustrious patronage it enjoys. The grounds contain the choicest collection of indigenous and exotic plants and shrubs from countries the most remote, and arranged in the nicest order.

The *Cemetery of Campo Santo* is a short distance from the city ; it

is laid out in a style at once appropriate and imposing.

Climate.—The vicinity of the Alps exposes Turin to a rigorous climate during winter, but the spring is forward, and autumn, the most agreeable season in this country, continues till the end of November. The thermometer sometimes falls down to twelve and even to fifteen degrees in winter, but in summer it rises to twenty-six and twenty-seven. The most prevalent diseases are : in winter, rheumatisms, pleurisies, peripneumonies, and particularly obstinate bronchites ; in the spring, exanthematous affections and inflammations of the stomach ; in summer, apoplexies, gastrite and intermittent fevers. The air, although humid, is not insalubrious ; many cases of longevity are met with, and since the demolition of the high ramparts that surrounded the city, it has not suffered from epidemics.

Provisions and Delicacies.—The Turinese table is excellent. Meat, fish, vegetables, and laitage, are plentiful, and savoury beef costs only 26 centimes a pound ; veal 33. The Piedmontise cookery, a culinary eclectism, joins the lightness, the delicacy of the French table, to the force and expression, if I may so say, of the Italian kitchen. The cuoco Piedmontese indicates the preparation of several very recommendable dishes. Rice is duly appreciated, and is generally prepared in risotto as at Milan. Agnolotti and tagliarini, kinds of patties, make very agreeable soups.

The popular polenta is variously prepared in autumn and winter ; sprinkled with truffles it is an excellent dish. The stuffato, beef à la mode, very tender and full of gravy, is the base of a Piedmontese dinner. With regard to the poulet à la Marengo, improvisé after the battle, for the First Consul, with

oil as there was no butter, with mushrooms, white wine, and some crusts of bread that happened to be at hand, although of Piedmontese origin, yet victory has naturalised it as French.

The trout furnished by the Alpine torrents are irreproachable. The stewed tench (*carpionnata*) of Turin are very relishing. There is nothing more delicate than the small thin eels, called *lamprede*, caught in the Po. After the passage of Mont St. Bernard, Napoleon, then marching to victory at Marengo, stopped at Turin, and some *lamprede* being served at dinner, he found them so delicious that he had the dish placed before him, ate the whole of its contents, and did not touch anything else. Since that time, whenever he passed through Turin, he never failed ordering a dish of these delicate fish to be served at his table.

The celebrated *grissin*, a sort of grilled or double-baked bread, is the first surprise for the traveller in Italy, and is very agreeable and digestible, provided he has good teeth. It does not cost more than common bread, being generally sold for 19 cents a pound.

The white truffles of Piedmont have been praised by the author of the '*Physiologie du Goût*,' who describes them as having "un petit goût d'ail qui ne nuit point à leur perfection, parce qu'il ne donne lieu à aucun retour désagréable." Formerly, the French ambassador dispatched a weekly messenger with a provision for the king's table. Louis XVIII. was one day regaling himself with some when the visit of his head physician was announced. "Well, Dr. Portal," said the king, "what do you think of truffles? I'll wager you do not allow your patients to touch them." "Really, sire, I consider them rather indigestible, and perhaps they should only be made use of as seasoning." The

king, with a solemn tone, immediately replied, parodying the celebrated verse of Voltaire:—

"Les truffes ne sont point ce qu'un vain peuple pense."

The physician appeared rather disconcerted, but the king smiled and finished his truffles. Truffles à la Piedmontese is really an excellent and justly celebrated dish, and as it a little excites thirst it also procures the pleasure of enjoying the white wine of Asti, its general accompaniment. But the triumph of the truffles of Piedmont is when served à la fonduta.

The chocolates of Turin are the best of Europe.

Piedmont produces several very good wines, the most noted are: the Barbera, the Barolo, and the Caluso.

The liqueur Vermont, taken before sitting down to table, is a very agreeable aperitive.

Restaurateurs.—*De l'Europe* is the best. One may dine at a fixed price; from 50 sous, to any price, or à la carte.

Cafés.—The frequenting the café is very general in Turin, and as they are patronised not only by the rich idlers, but also by the highest functionaries, and even by the ministers, it has not, as yet, been voted de mauvais ton.

The best coffee houses receive a considerable number of foreign and national papers, political, scientific, and literary, as well as the principal reviews, and thus supply the place of reading rooms. There are more papers published at Turin than in any other Italian city, Naples and Milan excepted. In 1845 there were seventeen publications.

The café *Carlo*, in St. Carlo Square, and the café *de Londres*, in the rue de Po, are the most frequented; the

former is magnificent. A cup of coffee à la crème, very sweet and excellent, costs only 6 sous; à l'eau, 4 sous; a cup of chocolate, 6 sous.

The *Confectioners* keep liqueurs, fine wines, and excellent pastry, and their shops are much frequented by the fashionable world of Turin.

The silks and velvets manufactured at Turin excellently imitate the productions of Lyons, and are frequently sold as such to their own prejudice. Turin is perhaps the first city of Italy for the elegance of its toilet and the fashionableness of its attire. French fashions and Parisian novelties are regularly imported, and, to employ the language of the Parisian milliners and shop girls, *ils sont bien portés*.

Horses.—The Italian horse-race, the palio, with its poor spiritless barberi, is now abandoned at Turin for the races à l'Anglaise, which attract a great concourse of people and all the fashionable world. They take place about the end of May, on the magnificent Piazza d'armi di San Secondo, and last three days.

A Piedmontese racing club was organised in 1835, and was reconstituted in 1840 for ten years. Exclusively of the prizes given by the club, they also distribute those granted by the king for the amelioration of the native breeds. Each subscriber has the right of running one horse per share. The total number of shares, of 200 frs. each, is fifty-five, thus making an annual income of 11,000 frs., from which a certain sum is reserved for the relief of the jockeys in case of any misfortune happening to them. The horses from the royal stud of the Venery are remarkable for their fine forms, even by the side of the English horses that have hitherto appeared at these races. The swiftness of the coursers has lately increased; the Piedmontese mile (2,446 mètres) which at first took three minutes

thirty-five or forty seconds, has lately been run over by native horses in three minutes twenty-two seconds.

The following is a list of the prizes distributed annually at Turin:—

FIRST DAY.

	Mètres.	Prize.
1st. A trot three times round the course open to horses of all countries and breeds - - -	3,699	1,000 frs. 500
2d. Two heats for the royal prize given to native horses only - - -	2,466	1,200 500 300
3rd. Open to horses of all countries except pure blood - id.		1,700 600

SECOND DAY.

	Mètres.	Prize.
1st. Heat of native horses for a silver cup value 600 frs. - - -	2,466	Silver cup. Saddle.
2d. Heat of all breeds, pure blood included - - - id.		3,500 1,000

The race ground is honoured with the king's presence on the first two days; the third day is destined for private bets and courses only.

The fine, strong Sardinian horses cost about 600 frs. each on the continent. The best come from the *Tanca regia* at Paulilatino, or from the studs of the Sig. Cav. Solinas, at Bannari, and Sig. Cav. Passino, at Chiaramonte. Some pretty little horses, called *achette*, may be bought on the continent for 120 frs. each, and make most charming miniature equipages, well adapted for the equitation of children.

The Chace.—The Palace Stupinis, a hunting rendezvous, was in its kind the most splendid edifice of Europe, and notably attested the magnificence of the house of Savoy.

The splendid, well-broken forest of Stupinis was, before the revolution, the scene of the magnificent royal hunts, but since then nothing but shooting is allowed there. The preserves contain an immense quantity of pheasants, hares, and deer; the torrent Sagone that crosses this forest attracts, in winter, a great number of wild ducks and woodcocks.

The forests depending on the ancient castle of the Veneri are the largest of the environs of Turin, extending as far as the mountains; they contain a quantity of partridges, hares, and pheasants, drawn from the royal preserves at Raconic, the country seat of Charles Albert, and his only favourite residence during the two summer months.

The fertility and excellent cultivation of the Piedmontese plains naturally prevent their being a good sporting country. The little game that is sometimes met with cannot well increase, as there are two harvests every year in the fields, and the meadows are regularly mown three times a year. Amateurs are thus obliged to look out for quails and woodcocks, and in dry summers they are disappointed even in this sport, the birds being then very scarce, as it has happened these last two or three years.

The Post Office.—Letters to Genoa, Chiavari, Savona, Tuscany, the Papal States, the Two Sicilies, daily at noon; Chambéry, Geneva, the Swiss Cantons, France, the Low Countries, Great Britain and Ireland, Spain, Portugal, &c., daily at three p.m.; Nice, Vintimiglia, and the southern departments of France, the Austrian States of the north and east, &c., daily at three p.m.; Parma, Placentia, Modena, and Riggio, Wednesday and Saturday, at noon; for all foreign States, and the provinces of the kingdoms not indicated as above, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at three p.m.

N.B. All letters to be sent off on Sundays, the feast of the Ascension, Corpus Domini, the Holy Virgin, Christmas, and Easter, should be posted the previous evening at eight.

Diligences leave the Sardinian office of Bonafous, brothers, Turin, for France, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at seven p.m.

Chariots en poste, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five p.m.

Diligences for Milan, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at five p.m.; for Genoa, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five p.m.

Malle-poste (conveying three persons) for Geneva, daily at four p.m. in 40 hours; fares, 75 frs.

Diligences leave, from Bonafous, brothers, for Genoa, Parma, Placentia, Riggio, and Modena, daily.

Velocifers, from Multa, brothers, for Novara and Arona, daily.

Couriers, from Turin to Biella and Arona, daily; for Biella, daily, excepting Sunday; for Alba Pompeii, an ancient Roman city, daily; for Pinarola, Susa, Casale, Vigevano, Asti, daily; for Lanale, Jassino, Chiéri, Moncalieri, daily.

Diligences arrive at Turin from France, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, in the evening; chariots en poste on Wednesday, Thursday, and Sunday, in the evening; diligences from Milan, Wednesday, Thursday, and Sunday; and from Genoa, Wednesday, Thursday, and Sunday, early in the morning.

Theatres.—Price of admission:—

	fr. c.
To the Theatre Royal, which is open only during the Carnival . . .	2 50
— Carignano, open in the Autumn . . .	1 50
— Commedias, „ Summer . . .	0 80
— Angennes „ Spring . . .	1 20
— Autumn and Carnival Commedias . . .	0 80
— Suterra, in the Carnival . . .	1 0

Principal Booksellers.—Gianini

and Fiori, Bocca, Pio, Tuscanelli, Genova.

No regulations for hackney carriages. It is necessary to bargain with the proprietors.

Passports.—The Sardinian government charge for the visé-ing passports, 4 frs.; the ambassadors visé gratis.

Public Exhibitions, &c., are open; Gallery of Arms, daily, from noon until two; Picture Galleries, Egyptian Museum, Numismatic Museum, Museums of Natural History, of Anatomy, daily, from ten a.m. to four p.m.

Environs of Turin.—The environs afford too much gratification to the curiosity and research of travellers, to allow them to quit the city without some excursions in its neighbourhood.

The walk to *Valentin* is unquestionably one of the most delightful; it is along alleys bordered with luxuriant trees and babbling rivulets. At the extremity of the principal alley stands *Valentin*, a royal chateau, erected in 1660 by Catherine of France, and restored by the late king, Charles Felix. To the chateau is annexed a spacious and pleasant garden, as well as a botanic garden for the students of the university. This resort often presents a very animated appearance from its crowds of equipages and pedestrians.

Beyond the street of the Po, on the gentle slope of a hill, stands the *Queen's Vigne* (a country house in Piedmont is called a "vigne;" the word corresponds with the "villa" of the Italians, and the "bastide" of the Provençals). The apartments are tasteful and splendid; there are some good pictures.

To the right, crowning a delightful and far from fatiguing ascent, is the *Church of the Capuchins*. Its architecture presents nothing very remarkable, but the church has

some valuable paintings, and its situation commands for its visitors a natural panorama of the city and adjacent plains; the view even extends to the foot of the mountains. Rarely in any part of the world is so fine a perspective to be met with.

At some distance from Turin, after having crossed the bridge of the Po, and at the summit of a mountain, towers the magnificent temple of *La Superga*. Connected with it are the residences of the canons who perform the duties of the church. Juvarra called *La Superga* into existence by order of his royal master, Victor Amadeus, and in fulfilment of a vow to the Virgin made by that potentate when the French raised the siege of Turin in 1706. The church has the form of an octagonal dome, supported by eight marble pillars; the exquisitely elegant and tasteful chapels are very richly embellished. The vow of Victor Amadeus is the subject of a fine painting. In the huge vaults of this temple are the sarcophagi and mausoleums, which hold the mortal remains of the sovereigns of Savoy and their kindred. The top of the cupola commands a prospect of the most varied and almost unbounded character.

La Vennerie, a royal chateau de plaisance, is near Turin; it is chiefly remarkable for its immense park, used for the manœuvres of the horse artillery.

Stupirgi, another royal chateau de plaisance, is two leagues from the capital. It also was designed by Juvarra, by order of Charles Emanuel II., and afterwards enlarged by Count Alfieri. The rooms of this chateau exhibit great splendour; the late king, Charles Felix, selected it as his place of residence in 1825. It is embosomed in vast and delicious gardens, and in a large park, appropriated to the pleasures of the chase.

Moncalieri, Rivoli, Racconigi, and Gerone are royal maisons de plaisance in the environs, which will afford sufficient recompense for the trouble of a visit.

In the vicinity of Turin the land is carefully tilled, and with the very best results. The hills produce excellent wines; mulberry trees abound, the silk of Piedmont being accounted the best in Italy.

ROUTE 91.

TURIN TO ARONA THROUGH GATTINARA.

	Postes.
From Turin to Settimo - - -	2
— Chivasso - - -	1½
— Cigliano - - -	2½
— San Germano - - -	2½
	—
Postes montées -	8½
— Buronzo,	} Where relays are not always procurable.
— Romagnano,	
— Borgomanero,	
— Arona,	

The post road runs through Vercelli and Novara.

Leaving Turin by the bridge over the Doria, and afterwards crossing that of the Stura, the first post station is

Settimo;—the other places in the route are attained in the order in which they are named.

Brandizzo, a few miles from Settimo, is a village lying between the torrents of Bondola and Malonetta, the neighbourhood of which has often been productive of fatal calamities.

Chivasso, a very ancient town on the left bank of the Po. In spite of the barrenness of the soil, no small commercial activity prevails among the industrious inhabitants (amounting at present to 7,800). The geographical position of Chivasso subjected it in other times to the ravages of long and bloody wars.

Rondissone, a rather important

little town, with an increasing population of 2,500.

Cigliano, which is somewhat larger, as it numbers 4,000 souls, is on the left bank of the Doria Baltea, in a large and fertile plain.

Alice lies between the last-named place and Germano.

Santhia, a town with 3,100 inhabitants. Santhia gave birth to Facino Cani, a famous warrior of the fifteenth century, and to Jacob Durond, the distinguished writer.

After crossing, by convenient bridges, two rivers which rush from Mont Sordevoli, the Avo and the Cervo, and passing through the pretty village of *Buronzo*,

Gattinara is reached; a rather considerable town, the district producing excellent wines; population, 3,600.

Romagnano, which is very populous, stands on the banks of the Sesia. In its neighbourhood are two sanctuaries, which may well be designated the most remarkable in Upper Italy; those of Madonna d'Oropa and Madonna del Sacro monte di Varallo.

La Madonna d'Oropa is attached to the busy little city of

Biella, where the manufacture of woollen cloth, linen, and paper, is carried on by the citizens, who amount to 7,000. It is south-west of Romagnano. From Biella, a two-hours' walk leads to the brow of a mountain from which gushes the torrent Oropa, whence the name of the sanctuary. There, on a gentle declivity, stands an immense quadrangular edifice, its ample court surrounded with pillars. The church itself is small, but very elaborate; in it is preserved a statue of the Virgin, carved out of Lebanon cypress, and transported, it is said, from Palestine. It is the object of great veneration to the whole vicinity. Diamonds and precious stones are lavished on the vestments of this sumptuously-attired figure;

besides which the sacerdotal ornaments, and, indeed, all the objects required for public worship, are of the richest description; the rooms in which these possessions are deposited are very justly called the treasury. At the sight of this gigantic structure, raised on this lofty height, the mind is struck with the contemplation of the toil and the cost its erection must have entailed. As no building materials are at hand, everything, from the bulkiest to the most minute, has been dragged up the long ascent. In addition to the rooms occupied by the twenty canons attached to the sanctuary, La Madonna d'Oropa contains a beautiful suite of apartments reserved for the King of Sardinia, another, not less spacious, for the Bishop of Vercelli, and chambers numerous enough to afford gratuitous accommodation to 4,000 persons at the epoch of the solemn festivals. Every century a sacred jubilee is held in the sanctuary; it lasts eight days. During this time all the religious ceremonies are conducted to music, which eight of the most eminent composers of the day (invited thither for the purpose) have expressly produced for these sacred rites. The last solemnization was in 1825; the number attracted to it has been estimated at 50,000. It may not be thought improper here to state that there is a well-conducted inn for the accommodation of visitors.

On the slopes of the mountain, as the Sanctuary is approached, are several chapels, highly ornamental, and affording representations of events in Holy Writ.

The *Sanctuary of Varallo*, though it cannot be called stupendous like that of Oropa, is more distinguished for statues and paintings. It is north-west of Romagnano, and is composed of a church and forty-two chapels, disposed at intervals. In these the leading acts of the

Saviour's life upon earth are figured forth in coloured stucco and in frescoes, by artists of high repute—among others by Gaudence Ferrari. There is a grand composition on the wall of the Monk's church at the foot of Mont Sacré, the masterpiece of the same Ferrari.

The frescoes are, for the most part, in good preservation, and are conspicuous for that combination of grandeur and facility, in the thought and the execution, so seldom acquired, yet so characteristic of the old masters. Those rare attributes were once so common, that the many churches and chapels scattered here and there among these quiet hills and vales almost all contain frescoes of such perfection, as to excite wonder as well as admiration. The sanctuary derives its name from its proximity to

Varallo, a small town, with a population of 3,000, to which a beautiful road along the left bank of the Sesia conducts, leading thence to

Grugnasco, where the village church has recently been renovated in a manner both elegant and elaborate; the road then traverses

Boreo Sesia, a district with a population equal in number to that of the town of Varallo; it contains a good paper mill belonging to Avondo, brothers; indeed these mills are discerned sometimes on the banks of the Sesia, sometimes in the heart of lofty mountains.

On resuming the route from Romagnano, the first village is

Curegio, where both in the church and the villa Carcano may be seen some beautiful antique remains.

Borgomanero, situated between the two northern extremities of the lakes Maggiore and Orta, is a large town, peopled by about 7,000; it is in the province of Novara. From Borgomanero to Arona is five miles of good road. (For a description of Arona, see page 440.)

ROUTE 92.

TURIN TO MILAN THROUGH NOVARA.

	Postes.
From Turin to St Germano - - -	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Vercelli - - - - -	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Orfengo - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Novara - - - - -	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
— Magenta - - - - -	2
— St Pietro all' Olmo - - -	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Milan - - - - -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Postes - - - - -	17

From Turin to Cigliano, see p. 39.

Without stopping to notice the towns of *Trouzaro* and *St Germano*, or the hamlet of *Quinto*, we proceed to the next post station, which it at

Vercelli (Hotel, *La Posta*), a city of considerable note, occupying a pleasant elevation near the confluence of the *Cervio* and the *Sesia*.

Justin assigns the foundation to *Bellevesus*, 603 years before the popular era. *Vercelli* had attained some importance in the middle ages, for it was not unfrequently visited by the popes and emperors. In the adjoining plain *Marius* gained his great victory over the *Cimbri*, B. C. 101.

The streets of *Vercelli* are broad and regular, and it boasts public buildings of no common order. The cathedral is modern, and includes two handsome chapels, where the body of *St Eusebius*, the protector of the city, is an object of reverence; also that of *Amadeus the Fortunate*, of the house of *Savoy*. Here, too, is preserved a precious MS. of the fourth century, being the Holy Evangile according to *St Mark*, in Latin. The church of *St Christopher* is in possession of some good pictures, particularly frescoes by *Gaudence Ferrari*. The vaulted roof of the church of *St Mary Major* is upheld by forty marble pillars; on the pavement, also of marble, are depicted the principal incidents in the life of *St Judith*. The

church of *St Ambrose* is by no means undeserving of notice. The theatre is of a somewhat severe style, but the disposition of the interior is excellent. The new cavalry barracks, the cemetery, the museum, the botanic garden, and lastly, the jubilee palace. *Vercelli* also enjoys some laudable institutions for humane purposes; the great hospitals, the hospital of *Charity*, where indigent boys and girls are maintained and instructed, a mount of *Piety*, &c.

The libraries of the chapter and the *agnesiara* should not be forgotten. The well-earned reputation of the medical school ensures it a great number of students. The trade of *Vercelli* is principally in rice, hemp, flax, corn, wine, cabinet work, silk, &c. The country about *Vercelli* abounds in rice plantations, and from April to September resembles one extended marsh; the humidity thus caused is somewhat hurtful to the salubrity of the climate. The population is computed at 18,000.

After leaving this city and crossing the *Sesia* by a wooden bridge, *Borgo Vercelli* is passed, and the first relay is at

Orfengo, a place with 1,500 inhabitants; it is succeeded by

Pellrengo, an insignificant village. A short distance from it the *Agogna* is left behind, a river which under *Napoleon* gave its name to a department of the Italian kingdom. A little time brings the traveller to

Novara.—Hotels, *Pesce d' Oro*; *de Tre Rè*. This is a very ancient city, agreeably situate on the easy declivity of a small hill. Its position is one of its main advantages, as it lies in the very centre of the great highways from France into Italy, and from *Genoa* to the *Simplon*, and into *Switzerland*. In the time of the Romans *Novara* enjoyed a high consideration. Tacitus classes it among the most important municipi-

palities of Transpadane Gaul. It is, moreover, frequently mentioned by Pliny, Suetonius, Cato, and Antoninus. At the period when nearly all the Italian cities constituted republics, Novara was regarded as one of the best organised, and when the famous Peace of Constance was signed, it had precedence of Milan. Civil wars desolated it for many years; and it passed successively under the sway of the Torriani, to whom the dominion was voluntarily yielded, the Visconti, and the Sforza. During this epoch Novara was the theatre of many a bloody drama of sorrowful celebrity. It is now a portion of the kingdom of Sardinia, and the chief station of a military division. Although neither large nor populous (its circuit being a French mile and a half, and its population, including the faubourgs, 16,000), it yet has many claims to notice and admiration.

The antiquity of the cathedral rivals that of the church of St Ambrose at Milan; and even in our days is a true type of a basilica of the earliest ages of the Catholic church. Suitable embellishments and repairs have lately been effected. Thorswaldsen has ennobled the principal altar with his works; so have Marchesi, Monti, Somaine, Manfredina, and others. The paintings in the chapel excite general admiration; they are by Gaudence Ferrari, Gilardini, Lanino, Cesare de Sesto, Nuvolone, &c. The chapter of the cathedral has always been jealous of entrusting the chapel music to any but classic composers. After the death of Generali, in 1834, Mercadante discharged the duties of that office, and when he was appointed director of the Royal Conservatory at Naples, he was succeeded by Coccia.

Near the cathedral is a superb mausoleum, an emanation from the

genius of Christopher Solari, called Gobbo.

Perhaps the church of St Gaudentius is the most distinguished work of Pellegrini, and as if his construction had not sufficient magnificence, it is further augmented by the contributions of Gaudence Ferrari, Nuvolone, Moncalvo, Legnoni, and Sabatelli. Over a new altar is a very spirited painting by a living artist, Palagi.

The *Great Hospital* occupies the first place among the establishments of a charitable nature; it is exceedingly well conducted, and enjoys a considerable revenue. There are other endowments for the benefit of the poor and destitute, directed with zeal and ability: the *Hospital of St Julian*, the *Institute of Arts and Trades*, founded by the late Countess Bellini, and a similar institute, the foundation of the Chevalier Gaudence de Pagave.

The public establishments are not very numerous. The theatre has been lately repaired, luxuriously enough; the public walks and the gate of the Vercelli road are much commended.

The place of the theatre is adorned with a colossal marble statue of King Charles Emanuel III, by the Chevalier St Marchesi.

The market is a large structure with extensive piazzas. The vestibule, leading to the exchange and to the noble staircase, is rendered highly ornamental with statues of four famous Italians—Verri, Gioja, Romagnosi, and Beccaria, by Monti, Somaino, and Argenti.

We must also mention the palaces of Bellini, Cacciapiatti, Nattas Isola (the last the ordinary residence of the governor), and finally the palace Leonardi.

The trade of Novara is brisk; corn and rice are the staple articles. The fairs held in the city are also favourable to its prosperity.

Novara, and the province of

which it may be called the capital, have been the cradle of many illustrious men ; among others, of Pierre Lombardi, Gaudence Ferrari, the astronomer Campano, Mazzola, Zanoja, and the celebrated surgeon, Palletta.

Six miles beyond Novara is

Trecate, which must be passed through to arrive at the Dogana di St Martino, a modern building, where travellers from Lombardy must submit their effects to the investigation of the custom-house officers before entering Piedmont.

Near this place is one of those monuments which call forth inexhaustible admiration — a stone bridge flung with as much boldness as solid elegance across the Tesin, a river which forms the frontier line between Piedmont and Lombardy. This bridge, accounted the noblest in Italy, consists of eleven huge arches, at the termination of each of which are built two small houses, of the same stone, supplying places of residence to the custom-house officers and the toll-takers.

At a short distance is the canal, over which is a neat bridge, and to the left are newly-built offices for the convenience of the officers of the customs, and for visé-ing the passports of travellers going into the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. A short way further is

Magenta, a well-built town, with 3,400 inhabitants. In the twelfth century it was of such consequence that Frederick I, unwilling to leave it behind him, carried it by storm.

Sedriono is not a town of very remote existence, since it arose from the resort of the Lombard kings, who passed part of their autumns in this locality.

From *St Pietro All' Olmo* it is eight miles to

Milan, entered by the Vercellina gate.—See Table of Contents.

ROUTE 93.

TURIN TO MILAN THROUGH CASALE.

	Postes.
From Turin to Settino - - -	2
— Chivasso - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Crescentino - - -	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Trino - - -	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Casale - - -	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Mortara - - -	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Vigevano - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Abbiategrasso - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Milan - - -	2
	19 $\frac{3}{4}$

Starting for Chivasso (already described, p. 39), and pursuing the south-east road on the left bank of the Po, a hill is discerned, on which stands

Crescentino, the past history of which is very interesting. Population, 5,500.

On the opposite shore is *Verrud*, reached by leaving on one side the village *Monten Dipo*. Casale may also be attained through Verrua and Gabbiano, along the right bank of the Po.

From Crescentino the road advances to

Trino, a town of 8,000 souls ; it, however, offers nothing very attractive beyond its connexion with past history.

Casale comes next, once well fortified, more commonly called Casale Monferrato, to distinguish it from other cities and towns of the same name, and also because it was the capital of the duchy of Monferrat. It is also known as Casale di St Evastius, a bishop of that name, whose body was flung into a well, having suffered martyrdom there in the fourth century. The duchy of Monferrat passed successively from the Paleologi to the Gonzagi, from them to France, and ultimately to the reigning house of Savoy. It will readily be conceived that these changes were not effected without the horrors and sufferings of war.

Casale is raised on the ruins of the old city of Sedula. Among

other churches of note are the very ancient cathedral, where, in a chapel set off with precious marbles, is preserved the body of St Evastius, the patron of the city ; St Catherine, and Our Lady of Sorrows (both of the round form) ; the Barnabites, and the Dominicans. This last is the burial place of the historian *Bienvenu de St Georges*. Among the finest palaces are those of *Gazzani de Treville*, *St Giorgio della Valli* (in which are frescoes by *Julio Romano*), *Gambara*, and *Grisella*. The college, the theatre, and the corn magazine, near the gate of the Po, deserve notice.

The population is 20,000, comprising a good many Jews. The trade is principally in wine and silk. The ramparts are shaded with large chestnut trees, and afford an agreeable promenade.

One peculiarity distinguishes Casale and its environs—the fact that sturgeons are frequently caught in the Po ; the proper resort of the sturgeon is considered to be the sea, but the fish leaves the Adriatic to ascend this long distance up a fresh-water river.

From Casale to Alexandria the road turns southward, and skirts the right side of the Po as far as Valenza ; but to proceed to Milan the Po is to be crossed, then the Sesia, near its junction with the Po, and en route is

Candia, a large village defended by a castle, which played a marked part in the wars of the eighteenth century ; it is reputed the cradle of Pope Alexander V.

Cozzo comes next. A little beyond is the castle of Agogna, so called from its situation on the river of that name ; two miles further a relay is procured at

Mortara, a commercial and prosperous town, in spite of a degree of unwholesomeness communicated to the atmosphere by the numerous

rice grounds. Population, 5,300. On this spot Charlemagne gained a brilliant victory over the Lombards, whose king, Didier, was taken prisoner. The name of Mortara is attributable to the numbers of dead left upon this field of battle.

To the right of the road is the opulent town of

Gambolo, which numbers 5,000 souls. Here may be seen one of the best works of *Bernardin Campi* in a fine church, founded by the Cardinal Archange Bianchi, who was a native of Gambolo. *Terdoppio* is the name of the torrent flowing near this town.

Vigevano is an ancient city on the right bank of the Ticino, counting about 12,000 souls. The royal and communal schools would, beyond contradiction, be regarded an enhancement of the architectural excellence of any great capital. The Marquis Marceau Saporiti, of Genoa, not only contributed the ground, but the cost of this splendid erection as it now appears. The façade is of red granite, with six columns, each from a single block, and three feet in diameter, upholding a pediment, wrought with floral ornaments in bas-relief, and carved pedestals, bearing statues. The bas-reliefs of the pediment are marble. The cavalry barrack is one of the most perfect and capacious in all Piedmont. Perhaps the most creditable of the public establishments is the House of Refuge and Industry for the destitute of Vigevano, and its district ; it was not in operation until 1832. The cathedral, which has been repaired, is situate in an extensive place, surrounded with broad piazzas ; it should be visited by connoisseurs, for it contains some excellent paintings and frescoes by Saletta.

The traveller ought to make a little digression to Sforresca, a large estate and maison de plaisance in the territory of Vigevano, formerly

an appurtenance to the ducal family of that name; its last proprietor, the Marquis Saporiti, added materially to its beauty.

At a trifling distance from Vigevano enter Lombardy; a movable bridge yields a passage over the Ticino, and after half an hour's progress reach

Abbiategrasso, a town with 4,000 occupants, in the province of Milan, where are some nice churches, and genteel private houses. The House of Refuge, dependent on the great hospital of Milan, is, however, its principal ornament. From hence the road coasts along the canal, and traverses successively the villages of

Gaggiano and Corsico; the latter enjoys an active trade in the cheese sold for Parmesan, and called in Italy Grana cheese. Four miles further

Milan is entered by the Ticenisi gate. For Milan see Table of Contents.

ROUTE 94.

TURIN TO GENOA THROUGH ALEXANDRIA AND NOVI.

From Turin to	Postes.
Truffarello	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Poirino - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Dusino - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Gambetta - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Asti - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Annone - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Felizzano - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Alexandria - -	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Novi - - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Arquato - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Ronco - - -	2
„ Ponte Decimo - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Genoa - - -	2
	—
	24 $\frac{1}{2}$

Crossing the Po from Turin, by a bridge opposite the queen's vigne, and pursuing a good, well-terraced road, the traveller passes Valentin, descried on the opposite side. A league farther is

Montcalier, a superior town, in enjoyment of a well tempered climate, and noticeable for its superb

gardens, its royal château, built on an elevation, and a weekly market much frequented. The population is not less than 5,600.

Truffarello (the first relay), is a village of secondary importance, from whence it is customary to make an excursion to

Chieri, a wealthy and populous town (12,000), well built in an agreeable plain, possessing a neat church, a gate in the form of a triumphal arch, and several ancient monuments.

The second change of horses takes place at

Poirino, a village of consequence, as its inhabitants are now 5,000; it is on the left bank of the Ronna.

Villa Nova being passed through, the third relay is at

Dusino, well known for the many vineyards in its district. A little beyond is

Gambetta. On the side of a pleasing hill is seen the village of

Villa Novi d'Asti, which commands the road, and presents a picturesque aspect. Here the road enters the chain of little hills continuous with those of Turin, on the loftiest of which rises the Superga, discernible about six leagues distant. These hills are watered with divers small torrents precipitating themselves into the Tanaro. On the left bank of that river is

Asti, known to antiquity as an independent Ligurian colony, passing eventually into the hands of the Romans. The Lombards formed it into a duchy, which devolved upon Autari and Pertarito, before they assumed the kingly title. At later periods Charlemagne gave it to Count Lorico, and Berengarius to the Marquis Aleramo. Like the other cities of Italy, however, it was formed into a republic, and figures in the mediæval history of Lombardy; but it soon became the prey of the Emperor Barbarossa. After some years of subsequent

freedom, it was subdued by the Visconti; and was afterwards the dowry of Valentina, whom her father, John Galeazzo, bestowed in marriage upon the Duke of Orleans. It was subject to France down to the peace of Cambray, by the conditions of which it passed under the sway of the Emperor Charles V, who presented it to his sister-in-law, Beatrice, the wife of Charles III, Duke of Savoy. Since that period, with occasional exceptions resulting from the vicissitudes of war, it has appertained to the reigning dynasty.

Asti is encompassed with large and mouldering walls, which embrace an extent almost equal to that of Turin. The population (taking it at 24,200) by no means corresponds with this capaciousness, which, however, is in some measure filled up with gardens. It was formerly defended with a hundred towers, but hardly thirty remain, and those fast falling into ruin. The quarter where the wealthier classes reside is commodiously built, but the streets are generally narrow. The cathedral, covering, it is stated, the site of a temple of Diana, is modern, and possessed of some good paintings. The churches of Notre Dame (called also La Consolata) and St Bartholomew, which stand out of the city, are well worthy of a visit. As much may be said for the Sanctuary of the Madonna del Portone, and for the church of St Secondo, the patron saint of the city, whose fête is annually celebrated with grand spectacles, and attracts all the neighbouring people. The palaces of Roero, Masetti, Bassagni, Frinco, the Theatre Alfieri, and the House of Invalids, display respective merits.

Asti has given birth to many illustrious men, among others of genius no less than Victor Alfieri's, whose house is still to be seen.

Silk, and effervescing red and white wines, of high reputation, are the chief articles of trade.

By taking the route to the right, towards the south-east, the traveller may visit the famous baths of Acqui.

Successively leaving behind the hamlet of *Annone*, the towns of *Felizzaro* and *Solero*, arrive at

Alexandria of the Straw (*Hôtel d'Italy*), a city so called from having been built in honour of Pope Alexander III, and the houses having been first thatched with straw from motives of economy. It stands between the rivers Tanaro and Bormida, in a barren territory, and is attained by a very curious covered bridge over the Tanaro, and along a wide straight street to the place. Alexandria exhibits nothing remarkable beyond the churches of St Alexander and St Lawrence, the market house, and the theatre (both modern). Its greatest renown is derived from the advanced works and forts which encompass it—from the inner defences, the citadel, and especially the command of the Tanaro by means of sluices; these elevate it into the very first rank of fortified cities. The numerous assaults Alexandria has sustained—and its position involved it in almost every war that raged in Italy—are matters of historical notoriety. Probably, if the fortifications which were commenced had been carried to a proper termination, this city would be cited as a model of military architecture.

The promenades are confined to the public place and to the ramparts, which are shaded with acacias. The population is 38,000.

From Alexandria, a road inclining to the south-east traverses a portion of the immense *Plain of St Julian*, so well known as the scene of the great battle of Marengo, and the death of Dessaix, in 1800. The

petty village which has given its name to the conflict is left to the right. Here is nothing to arrest the eye, neither woods nor orchards, hardly are a few vineyards to be detected, but the plain extends beyond the powers of vision, and looks as if formed by nature for the grander evolutions of the direful game of war.

The abbey of the Benedictines, called del Posco, between Alexandria and Novi, should be visited, for independently of its paintings, it is enriched with sculptures by Michael Angelo.

Novi (European Hotel), a city of 10,000 souls, presents an appearance little picturesque. It is at the foot of the Appennines, and once possessed a castle of some importance, of which only a single tower now remains; it crowns a height, and is distinguished for its elevation. Although indifferently built, Novi is not deficient in handsome hotels, to which the Genoese resort in the autumn.

It was at the famous battle fought near Novi in 1799, that the French General Joubert fell.

The commerce is chiefly in cloth and silk; the white silk, especially, enjoys a high character.

On quitting Novi, the old route is abandoned for that of the *Bochetta*, which compensates its difficulties by the many interesting points of view it presents. Pursuing this new and rather longer direction successively through

Seravalle, Arquato, Ronco, Ponte, and St. Pier d'Arena, a faubourg of Genoa, where noble palaces and sumptuous gardens enchant the eye in such quick succession that it is hard to avoid the conviction that this must be

GENOA.

Hotels: *Croix de Malta*, an excellent, well-conducted house. A table d'hôte at four o'clock. Mr.

Pernette has a silver filigree establishment adjoining the hotel.

Hotel Feder, facing the port; a large, well-furnished house; a table d'hôte every day at four or five o'clock, according to the season, price 3 frs.; beds, from 2 frs.; French, German, and Galignani's newspapers, and lots of mosquitoes.

Hôtel de Londres, a spacious, delightfully-situated house; a large and airy *salle-à-manger*, supplied with good dinners, at moderate prices; clean rooms and civility.

In addition to the above there are the *Four Nations, Royal*, and several others, but without doubt the three mentioned are the best, all fronting the bay.

Genoa is what is called a *porta franco*, that means, where merchandize may be warehoused without duty, and again exported; for instance, velvets, silks, or any other article for which Genoa is celebrated may be imported from Marseilles, and reshipped and sent to London as the manufacture of Genoa; ladies who are fond of purchasing velvet dresses, should be recommended to a dealer by the proprietor of the hotel.

The Office of the English Consul is removed to the left side of the Theatre Square. Office hours from 9 till 3.

Bankers. Messrs. Gibbs, remarkably civil to all persons with whom they do business. *Medical men*, Mr. Bunnett and Mr. Dupp. *General agency.* Mr. Murray or his traveller, (who that distinguished individual is, does not appear, as Sir Francis Palgrave has been dismissed, according to the notice in the second edition of Northern Italy,) has intimated that on the subject of hiring vetturini or *any thing else*, the best plan is to apply to the Vice Consul Barchi. Now we have the best authority for stating, that this gratuitous insertion is without the sanction of Signor Barchi, who with every disposition

to assist strangers in Genoa with his advice, repudiates this unceremonious style of using his name.

Although Genoa possessed in former times territories which exceeded the modern limits of Liguria, its authority now extends over only six provinces, forming that division of the Sardinian dominions of which the city is considered the capital. These provinces are Albenga, Bobbio, Chiavari, Levante, or Spezzia, Novi, and Savona, and which are again subdivided into two hundred and seventy-two communes.

The extent of the city itself (within the limits of the fortifications, which form an extent of about four leagues) is, from north to south, five thousand seven hundred and ninety-six yards, and, from east to west, about four thousand and nine yards. The total area is one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five acres, of which about three hundred and twenty-seven are level ground, and the remainder is more or less hilly, with a population of 144,000 inhabitants.

The aspect of Genoa from the sea, though it bears no resemblance to Naples, is perhaps not inferior in beauty to that of any other Italian city. The hills of Carignano on the east, and of St. Benigno on the west, joined by the intervening mountains, form a splendid amphitheatre, in the centre of which Genoa is built; while the rich and varied appearance of the buildings of the city, the port, and the numberless villas of the neighbourhood, combine to fill up the scene.

On the one side of the city is the torrent of the Bisagno, which, though dry during the summer heats, becomes a furious and overwhelming stream in the rainy season. On the other is the Polcevera, equally violent, and oftentimes committing the most disastrous ravages in its headlong course to join the sea. The former washes the foot of the hills of Albaro, and the latter passes

by the extremity of San Pierre d'Arena—two suburbs, which have ever been selected by the inhabitants as affording the most delightful places of retreat. The banks of the Polcevera, in particular, are of the most beautiful and romantic description, being feathered down, on each of their sides, with continued woods of the chestnut and ilex, while the rich and varied foliage of the arbutus, the heaths, and the myrtle, join to complete this lovely view.

From the natural circumstances of the soil of this state, it is only by dint of continued care and labour that cultivation is brought to any degree of perfection; and, not being constituted by nature for an agricultural district, it does not offer sufficient resources for the maintenance of its rural population. Numbers of the inhabitants from the mountains, and other parts of the state, have from time to time been forced to seek subsistence in foreign countries, and, at the present day, an extensive emigration of the Genoese peasantry is making for South America, and principally Buenos Ayres. While, however, the aridity of the mountains prevents the cultivation of the vine from being abundant, the heat of the climate contributes to make the wine produced, in certain favoured situations, of excellent quality. The wines of Casena were known and highly esteemed even in the time of the Romans; those of Cinque Terre, near Spezzia, were more in repute in former days than now, when the cultivators are more anxious about the quantity than the quality of their produce. It is from the hills along the course of the Polcevera that Genoa is now supplied with wine of good flavour and at a moderate price; but the best wines that are found at the tables of the wealthier inhabitants are all of French growth.

One of the principal products which constitute the riches of Genoa is the oil made from its olive trees. These are not cultivated so much in the immediate neighbourhood of the city, as along the two Riveras, or sea coasts to the east and west, particularly that in the latter direction. Among several places famous for their good oil, we may mention Diano, which produces oil inferior to none in any part of the world, and in considerable quantities. The olive crops are liable to be injured by extreme dryness of temperature, as well as by a small worm, which consumes the pulpy part of the fruit, rendering it thereby useless for the purposes of pressing. In general, however, the oil produced is sufficient not only for home consumption, but also to supply a large foreign demand.

Very little corn is grown within the state of Genoa, there being but a small portion of the duchy suitable for its cultivation; and in consequence the city is almost entirely supplied with grain from other countries, such as Piedmont, Lombardy, Sardinia, and the shores of the Black sea.

Fruits, of almost every kind, and vegetables thrive in the gardens, and are cultivated in immense quantities, both for the supply of the city, and to preserve for exportation.

The chestnut grows most luxuriantly along the banks of the Polcevera, and its fruit forms a principal winter support of the peasantry.

Milk and butter of excellent quality are abundantly supplied from the country around Genoa, notwithstanding that the pasturage is so very scanty; but for the cheese, which is consumed by the inhabitants in large quantities, the city is indebted to the rich dairies of Parma, Sardinia, and Holland.

On the whole the natural products of the duchy of Genoa are obtained only by the force of great labour on the part of the peasantry, whose condition, it must be conceded, is not one of much ease or comfort, though it cannot be denied that they submit to it with the greatest cheerfulness and good humour. As to the inhabitants and trading community of Genoa, there is no nation under the sun more addicted to the love of gain than themselves; it is inherent in all ranks, and manifests itself through all their dealings. Indeed here, as well as elsewhere, self-interest is the ruling passion of all classes, and intellectual attainments are but little attended to. These blemishes are ascribed to their neglect of travel, and their want of knowledge of the customs and institutions of other countries. The lower classes of Genoa are industrious, sober, and obliging, little addicted to disputes, and peaceable and orderly in their transactions. The men are well and comfortably clothed, and the women are clean and neat; they are fond of ornaments, and are remarkable for their large gold earrings and neck chains, which latter are often of considerable value, and to which is generally suspended an immense cross or medal, with some saint's head attached to it; they wear their beautiful black hair plainly divided in front, with the back part braided and confined with a large gold pin, a similar one also fastens the mazerò (a scarf of white muslin attached to the top of the head, and falling down on each side to the feet); this costume is the never-failing dress of the middle classes of the inhabitants. The peasantry, on the contrary, are accustomed to wear their mazerò made of printed cotton, and of the brightest and most gaudy colours, representing animals, birds, trees, and houses, and which is evidently

a relic of the Indian and Moorish customs. The younger women, also, usually ornament their hair with the flowers of the carnation and white jessamine, which give a gay and pleasing effect.

Genoa became celebrated in the wars of Napoleon from the occupation of it by Massena with his forces, and the long blockade by the German army. In 1805 it was made part of the new kingdom of Italy, and continued so till the overthrow of the empire of Napoleon in 1814; when Lord William Bentinck took possession of it at the head of a British force, and established a temporary government with a suitable constitution. The Genoese at one time entertained the expectation that their state would be again erected into an independent republic: but the sovereigns of Europe, whose ministers were assembled in congress at Vienna, judged it best for the common interests of Italy and the consolidation of the general peace, that Genoa and Venice should not be again exposed to the vicissitudes inseparable from the condition of small and comparatively powerless communities. They therefore decided that Genoa should form part of the dominions of the house of Savoy, and it was accordingly incorporated in the kingdom of Sardinia.

Arts and Literature.—Only a brief detail is needed of the present state of the arts and literature in Genoa; of the arts, indeed, not much can be said, or even perhaps expected, where society is so strictly commercial, and, it must be added, where so little encouragement is extended to their cultivation by the rich and wealthy portion of the community.

The Academy of Painting was built in the year 1831, after the designs of the late Carlo Barabino, in the Piazza Carlo Felice. The classes are instructed gratuitously,

and amount to about one hundred and seventy pupils; but although most zealously supported by the Marchese Marcello Z. Durazzo, and one or two other liberal patrons of the arts, the whole is in a low and languishing condition.

With respect to the literature of Genoa more can certainly be said than of the fine arts; and, although far from rivalling its ancient reputation, it must still be allowed to possess many names, of which it may be justly proud.

The University, in the Strada Balbi, is a noble building, and was erected by Barthelemi Bianco; it is commodious, and contains within its walls every necessary convenience for the different branches of study. The courses begin the 18th of November, and terminate about the end of July. It is rich in a fine museum of natural history; the birds and fishes of which are in good preservation. There is also a large collection of specimens of the different minerals. But its chief value is in its library, from the number of books, and the rare collection of its manuscripts in the Chinese and Arabic languages. The principal staircase in the entrance hall is generally pointed out as deserving attention, from the beautiful statues of the lions, by B. Bianco, which ornament the balustrades.

There are two other public libraries equally valuable and curious; the one is in the Strada Nuova, belonging to the society of the Urban missionaries, and is open to the public every day excepting Sundays and fête days; the other occupies a portion of the academy of painting, in the Piazza Carlo Felice. This latter was a gift from the noble family of Berio.

The principal streets in Genoa are the Strada Nuova, the Strada Nuovissima, and the Strada Balbi. The former was commenced about

1552, after the destruction of a low and poor quarter, which stood on the site of the present Fontana Amorosa; this street is the most noble in the city, and is formed exclusively of a double line of magnificent palaces, having seven on its south, and six on its north side; these are generally the work of the architect Galeazzo Alessi. The Strada Nuovissima, which joins it on the west, is so named from its more recent construction, being built principally for shops, and the necessary accommodation of their owners. On continuing in the same direction it enters the Piazza Annunciata, which connects it with the Strada Balbi, and, although this street is generally inferior to the Strada Nuova, it contains the royal and several other splendid palaces. It afterwards passes through the Acqua Verda to the Porta Santo Thomaso, and forms the leading thoroughfare of the city to the populous suburb of San Pierre d'Arena.

The Harbour.—The harbour of Genoa is both large and commodious, comprising about four thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven yards in circumference, and averaging about fifteen yards in depth. The entrance is protected by two moles, each having a lanterina, or little lighthouse, erected on its point. The oldest of these defences was commenced by the architect Marino Bocanegra about the year 1553. The foundation for the new mole was laid with much ceremony on the first of May, 1638, and at a later period it was extended to its present length of five hundred and sixty yards. The principal lighthouse is most splendidly placed upon an elevation of rock called the Capo di Furo, standing altogether at a height of one hundred and thirty-five yards, and from which reverberating lights are visible at a distance of thirty miles.

Trade and Commerce.—The commerce of Genoa, although reported to have considerably declined in comparison with the returns of former years, must ever retain, from the central position which it occupies in connexion with Italy, France, and Spain, the largest portion of the trade in the Mediterranean. Among the articles of which its principal exports consist are the different manufactures in silk, such as velvets, damasks, and ribbons; and although not more than six hundred hands are now employed in the place of ten thousand, which formerly could scarcely supply the demand, yet the reputation for the brilliancy of their colours, and the fineness and strength of their texture, still remains unchanged. The inferior sorts of silk also, after being worked up into an article called filozele, for the making of handkerchiefs, caps, &c. &c., employ from two to three thousand persons.

The looms, which are found in almost every cottage around the city, are moved by hand, and find occupation for near four thousand hands. The weavers, also, are nearly as numerous, and manufacture large quantities of coarse cloths, stuffs, and druggets.

Gold and Silver Ornaments — The artisans employed in the working of gold, and in the forming of those beautiful ornaments in silver filigree which the city of Genoa has carried to such a high degree of perfection, are said to amount to five hundred within the walls. The best assortment of silver filigree ornaments is in the magazine of Mr Felix Permetti, proprietor of the Hôtel de la Croix de Malta. The shops are in various parts of Genoa.

The coral trade also finds a livelihood for at least four thousand persons, chiefly fishermen, who at certain seasons embark in their boats for the islands of Sardinia and Corsica, and even extend their voy-

ages to the coast of Africa; at their return they dispose of their successes to the merchants of Genoa, where it again gives constant employment to three or four hundred workmen in its manufacture.

The Casino.—This very liberal and convenient establishment is formed by a general union of the principal merchants, both natives and foreigners, who subscribe together not only for the purpose of enjoying the convenience of a library and reading room, but also as a means for extending their hospitality to the general inhabitants of the city during the winter and spring months, by giving to them a succession of elegant and liberal entertainments. Invitations are politely offered to such strangers as may be temporarily residing here.

The Theatre of Carlo Felice.—This beautiful structure was erected by the Genoese architect Carlo Barabino, and is worthy of the city which it so highly ornaments. It was opened for the public in the year 1827. Its exterior is of white stone, and surrounded on two sides by a handsome colonnade, while the façade which fronts the principal square is nobly supported by a double row of eight pillars in marble. The interior, about the size of Covent Garden, is elegantly and conveniently arranged, containing five tiers of boxes ornamented with blue festoons; the establishment, however, is but indifferently supported. Open at half-past seven; commences at eight o'clock.

The Theatre of St Augustin.—This building has undergone many changes, having been originally a convent and church dedicated to St Augustin, after which it became converted into a theatre for the performance of the opera; but now, since the completion of the above splendid locale in the Piazza Carlo Felice, it has descended as a place for the performance of Italian

comedies and farces, and horsemanship.

The English Church.—The English inhabitants of Genoa have established a very neat and commodious church, and are extremely fortunate in having obtained the advantages of a clergyman, the Rev. John Irvine, to reside permanently among them, and by whom the different offices of our church are regularly performed in the most unexceptionable manner. His income is obtained from subscriptions among his congregation, and from the voluntary contributions of travellers passing through the city. Service every Sunday, at half-past eleven in the morning and three in the afternoon.

The Duomo, or Church of St Lawrence.—The interior is Teutonic, and composed of alternate blocks of black and white marble, but was not completed until more than a century afterwards. The cupola and the choir were finally arranged by the architects Galeazzo Alessi and Rocco Pennone, towards the close of the fourteenth century.

Among the many curiosities contained in this church are the ashes of St John the Baptist, which are carefully preserved in two reliquaries, or urns, of silver gilt, the workmanship of the celebrated Contucci, in the year 1488. They are paraded through the streets of Genoa on Corpus Christi day with much pomp, and were originally brought from the city of Myrrha, a seaport town in Lycia.

The catino, or emerald vase, is also an object of great respect among the Genoese, who still believe it to be the same on which our Saviour celebrated the Sacrament of the Last Supper. It was captured from the Saracens by the brave Guglielmo Embriarco, at the storming of Cesarea, in the year 1101.

The next great object of interest

to be viewed in this church is the celebrated disco or agate dish, bearing the representation of the head of St John, and which is reported to be the same on which Herodias received it. It was presented to the cathedral by Pope Innocent VIII.

The paintings and marbles do not merit much remark, particularly when compared with those in several of the churches, which will be hereafter described.

The *Church of St Cyr* is one of the most ancient in the city; its antiquity has been traced back to the year 250, when Solomon, the first bishop of Genoa, converted it into a cathedral. This distinction it continued to enjoy until the year 985, when this honour was transferred to the church of St Lawrence. In 994 this church was given to the Benedictine monks, and passing afterwards into the possession of the order of Theatins, it was enlarged and finished in its present state. The façade of this beautiful church, erected in 1820, after the designs of Carlo Barabino, of white marble, is not in good keeping with the richness and splendour of its interior. The principal objects which arrest the attention on entering this gorgeous pile are the brilliancy in the colouring of the frescoes on the cupola and roof, the works of Jean Carloni, and the marble columns in one entire piece, which support the roof of the building; they are the largest and most beautiful in Genoa. The pictures that deserve attention in this church are the 'Assumption,' by Sarzana, in a chapel to the left, and that of the 'Adoration of the Shepherds,' by Pomerancio, under the loft of the organ.

The *Church of the Annunciation* will be, when finished, no doubt the most magnificent temple in Genoa. It was originally built in the year 1228 by the Monaci Umiliati, and was dedicated to St Martha, but

afterwards came into the possession of the order of the Conventurati about 1509, who enlarged and completed it as it remains at present. It finally descended into the hands of the Minori Osservanti, who were the first to dedicate it to the Annunciation. This noble church owes much of its former splendour to the princely liberality of the Lomellini family, who contributed at various times most largely to its support and decoration. It is at the present moment not less indebted to a subscription of the inhabitants as well as to the late Marchese Terra, who left by his will a large sum of money for the reparation of the frescoes, and the regilding of the interior. A façade in white marble, supported by a row of beautiful columns, after the designs of Carlo Barabino, is now in progress of erection, and, when completed, will be worthy of the magnificent church it adorns. In the interior the frescoes are worthy of attention; those round the cupola were painted by Andrea Ansaldi, and the others upon the choir by Julio Benzo. The remainder, on the roof of the building, are principally the works of the brothers Carloni.

The Palaces.—As far as extent of building, large entrance gates, an immense number of windows, and generally grand staircases, constitute palaces, then, indeed, it is true that Genoa may justly be styled a city of palaces; but, alas! with few exceptions, like the magnificent buildings in Venice, they are fast falling into uses for which their noble owners never contemplated, or falling rapidly into decay; it is therefore only necessary to select those which by general consent are considered the most valuable. The first is that of the

Marchese Serra, in the *Strada Nuova*, which was built, like most of the other palaces in this street,

about the year 1552, by the celebrated architect Galeazzo Alessi. The size and distribution of the principal apartments are excellent, and many are beautifully ornamented in fresco, by the brothers Semini, particularly the ceiling in the first antechamber, representing the funereal games instituted by Æneas in honour of Anchises. The dining room was the work of the famous Genoese architect Tagliafichi, and is greatly admired for its simplicity and good taste. But the greatest object of attention in this palace is the grand salon, the splendour of which surpasses almost all that can be imagined, giving rise to the appellation bestowed upon it by a traveller, of the "Palace of the Sun."

The decorations, exclusive of the pictures and the porcelains, are said to have cost alone forty thousand pounds sterling. Each side of the room is supported by columns of marble gilt, and between each are placed mirrors reaching from the frieze to the flooring. A fireplace occupies each end, with mantelpieces of great beauty, having upon them the most superb vases of Sèvres china, frosted in with powdered lapis lazuli, which produces a singular and rich effect. The architraves and panels are also most curiously carved and gilt. The furniture is equally splendid, and in perfect harmony with the room, rendering it without exception the most magnificent salon in Italy.

The *Palazzo Doria Tursi* is the property of the government, and at present occupied by the Society of Jesuits as a college. It is generally much admired for the architectural beauty of its façade, and forms one of the most conspicuous features in the Strada Nuova. It was built by a Lombard architect of the name of Rocco Lugaro. Its frescoes are the works of Paganelli, and a Genoese artist named Michael Canzio.

The *Palazzo Rosso* belongs to the Marchese Antonio Brignole Sale, at present Sardinian ambassador at the court of France. The frescoes, which ornament the different apartments are the productions of Georgio di Ferrari, and are considered excellent specimens of his style. On the staircase are several busts of Roman emperors. The pictures which enriched this palace have been removed to Paris, but many are still here. A franc to the attendant for a party is quite sufficient; the same rule applies to all the palaces.

The *Palazzo Durazzo*, in the Strada Balbi, belonging to the Marchese Filippo J. Durazzo, was built by Barthelemi Bianco, but the staircases, for which this residence is so much admired, were executed by the famous Genoese architect Andrea Tagliafichi, and are generally allowed to be superior to every other in Genoa.

The Palace of the Marchese Balbi Piovera.—The entrance hall is finely painted by Valerio Castelli, and represents the Triumph of Time. The side walls also have two good pictures—the one representing 'Joseph in Prison,' by Bernardo Strozzi, and the other an 'Equestrian Portrait,' by Vandyke. There are some fine paintings among this collection.

The Palace Marchese Marcello Luigi Durazzo.—The collection of pictures it contains, although small in number, is deserving of attention.

The *Royal Palace*, in the Strada Balbi, is a very noble building, and was formerly the property of the Durazzo family. It was purchased by his present majesty, who occupies it during his annual visit to Genoa. The accommodation is extensive, but the rooms are small and badly arranged, and, excepting perhaps the library, the theatre, and the principal reception room, there are none deserving attention. The pictures are indifferent, the most

valuable having been removed to the king's palace at Turin. The building itself was erected after the plans of two famous architects, P. Francois Cantone and Jean André Falconè; while the staircases and terraces, which have been so greatly admired, were the works of the Chevalier Charles Fontana.

The *Palazzo Doria* was built by the celebrated Andrea Doria, in the sixteenth century, after the designs of Montorsoli, but remained unfinished; the principal floor, with the terraces, are all that are deserving of mention. Its principal attractions are the frescoes surrounding the great hall and galleries, from being the productions of the distinguished Pierin del Vaga, pupil of Raffaele, and partly contributor to the paintings in the Vatican at Rome. They represent 'Jupiter defeating the Giants,' the 'Triumph of Scipio,' &c. &c. In the centre of the beautiful garden is constructed a large basin, and fountain representing a statue of Neptune and his Sea Horses, by Signor P. Carlone; and towards the bottom, facing the sea, is a handsome marble terrace, commanding the entire view of the harbour.

On a hill, also, arising immediately opposite the palace, is placed a colossal statue of Jupiter, erected by the prince as a tribute to the fidelity of a dog, presented to him by the Emperor Charles V.

The *Palazzo Durazzo*, situated near the great lighthouse, on the route to San Pierre d'Arena, is alone meriting attention from the splendid beauty of its situation, and the curiosity of its hanging gardens. It was the residence for many years of the late Lord Berwick, while ambassador at the court of Turin, and also of Queen Caroline, consort of George IV.

The Ducal Palace.—This immense pile of building was anciently erected for the residence of the doges of

Genoa, but has latterly been appropriated to the uses of the governor of the city, and the different offices of the government. We learn from ancient authority, that the corporation, about the year 1291, bought from Ancellino Doria, for the sum of two thousand livres, the entire of the houses standing between the church of St Matthew and St Lawrence, and afterwards constructed upon the site the first public palace. That building, after many accidents and conflagrations, and more particularly the great fire on the 3rd of November, 1777, became finally completed as it now remains, by the famous Genoese architect Simon Cantoni.

The façade of the palace is of white marble, richly ornamented with balustrades and niches of much taste and beauty. The object, however, of the greatest attraction is the magnificent salon, which for size and elegance of proportion is inferior only to the celebrated apartment in Amsterdam. The paintings on the centre of the ceiling, representing an allegory of the island of Scio, at that time in the possession of the family of the Justiniani, are the works of S. Tiepoli, a Venetian artist of great merit. Two other objects of great curiosity are also to be seen here—namely, a tablet in bronze, found about the year 1506 in the forest of the Polcevera; it bears the date of 633 after the foundation of Rome; and some authentic letters, with other written documents, of the celebrated Andrea Doria; these latter are preserved with much care.

During the winter and spring months, the principal apartments of the ducal palace are thrown open twice a week, when the inhabitants and strangers are received with the greatest courtesy and attention by the present excellent governor and his lady.

In describing the palaces situated

outside the walls of Genoa, the first to be noticed is the *Palace of the Marchese Pallavicini*, called the *Peschiere*, from the number of the fountains which ornamented its terraces and gardens. This palace was built by the celebrated architect Galeazzo Alessi, about the year 1560, and has ever been admired for the beauty and grandeur of its architecture. It is built upon the hill of St Barthelemy, and commands the most noble and extensive views over the sea and surrounding mountains. The apartments are lofty and richly painted in fresco by the brothers Semini, and, though executed nearly three hundred years ago, they still retain their pristine beauty. The garden is extensive, and laid out in terraces, with much good taste, and abounds in flowering and other plants, particularly the different varieties of the cammelia japonica, and some splendid specimens of the orange and lemon tribes; yet it is impossible not to regret the general want of care that is to be observed, not only in this garden but in almost every other that belongs to the Genoese nobles. It is unpardonable; for, with such conveniences, and with a climate that would bring to perfection the culture of almost every foreign plant, they neglect these inestimable advantages, and prefer a pecuniary return to the more tasteful enjoyments of a cultivated parterre.

The *Palazzo Durazzo*, belonging to the Marchese Luigi Durazzo, is also a fine piece of architecture, and known generally as the *Zerbino*, after the picturesque and fine position on which it is built. The gardens are extensive and well disposed, but as usual in a neglected state. They are, however, much frequented by the inhabitants of the town during the beautiful evenings of the summer months.

It must not, however, be imagined that because the above two

or three palaces only are here noticed, the ancient noble inhabitants of this magnificent city had not their country palaces to retire to during the sultry seasons of the year; for the splendid mansions which abound in the beautiful villages of Albaro and San Pierre d'Arena will amply testify to the contrary.

The *Custom house* is established in the ancient Bank of St George. The most interesting object is the immense chain, a portion of which is suspended over the principal gate, and may be seen also attached to many of the other public buildings and palaces in Genoa. The chronicle is curious and illustrative of the manners of ancient times:—After the dreadful defeat by the Genoese, which gave a fatal blow to the power of Pisa, the people of that city refusing to pay their tribute, and fulfil the conditions imposed upon them by their victors, caused a chain to be drawn across the mouth of their harbour, with the hope of preventing an entrance; but Conrad Doria, in the year 1290, broke through the obstruction with a few ships, and having burned and otherwise destroyed the remaining portion of their navy, returned in triumph to his native city, bringing with him this huge chain as a testimony of the victory he had achieved. It was afterwards divided among the most illustrious of his companions in arms, who hung it from their palaces, as a memento to future ages of their shares in this memorable fight. A marble slab, with an inscription, is still to be seen on the front of a house in the Piazza Ponticello.

The new terrace is among the most splendid of the public works with which the Genoese are at present ornamenting their magnificent city. It forms the base of their inner harbour. The esplanade is flat, and about five-and-thirty feet

in width, constructed entirely of the finest white Carrara marble. The staircases which communicate with the square below are of the same material, and most deservedly admired. The front towards the city is composed of a succession of arches, built in white stone, excavated from the neighbourhood of Villa Franca, and forms a most agreeable and convenient arcade for the people. Between each of these arches is a small shop with a sleeping room above, constructed for the accommodation of the different tradespeople connected with the shipping. On the opposite side, and fronting the harbour, the wall is built with a dark green stone brought from the quarries of Varena, near Pegli, and is perfectly plain with the exception of the line of loopholes formed for affording light to the before-mentioned shops and houses. The length of this terrace, when thrown open as a promenade for the inhabitants, will be above four hundred yards, and it is conjectured that the cost will exceed two millions of francs.

The noble viaduct situated in the immediate neighbourhood of the church of the Assumption, was built, equally with the church, at the expense of the Sauli family. It is composed of seven arches, the centre one of which, resting in the street below, measures a height of nearly 250 feet. It is of the greatest utility and convenience to that populous neighbourhood, from the agreeable communication it affords to the inhabitants of the hills of Sarzano and Carignano.

The *Tower of the Embriarçi* is deserving the attention of the curious, as being, undoubtedly, the most ancient monument in Genoa; it will be found at the extremity of the Strada Giustiani, leading from the place of the cathedral. It is said to have been constructed by Guglielmo Embriarco, the inventor

of the famous movable wooden towers, made use of by Godfrey de Bouillon in his attacks upon the city of Jerusalem.

Genoa is abundantly supplied with pure and delicious water; it is even forced upwards into the very highest parts of the city. The different sources from whence this immense supply is obtained are to be found among the neighbouring mountains, at a distance of between twelve and fifteen miles.

The promenade along the course of this aqueduct may be considered as one of the most beautiful and interesting of the walks in the neighbourhood of Genoa.

Climate.—The city of Genoa with its immediate neighbourhood, like many other places sought after by the invalid, derives its advantages more from its topographical position than from general causes. This is plainly evident when we look at the beautiful and splendid site which was chosen for its erection; where protected upon its three sides from the injurious effects of the north and north-east winds by a chain of the lofty Appennines, and exposed only to the genial breezes from the south, it presents altogether a residence as favourable to general health, as it does to the suffering invalid under certain maladies.

Genoa is very salubrious, and is but rarely visited with burning summers or rigorous winters. The thermometer rarely rises above 24° Reaumur. This coolness of the atmosphere is owing to the southerly and easterly winds that particularly reign during the months of July and August along the coast of Liguria. The water is excellent, the provisions wholesome, and the sobriety of the inhabitants contributes to their general good health. Pulmonary complaints are the most frequently met with on account of the rapid variations of the atmosphere.

Provisions and Delicacies.—The paste of Genoa are the best of Italy and are sent to all parts of Europe.

The mushrooms that grow on the declivities of the Appennines are excellent and very plentiful. They are so abundant that there is a market appropriated for them, and the amateur should not fail visiting the Piazza de' Funghi, situated near the archbishop's palace. The red mushroom (boleti) and the black (neri), when dried and preserved, are sent as far as America to the value of about a million of francs yearly.

Good preserves : pears, lemons, and small green oranges, called small Chinese (piccoli Chinesi), are the most noted. Excellent figs and fruit.

The veal is of the best quality, particularly that of the valley of Bisagno (vitella de paiscion). As oxen are not employed in the neighbourhood of Genoa, those killed for the market generally come from Piedmont, and the fatigues of the journey render them very tender. I cannot here pass over the answer given by an Englishman to the witty and learned maritime writer, M. Jal, who has so well described the galleys of the ancient republic. M. Jal having asked his neighbour at the table d'hôte, how he liked the city? the tourist replied, apparently enchanted, "Ah! monsieur, le bœuf est excellent, les femmes jolies, Gênes est une ville charmante!"

That insolent Italian proverb on Genoa, "Uomini senza fede, donne senza vergogna, mare senza pesce, bosco senza legna" (men without faith, women without modesty, sea without fish, forests without wood),* is true neither with regard to the men, nor particularly to the women, who have always been a little collet

monté, neither of the sea, nor of the forests; for many of the immense plantations of the vicinity have the appearance of real forests of lemon and olive trees; and with regard to fish, the principal cities of Lombardy and Piedmont are furnished from this city. As the police require here, as well as at Venice, that what is not sold during the day should be thrown away, the common people buy some excellent fish at a low price and get it fried at the public frying pans. The louasso, very savoury; the roach (triglia); the anchovy; the whitening (nasello); the fresh tunny; and a small white fish (bianchetti), the more delicate of which have a rosy tint and are then called rosetti, are all much esteemed.

Wines.—Persons in easy circumstances make use of French and Montferat wines. The white wine of the country in more common use is sharp and weak, with but little alcohol. However, the wine of Polcevera, a valley in the neighbourhood of Genoa, when made in a particular manner, somewhat recalls the Rhenish wines; its acid taste is rather agreeable, and is highly esteemed by the Genoese.

One should call for that excellent acqua d'amarina, as at Milan.

The zuccherò rosato is a kind of marmalade of roses, and is an agreeable, refreshing, and economical beverage, and, as I have myself experienced, highly salutary for travellers. The zuccherò rosato is sold in small boxes, for about 20 to 30 sous a pound; a teaspoonful is sufficient to mix with a large glass of water. That which is prepared and sold at the convent of Sant' Anna is the most esteemed.

Bookseller.—M. A. Beuf, who has also reading rooms.

Artificial Flowers.—The conservatory of the Fieschines, a convent founded in 1760 by a Domenico Fieschi, is celebrated for its artifi-

* Murray, with that bad taste and illiberality which pervade all his Hand-Books, has inserted this ill-natured and unjust quotation.

cial flowers, sent to all parts of Europe and even to America. The poor and pious virgins, thus adorning with their elegant nosegays the world they have abandoned, present a striking contrast particularly felt when these beautiful but high-priced flowers are offered you through the double grating of the parlour by a Flora en guimpe et beguin. The manufacture of made flowers appears, however, to be rather stationary at Genoa, as two French fleuristes, established in this city, supply its most fashionable ladies, and even Turin draws nearly all its made flowers from Paris.

The manufactures called della Maddalena, the most noted of which is the Sole, prepare vases, cups, saucers, snuff-boxes, and other objects from the wood of the fig tree, that are very pretty, light, and excellently varnished. This wood, so fragile in appearance, stands well against boiling water, and has, besides, the merit of keeping snuff quite moist and fresh even in summer.

Care should be taken in making purchases to ascertain if the price is given in lire of Genoa or of Piedmont. The first is worth 80 centimes, the last is a franc.

The velvets of Genoa still retain their ancient superiority, so loudly declared by Tasso, when he insisted that his cap should be of the best quality.

Tobaccoes. — The government cigars, although not of bad tobacco, are very badly manufactured. Real Havannah cigars may be had at the custom house for about 5 to 7 frs. the quarter of a hundred, and travellers would do well to take a sufficiency here, as there is no other dépôt in Piedmont; the receipt should be kept to avoid all importunity at the various custom houses on the road.

Baths. — Genoa could do well without any public baths, as every

house is supplied with water to the highest story, and every hotel keeps chamber baths that are got ready in a few minutes. There is a very excellent public establishment near the Ponti di Legno, opposite the Hôtel de Londres, besides several clean, serviceable, floating sea baths.

Steam-boats. — Steam-boats go from Marseilles to Naples in four days, touching regularly at Genoa, Leghorn, and Cevita Vecchia.

There are now four distinct steam companies navigating the Mediterranean between Marseilles and Naples and Malta; they are the Sardinian, Tuscan, Neapolitan, and French, each company having several boats. A departure for Leghorn and Naples takes place five and six times a week, and to Nice four times a week. I have great pleasure in recommending to travellers the 'Castor,' belonging to the Sardinian company; she is a very fast, easy boat, with an excellent table, and very civil steward. The 'Mongabello,' belonging to the Neapolitan company, is also an excellent boat, fitted up in the most splendid style, with every accommodation. I voyaged in both the above boats, and can with confidence speak of their capabilities. For fares, &c., see advertisements.

Passports. — Travellers who may have come by land to Geneva, and intend to leave by sea, should be very particular as to their passports. At the gate it is taken away, and a printed paper given to enable you to claim it at the police office. Having decided upon your route, on receiving it go to the British consul; from there to the consul of the kingdom you next wish to enter; then to the governor's office, and lastly to the police office, where it is finally signed for your destination.

These offices, however, can be performed by commissioners, for which they will expect 2 or 3 frs.

At each place a fee is demanded as follows:—

	fr.	c.
The Government	-	4 0
English Consul	-	2 80
French	-	3 0
Tuscan	-	2 0
Swiss	-	2 0
Two Sicilies	-	6 0
Lucca	-	1 28
Roman	-	3 20
American	-	10 54

N.B. Travellers wishing to proceed from Genoa to Milan, cannot do so unless they have obtained the Austrian visé previously, as the consul here has not the power to visé a foreigner's passport; this is highly important to persons from France intending to return through Milan.

Malle-poste to *Milan*, from adjoining the post office, every afternoon at half-past two, in eighteen hours; fare, 36 frs.

Turin every day; fare, 27 frs.

Lucca every day; 40 frs.

Pisa every day; 45 frs. 50 c.

Leghorn every day; 51 frs.

Florence every day; 62 frs. 50 c.

Nice every day at four o'clock.

Post office.—Letters for England are sent off every day at half-past two o'clock; they must be posted before two, and the postage to Geneva, 14 sous, paid. Letters arrive in seven days from England, every morning at eight o'clock; the office is open from eight till six every day, except Sunday.

Porters and boatmen charge, from the steamer to the pier, 1 fr. each person; from the pier to hotel, 1 fr.; from coach office to hotel, 1 fr.; for landing a carriage, 5 frs.

Vetturini to Florence in four days; to Milan, two days; Turin, two days.

ROUTE 95.

GENOA TO NICE BY THE COAST.

	Postes.
From Genoa to Arenzano	3
— Savona	3½

	Postes.
From Savona to Finale	3
— Albenga	3
— Alassio	1½
— Oneille	3½
— St Stephano	2½
— St Remo	2
— Ventimiglia	2½
— Mentone	1½
— Nice	5
	31

The new road, accomplished about ten years ago, runs through the imposing faubourgs of St Pietro d'Arena, Cornegitano, and Pegli, which form, so to speak, one line of street, flanked with magnificent palaces.

Sestri di Ponente, an opulent town of 6,000 souls, with a multiplicity of splendid country houses; the same may be said for

Prato, though the population is but 4,000.

Voltri, divided into two towns, is not inferior in its public or private edifices or rich country houses; it moreover contains paper mills and woollen manufactories of high repute. Population, 8,000.

Let us do reverence in passing to *Cogoleto*, the birthplace of Christopher Columbus, whose house is still shown with all that just pride townsmen may feel in the possession.

After *Arrizzaro*, *Varragio*, a place exclusively occupied with ship-building, and *Albizzola*, famous for its porcelain, are left behind, a promontory is then attained, beyond which is discerned

Savona, a city of 16,000 inhabitants, and a proportionate number of good buildings. Its foundation is of no small antiquity, and its port was formerly a place of considerable traffic; even in our days it might without any very great difficulty be rendered capable of admitting vessels of a large burthen. The cathedral, or dome, manifests great architectural beauty, and possesses some of the labours of Allegrini, Castelli, Cambiaso, Robertolli,

and Albano. The church of St James is in enjoyment of a valuable picture, the 'Adoration of the Magi,' by Albert Durer, and another even more valuable by Antonio Semini, the painter of the 'Nativity,' in the church of St Dominick. Savona has given birth to the Emperor Pertinax; the Popes, Gregory VII, Sixtus IV, and Julius II; and to the celebrated lyric, Chiabrera. It should not be forgotten that Pius VII sojourned here several months.

An easy excursion of a league from this city conducts the traveller to the church of La Madonna della Misericordia, which, in addition to beautiful paintings and marble sculptures, so frequent in Italy, boasts the possession of a statue of the Virgin, perfectly dazzling with the precious stones bedecking her.

The course of the river is still pursued to

Vado, a small town of 2,000 inhabitants and of very ancient origin; some fortifications defend the roadstead, which can afford shelter to ships of considerable tonnage. In the neighbourhood exists a grotto filled with the most glittering stalactites.

Spotorno, the original seat of the family of the modern historian of Genoese literature. To Spotorno, which presents nothing remarkable, succeeds

Noli, the old miniature republic of the fishermen, who were exceedingly jealous of any infringement of their privileges; it was under the protection of the potent republic of Genoa, to which it ultimately submitted. This neat little place is protected by a castle; the harbour is very small, but safe and commodious; the population (about 2,000) having no lands to cultivate, subsist almost entirely by fishing.

A short distance from Noli the way lies through a gallery cut in the solid marble, 147 yards in length; it is called the Grotto.

Variogotti is the first village encountered after leaving the gallery. A few more revolutions of the wheels bring the traveller's vehicle to

Finale, formerly the capital of a marquisate appertaining to Genoa; it is divided into three parts: Finale Borgo, Finale Marino, and Finale Sia. The city, properly so called, is comprised in the two first, the third is a faubourg. The collegiate church of St John the Baptist is a magnificent temple, after the design of Bernini. The pavement, the grandly proportioned staircase, and the sixteen pillars which divide the church into three naves, are of marble. St John the Baptist is at Finale Marino. Finale Borgo also commands a collegiate church, dedicated to St Blaise, in which the visitor should not fail to examine—1. The marble supports of the pulpit, wrought into a representation of the vision of Ezekiel; 2. The mausoleum of the Marquis del Carretto, who sold this fief to the king of Spain; 3. A beautiful painting in imitation of the manner of Luc of Holland. The ruins of the château of Gavon, and the picture gallery of the mansion of Raimondi, also demand a stranger's inspection. Oil, fruits, and a species of apple of exquisite flavour, called *pornicarli* are the chief commodities of the traffic of Finale.

Pietra is the next town; its small port is well adapted for the coast trade; here, in 1796, Marshal Massena acquired high martial renown.

Loano offers nothing to the curiosity of the passenger beyond the small church of Mont Charecela. Population, 3,500.

The vicinage of Borghetto di St Spirito is rendered attractive by the grotto of St Lucia, famous for its magnificent spars.

Cereale, although an insignificant place, is notorious on account of the descent of the Turks upon it

about two centuries ago; a moiety of its inhabitants were seized and carried into slavery.

Albenga, an episcopal city, built at the extremity of a small gulf, possesses a convenient harbour. A few monuments still remain to testify its ancient origin. As the district is rich in hemp and olives, the citizens (4,800 souls) carry on a sufficiently busy trade. Besides the sea which washes one side, and the river Centa which flows along the other, there is a neighbouring lake well stocked with fish.

Near the coast of Albenga the isle of

Gallinara rises from the waves; its name was bestowed by the Romans, from the immense flocks of wild hens (*gallina*) found there.

Alasio has a good port and a dockyard, while a tolerably productive traffic benefits its 5,700 inhabitants.

Lingueglie, *Rolo*, *Cervo*, and *Diano Marino* are insignificant villages, unless a fine castle excepts the last mentioned from that designation.

Oneille, already described, see Table of Contents.

At a short distance is

Porto Maurizio, which is daily increasing in importance. Its exports are pastes, olive oil, and stones proper for lithography, recently discovered in its environs.

The villages of *St Laurenzio*, *St Stephano*, and *Riva* offer nothing noticeable, except some old towers raised to defend the shore.

St Remo, a city of 9,800 souls, occupies the declivity of a hill; its harbour admits coasting vessels. The *St Remo* sailors are accounted the best and boldest along this line of coast. Oil and fruits form about the only branch of trade.

Bordighera is a fortified village.

Ventimiglia, a small episcopal city, in a delicious situation; its population approaches 6,000.

Mentone, equally recommended

by its site. The women here are remarkable for the freshness of their complexions. The population is 4,000. There is no scanty trade in oranges, limes, and oils, which the neighbourhood produces in profusion.

At a slight distance is the bridge of *St Louis*, where the Sardinian states are quitted for the principality of

Monaco. — The capital of this principality is to the left, a wretched little city, barely numbering 1,000 souls. Its situation, on a rock jutting into the sea, is very picturesque.

The monuments in the town of *Turbia* and the village of *Esa* are highly esteemed by antiquaries.

Villa Franca possesses a very excellent roadstead; its harbour, dug by the Genoese at the instigation of *Barbarossa*, is separated from that of *Nice* by a mountain, on the summit of which is the fortress of *Montalban*.

Half a league further, through the most fertile plains, we arrive at

NICE.

Inns: *Hôtel de l'Europe*, *Hôtel des Etrangers*, *Hôtel de France*, *Hôtel de Londres*; there are also several boarding houses, and abundance of lodgings, but it is the custom to let by the season, and not as elsewhere by the week or month.

Nice is situated on a small plain, bounded on the west by the river *Var*, which divides it from *Provence*, on the south by the Mediterranean sea, which washes its walls, and on the north by the maritime Alps, rising into lofty mountains, forming an amphitheatre, ending at *Montalbano*, which projects into the sea and overhangs the town to the last. The *Paglion*, a stream supplied by the rains or melting of the snow from the neighbouring mountains, separates it from the

English quarter and falls into the sea on the west. Nice is about one mile and a half in length, and a mile in breadth, and contains about 26,000 inhabitants. It has two squares, an university, hospital, botanic garden, theatre, and public library. House rent is dear at Nice, particularly in the English quarter, but wines, provisions, fruits, &c., are excellent and plentiful. The people are gay, humane, and peaceable, and the walks and rides are delightful. However agreeable Nice may be for a person in health, it is not the place for one threatened with pulmonary complaints. In winter and spring the air is cold, sometimes frosty. In summer the heat is very great, but the worst evil is the searching and disagreeable wind called Vent de Bise.

Steamers leave Nice twice a week for Genoa, Leghorn and Naples, and Marseilles.

There is an English church service twice every Sunday.

Vetturini are plentiful here, in consequence of many of this useful class taking up their private quarters at Nice; they require about four days to reach Genoa, and eight or ten days between Nice and Geneva, at the rate of 20 frs. a day.

Climate.—Nice has been frequented by the nobles of ancient Rome, as it is at the present time by many illustrious foreigners. Long eulogized for its climate, it has obtained the singular honour, perhaps unique amongst Christian cities, of having its praises sung by a Turkish poet, by the unfortunate Djem (or Zizime, according to Vertot and other historians), the brother of Bajazet II; it inspired him with a very pretty couplet, thus translated by the *Journal Asiatique*:—

“ Ah! quelle ville admirable que Nice!
On y demeure en dépit du caprice.”

Nice and Pisa are the chosen towns in Italy of invalids during winter. The climate appears mild rather than lively. But, far from being so efficacious as is generally imagined, from its great variability and, sometimes, even from its rigour, owing to the snow that covers the immense chain of the Alps during several months, it is highly prejudicial and dangerous to certain diseases. Thus each successive year's experience demonstrates that it hastens the career of persons suffering under advanced pulmonary phthisis, and that it over excites inflammatory dispositions, either simple or complicated with gastritis.

Provisions and Delicacies.—Notwithstanding the great number of strangers that frequent Nice, one may live there very economically by catering for one's self, as all kinds of provisions are cheap except butter, eggs, and poultry, all drawn from Piedmont. Still, the price of poultry, considered by a notable housekeeper, a lady of talent, as a proof of the abundance, riches, and civilization of a country, is not very high. A fine chicken costs about 25 sous; a pullet, 30; a fat capon, 50; a turkey, 4 frs.; beef costs 4 sous a pound; veal, 8; lamb, 6; game is very plentiful and delicate. Thrushes, red partridges, snipes, wild ducks, beccafichi, hares, and wild boar are the most in request. A fine fat thrush is sold for 3 to 4 sous; a partridge, 2 frs.; a hare, 3 frs.

The sea furnishes many numerous families of the fishy tribe, as one may observe in the '*Histoire Naturelle des Principales Productions de l'Europe méridionale, de celles principalement des Environs de Nice et des Alpes maritimes* (Paris, 1826-7, 5 vols. in 8vo. with plates), by Sig. Risso, a savant of the city. The most esteemed are, the whiting,

roach, gold fish (*dorada*), San Pietro, l'Imperatoire, il dentato, lobster, turbot, anchovy, sardine, mackerel, that arrive in immense numbers in the months of May and November; the sublaire, reddish, tender, and savoury; the girella, of a fine taste and very digestible; and the thin delicate gudgeons, called, from their extreme smallness, non-nati (not born).

During the winter season these fish double, even triple, in value. Anchovies and sardines rise from 2 to 4 sous a pound. The whiting and the St Peter from 4 to 10 and 12.

After having thus treated of fish, it may not be unsuitable to say a word or two of the fishermen of Nice. They form a fraternity to which there is no admission but by right of birth, and are distinguished for their morality, attention, and for the readiness of the women and children to assist in the fatigues of the fishery.

The paste of Nice rival those of Naples and of Genoa, and only cost 4 sous a pound. Some of the national dishes are highly reputed. The raviuoli is a succulent small minced patty of the size of a French nut, made of minced fowl, lamb's or calf's brains, marrow, parmesan, and eggs. Large herb cakes, called soli, are as rigorously eaten the Christmas eve as the capitone at Naples. The pizzaladiera, composed of onions, olives, and salted anchovies, are very relishing. The common people on the di de' morti always eat some of these pizzaladiera to excite their thirst for these bacchanalian feasts, the remains, in every nation of paganism and of barbarism. The tian, composed of anchovies, brocoli, and eggs, owes its name to the earthen pan in which it is served; it is a dish tolerably agreeable, but rather sour and heavy.

The oranges of Nice, the best of

the coast, although inferior to those of Malta, are perhaps the only ones that keep well in boxes; they are largely sent to Odessa, from whence Nice receives wheat in exchange.

Ewe's milk and its preparations generally are very good, particularly the delicious curds made in the mountains, and cried every morning in the streets. Exquisite dry preserves (*canditi*) retain the taste of the fruits and the perfume of the flowers of the vicinity.

Wines.—The red wines of Nice are strong, spirituous, and full flavoured. One should ask for some bellet, generally taken after the roast meats. The Braquet, and the Muscat d'Aspremont are dessert wines; their price is from 20 to 30 sous a bottle, according to their age. The wines of Marignana, of Saint Tropez, Antibes, in common use, only cost 4 to 5 sous a bottle; a good ordinary wine of La Gaude, which may also serve as a good dessert wine, is sold for 12 to 15 sous.

If it be intended to pass the winter at Nice it is necessary to arrive there about the beginning of October in order to have a choice of lodgings. The price varies according to the simplicity, the elegance, and particularly to the exposition. Notwithstanding the fashionable arrivals, these prices seem accessible to every fortune; the inhabitants are reasonable, and offer apartments from 200, 300, and 600 frs. and upwards.

The most preferable quarter is that of the Marine, principally aux Ponchettes, near the terrace, where on a southern aspect, and sheltered from the northerly winds by that immense rock singularly called the Castle, the temperature generally fluctuates from 12 to 14 degrees. Here some small apartments may be had from 250 to 400 frs.; also larger suites, with beds for three

masters and two servants, saloon and antechamber, from 600 to 1,000 frs.

The houses on the terrace offer many large, airy, well-furnished apartments from 1,800 to 2,500 frs. At the Croix de Marbre, the fashionable suburb, one may get a whole house, with garden, stable, coach house, and baths, for 4,000 frs.; 6,000 frs.; 7,000 frs.; some as high as 9,000 frs.

These prices are for the winter season, and are only increased about a third or a quarter if taken for the whole year. Linen, plate, earthenware, kitchen utensils, are all included in the rent.

It has been long customary at Nice to renew the furniture of the apartment where an invalid has expired, particularly when it is presumed that he was in a decline, or that his complaint was contagious. It is therefore important to insert a clause in the agreement to fix the amount of the indemnity should such a sad event take place.

Carriages, &c., are very dear at Nice from the want of forage, which, joined to its mountainous situation, is the reason that for several years this city has not been garrisoned with a regiment of cavalry as formerly. A carriage to carry one to, and to bring one back from, a ball, costs 12 frs. A saddle-horse is let out for 5 frs. for two hours only; donkeys are consequently much in vogue, and parties are made up of from thirty to forty *chevaucheurs* at a time.

Two diligences leave every day for Genoa, Turin, and France.

Ordinaries.—An excellent table d'hôte, the best in Nicé, at the Hôtel des Etrangers; another at the Pension Piemontaise, at two francs a head.

Café.—Grand Café Royal al Corso; a private saloon is reserved for ladies, who may remain there without being obliged to call for any-

thing. Café du Commerce. A cup of coffee costs three sous only; ices, four sous.

Theatre.—The Italian, and sometimes the French, operas, comedies, and vaudevilles, are represented in a splendid and newly-constructed theatre.

Bookseller.—Suchet.

Philharmonic Society.—Notwithstanding its musical title, and the concerts that it sometimes gives, this cercle is, in reality, a reading room, receiving the principal papers and reviews of France, England, and Italy, and possessing a well-assorted library of novelties. Commodiously situated in the centre of the city, facing the south, with several saloons and a pretty garden, this philharmonic reading room cannot but excite the lively gratitude of all strangers to its founder, the Count of Cessoles.

Environs.—The environs of Nice render it the most agreeable winter residence perhaps of all Italy, without speaking of the advantage, tolerably rare in this country, of receiving letters and papers every morning.

Cimier.—One of the most agreeable walks of the neighbourhood is that to the gentle ascent of Cimier, the site of the Roman Cemenalium, of which an amphitheatre and some other ruins are still visible. The politeness of General Count de Venanson, the ancient governor of Genoa, now the courteous host of a splendid castle on the road to Cimier, is heightened by his interesting conversation on his various travels in Europe, and his residence in Russia.

From the convent on the brow of the hill there is a delightful view; on the place opposite there are two large evergreen oaks of a most remarkable vigour of growth.

Saint André.—The grotto of Saint André, although partly mutilated by the new road lately cut through

it, is an attraction for another promenade. Amongst the rocks beyond this grotto, the botanist will observe a number of plants peculiar to the African coast, amongst others he will distinguish the *Brassica balearica*, which does not appear to be met with in any other part of Italy. These vegetable phenomena are more singular from the sun's rays never penetrating to the bottom of these ravines.

Magnan.—The vale of Magnan, on the road to France, is very romantic, and agreeably temperate, retaining the heat produced by the sun's rays.

Val' Oscuro.—A visit to the celebrated Val' Oscuro will prove a most agreeable jaunt. A dry, warm day should be chosen, and as the bottom of the valley is rocky, and sometimes marshy, it would be well to hire a horse, or an ass, for the journey. The road leads by the Buffa, country house of Count Cessoles, who does the honours of his ananas and flowers with much amiability.

Monte Calvo.—Monte Calvo (*Monte Caïo*) offers another most interesting excursion. One should leave at nine o'clock in the morning, carry a breakfast with him, and go on horseback, as the asses are not strong enough for the day's work. There is a vast grotto on the road that is celebrated for its stalactites; to visit it the guide is obliged to get a ladder from the neighbouring village. A most extensive panorama of the environs of Nice may be contemplated from the summit. On one side are the French Alps, Saint Jeanet, Le Broc, Saint Martin de Lansosca, the Ferrières, Dalmas le Sauvage, the Madonna de Sinestras; on the other, the village of Falicon, perched like an aerie on the point of a rock; a little nearer, a truncated cone resembling the crater of an extinct volcano makes one suppose that

this country may have once been a volcanic region.

Drap.—A visit may be commodiously made to this place in the omnibus that follows the course of the Paglion.

Its excellent, sparkling white wine somewhat recalls the blanquette de Limoux.

Villa Franca.—The road to Villa Franca is carriageable, but there is so much up and down-hill work, that it is better to go on horseback, or even on foot, which last is the most agreeable way, as the walk is really charming, taking about three hours.

In the months of December and January, the gardens of Riquier, a pretty village on the left-hand side of the road, are resplendent with the brilliant colours of the anemone, similar to the villa Pamfili near Rome. From the brow of the hill there is a delightful view of Nice, of its terrace, port, and of the coasts of France. After a slight descent and another hill, the calm, limpid, azure waters of the gulf of Villa Franca are discovered, whose coasts, bordered with an evergreen tapestry, in which the dark glistening leaves of the carob tree agreeably contrast with the pale green olive, and unite to recal the lakes of Switzerland. A little further on one perceives its communication with the sea.

The town of Villa Franca contains nothing remarkable, but from a distance, joined to its magnificent bay, it presents an imposing coup-d'œil, particularly from the seats cut in the rock on the road to Beaulieu. Travellers from the east declare that this aspect is very similar to Beyrout and its neighbourhood.

Beaulieu.—It will be found agreeable to continue from Villa Franca to Beaulieu, worthy its name from the mildness of the air, and the rich cultivation of its plain. The

curious will not fail visiting the three olive trees, extraordinary for their size, and whose ages are unknown.

The lighthouse is also worthy a visit; its reflectors were made in France according to the system of M. Fresnel; the light appears to be much more brilliant than that of the Antibes, perceived from the terrace at Nice.

If one wishes to shorten the walk, a boat may be taken at Villa Franca as far as Passable, near Beaulieu.

Saint Hospice.—A trip must also be taken to the gulf of St Hospice, to see the tunny fishery which generally takes place in February and March. M. Giosan, the owner of the madrague, lives at Nice, and obligingly indicates the hour the nets are drawn, which takes place three times a day.

St Hospice is also visited for its famous dish, the bouilla-baisso, a national matelotte of a peculiar taste. It is necessary to order it the previous evening, or perhaps two days before, that Gioanettea may have time enough to procure the necessary fish, which for this dish must be of the very best; the fish taken near the rock are the most savoury.

Whilst the repast is being prepared, and if the tunny fishery leaves a moment's leisure, the tower of the church on the point is worth a visit. The path to this tower leads through a vineyard that produces a very agreeable white wine, an excellent accompaniment to the bouilla-baisso.

Mont-Gros.—The tour of Mont Gros procures another very agreeable jaunt, either on foot, on horseback, or on a donkey, and should be made in a warm day; after admiring, from different points, the brilliant aspect of Nice and its sea, the road gradually makes a detour, and the white village of la Trinité is perceived at our feet. The cold

air already begins to make an impression; and the arid, precipitous sides of the mountain, undermined by torrents and streams, a chaos of stones, a misshapen monument of the revolutions of the globe, that human industry has been able to employ in the construction of roads only, start up before one's eyes. Deep gorges and unfrequented tortuous paths bring one at last to the junction of the old road to Genoa, and almost in sight of Villa Franca.

The scene then changes as if by enchantment; instead of the arid, sterile nature just left behind, the eye joyfully discovers a cultivated country, embellished with the flowers of spring, waving with orange and lemon trees, varied with the dark green carob and the large old olive trees of Beaulieu, and bordered by the calm, blue waters of the Mediterranean.

ROUTE 96.

SWITZERLAND TO MILAN BY THE SPLUGEN.

	Postes.
From Ragatz to Coire - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Thusis - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Andeer - - -	1
— Splugen - - -	1
— Campo Dolcino - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Chiavenna - - -	1
— Riva - - -	1
— Colico - - -	1
— Varenne - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Lecco - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Carsaniga - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Monza - - -	1
— Milan - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

A diligence from Zurich to Milan passes through Ragatz every day, taking the above route.

For travellers from Suabia, or the canton of the Grisons, to Venice or Milan, this is the shortest route.

COIRE.

Hotels: *Poste*, and *Croix Blanche*.

Coire, the capital of the canton of the Grisons, is situated in an agreeable valley, commanded by lofty mountains, on the left bank of the Plessur, and within half a league

of the junction of that river with the Rhine.

The principal routes that centre at Coire are those leading by Zizers towards Sargans, and thence to St Gall; and by Zizers and Klos into the Prettigau; that to Davos by Mont Strela; to Lenz, and thence to La Chiavenna, Tirano, or the valleys of Engadine; that to Reichenau, and thence by Disentis to the cantons of Uri and Valais; or to the village of Splugen, and thence across the mountain of the same name to Chiavenna, or across the Bernardino to Bellinzona.

The cathedral, built by Bishop Tello, about the year 780, contains numerous monuments, among which are those of the families Latour, Aspermont, Planta, Salis, and others. The episcopal palace contains a number of portraits, representing bishops and other distinguished persons, in the costume of the country. There are several fine cabinets of plants and minerals at Coire.

The environs of Coire are very pleasing, and command fine views of the Galanda, covered with pasturages and numerous hamlets, as well as of the mountains of the valley of the Rhine, with the glaciers of the Bodus.

The routes which lead through the Grisons to Splugen unite at Ragatz, near the celebrated baths of Pfeffers, described in 'Central Europe,' page 244. From Ragatz to Coire (the capital of the canton of the Grisons) is four leagues. The road crosses the Rhine by the wooden bridge of Tardis, and traverses, by another bridge, the formidable torrent of Lanquart, which has often menaced the surrounding country with destruction. Here commences the superb road, which joins, at three quarters of a league from Bellinzona, that of the canton of the Tessin; and forms a communication between Italy, Eastern and

Northern Switzerland, and Germany. From Coire to the village of Splugen the road resembles a majestic avenue to an immense park. Two leagues from Coire, the two arms of the Rhine, viz., the Vorder Rhein and the Hinter Rhein, unite in face of the picturesque castle of Reichenau; and the road passes over these impetuous streams by two single-arched wooden bridges. From Reichenau to the small town of Tisis the road lies at the base of the luxuriant Mont Heinzenberg, in the valley of Domleschg, rendered sterile by the inundations of the Hinter Rhein and the torrent of Nolla. Here, in a peculiarly picturesque situation, are ruins of the castle of Réalta (called likewise Hohen Rhétien), supposed to have been built by Tuscan emigrants, during some part of the middle ages. From Tisis to Ander the road passes through the valley of Schams,—crossing, by a fine bridge near Tisis, the destructive torrent of Nolla, and approaching, by a grotto pierced through a solid rock, the wild, magnificent, and stupendous ravine, called the Rheinwald, or Valley of the Forest of the Rhine, through which that river and the road wind, amidst perpendicular rocks, not less than three thousand feet high, and clothed to their summits with stately firs, the branches of which canopy the narrow glen beneath them. The Rhine runs foaming and raging with terrific violence close to the road. On approaching the Splugen the ravine widens, and displays magnificent cascades. This defile, between Coire and Splugen, bears undeservedly the name of "Via Mala." At the village of Splugen the road divides into two branches, separated from each other by a chain of lofty mountains. One of these branches, called the Bernardino road, goes from the village of Splugen to San Bernardino, Mi-

socco, and Bellinzona; while the other, called the Splugen road, goes from Splugen to Chiavenna, which drive usually occupies about seven hours, full five of which are spent in passing the mountain of Splugen. The Austro-Lombardo custom house is two leagues beyond the village of Splugen, where passports are examined and luggage searched—the signature of the Austrian minister is absolutely necessary to look beyond the frontier. The road leading down to Chiavenna has been formed into terraces; and the descent is sufficiently gentle to preclude the necessity of using a drag-chain. The road gradually displays the rich culture of Italy, and the mildness of the Italian climate compensates for the coldness of the Alps.

On the Bernardino road the distance from the village of Hinter Rhein to the first refuge, Berghaus, is nearly two leagues; and three hours are usually occupied in going. Berghaus is a large edifice, situated in a wild country on the margin of a lake, whose waters give birth to the Moësa, a torrent which falls into the Ticino, about three quarters of a league from Bellinzona. From Berghaus to the hamlet of St Bernardino is one league and a half; and midway the road passes the Moësa on a lofty bridge. St Bernardino is frequented during summer on account of its mineral waters.

To Misocco from St Bernardino is three leagues. From Misocco to Bellinzona is six leagues and a quarter; and, three quarters of a league from Bellinzona, at the bridge of the Moësa, the route of the Bernardino joins the superb high road of the canton of the Tessin, which terminates at the base of St Gothard.

Travellers may reach Milan by going from Bellinzona to Magadino on the Lago Maggiore; whence a

steam-boat starts, at six in the morning, every day of the week except Sunday, for Sesto Calende; where it arrives about noon.

Travellers may likewise reach the high road to Milan by means of the steam-boats which ply daily on the lake of Como.

ROUTE 97.

GENOA TO MILAN.

	Postes.
From Genoa to Novi - -	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Novi to Tortona - -	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Voghèra - - -	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Casteggio - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Pavia - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Binasco - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Milan - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/> 19 $\frac{1}{2}$

The former part of the route has been described from Turin to Genoa. A bridge of boats leads over the Po to Porto di Rea and Porto Curone. The Piedmontese frontier is passed at Gravellone, and after the Ticino has been crossed by an old covered bridge, the road enters

Pavia (Inns: *Albergo della Lombardia*; *Posta*), a city of the highest historical celebrity, the origin of which is, however, unknown, or known only to conjecture more or less reasonable. The most generally-received opinion is, that some Ligurian tribes, dwelling by the confluence of the Po and the Ticino, laid the foundation of Pavia, calling it Ticinum, prior to the existence of Rome itself. It was sacked, they say, by Brennus, 367 years before the Christian era, and at a subsequent period by Hannibal, to avenge its fidelity to the Romans. When the Romans in their turn became masters of Cisalpine Gaul, they elevated Pavia to the rank of one of the first cities of the republic, as a recompense for that faithfulness which had drawn upon it the destructive wrath of Hannibal. Towards the fifth century the history of Pavia ceases to be obscure. At

that epoch it fell under the dominion of the Goths, to become in consequence subject to the kings of Lombardy, who selected it as the seat of government. It soon endured great calamities — pillaged and burnt by the Infidels in 924; compelled twenty-seven years later to open its gates to Otto the Great; and in 1004 devoured by a terrible conflagration. Having arisen from its ashes, it was doomed to encounter fresh vicissitudes, to which an end was not put until the twelfth century, when Pavia achieved its independence, and preserved its freedom nearly two hundred years. After having experienced all the horrors of war, it was doomed to feel a two-fold scourge not less terrific, for it was wasted by the plague in 1476 and again in 1483. Pavia has also acquired historical celebrity from the decisive battle fought beneath its walls in 1525, where, in the vast park close to the city, Frances I of France was taken prisoner by the troops of the victorious Emperor Charles V. On this occasion the citizens gave public manifestation of their joy—an imprudence for which they paid dearly in the sequel. In two years the French leader, the Count de Lautrec, possessed himself of Pavia, and abandoned it to the plunder of his soldiery for seven whole days.

From this epoch the gradual decay of Pavia is commonly dated. Prince Eugene of Savoy, the Gauls, Spaniards, and the French subjugated it successively. In 1815 it returned under the dominion of the house of Austria.

This brief recital will give the reader a sufficient notion of the calamities Pavia has sustained, and of its importance in the scale of Italian politics.

Pavia is situated on the canal of that name, about six leagues from Milan, and on the left bank of the Ticino, which in this part is broad,

deep, and navigable, and not far from its embouchure into the Po.

The city is now the chief station of the province, the residence of a suffragan bishop under the archbishopric of Milan, the seat of a tribunal of the first instance, a chamber of commerce, and a finance administration.

The faubourg called Borgo Ticino is united to the city by a handsome covered bridge, three hundred and forty paces long, the pavement of which is in marble. This faubourg has suffered greatly from recent inundations.

A small river, called Carona, which turns several mills, runs through the midst of the city, and passes by subterraneous channels underneath almost every street.

After having encountered so many of the vicissitudes of war and pestilence, it is not extraordinary that Pavia should present no monuments of its pristine splendour, unless indeed some churches of the middle ages—such as the cathedral, where is displayed that interesting marble monument of the fourteenth century with its bas-reliefs of rare workmanship, known as St Augustin's arch; the church of St Michael exhibits no scant number of paintings and sculptures—favourable specimens of the state of the arts in the fourteenth century, an epoch further called to mind at the sight of some towers near the hospital; formerly they were so numerous in Pavia that it had the surname of the City of the Hundred Towers.

The streets are generally straight, except the principal thoroughfare running from the covered bridge of the Ticino to the gate of Milan. The public places are sufficiently spacious.

The castle of Pavia was built by one of the Viscontis, to be used as a palace, but not a fortress, although it was defended with towers and battlements; it is now a barrack.

There, in 1404, Catherine Visconti, Duchess of Milan, was imprisoned by Francis Visconti, her brother-in-law, that he might seize upon her dominions. In the same castle, and from the same motive, was a similar crime committed by Louis the Moor, upon the person of John Galeazzo Visconti, Duke of Milan. It was also in this castle that 300 Frenchmen resisted, and that without artillery, not only the whole population, but the aid given the assailants by 4,000 men at arms. Here, also, to record a more peaceful characteristic, was the library of which Petrarch was the conservator.

The buildings worthy of notice on account of their architecture or the lovely gardens annexed to them are the following:—The palaces of Olveano, Malaspina (where are to be seen a collection of engravings, paintings, &c.), and Majno; the college of Ghislieri, where the students are maintained at the expense of the government; the college Barromaus, founded by St. Charles; the style of this building is very remarkable—Pelligrini was the architect; the frescoes in the saloon are highly commended, they were executed by Juccari and Nebbri.

Independently of the places we have specified, Pavia contains six parishes, ten chapels of ease, two hospitals for orphans, and two theatres, but it derives the most estimation from its university, the foundation of which some attribute to Charlemagne, and others to Charles IV., at the instigation of Galeazzo Visconti. Soon after its establishment it acquired a European renown which it has never failed to preserve. Without dwelling on the illustrious scholars who in its earlier career presided over its studies, we will quote among the moderns the names of Franck, Splanzani, Volta, Scarpa, Tamburini, Panizza, and Bordoni, to show that the univer-

sity of Pavia has in no wise degenerated.

The anatomical museum, founded by Scarpa, is unquestionably the most perfect in Italy, whilst the enlightened cares of the present professor, M. Panizza, add daily to its reputation. The university possesses, in addition, a cabinet of pathology, of hydraulics and natural philosophy, a chemical laboratory, a library—everything, in short, essential to a public body of the collegiate character. The students are upwards of a thousand.

The diminution of her wealth and populousness is attributed, and not unreasonably, to the suppression of the military and theoretical schools, the artillery ground, the cannon foundry, and the arsenal, establishments which Pavia had long enjoyed. Wines, hemp, silk, cheese, grain, and especially rice, are almost the exclusive articles of the trade of this city. The greater part of these productions are exported, for which the frontier position of Pavia is favourable. The fair held here continues eight days.

Amongst the many great men to whom Pavia has given birth is Bordoni, the eminent mathematician.

Near the city ramparts are the sluices of the canal, a work well worthy of inspection, as it has been judiciously conceived and ingeniously executed. The population is about 23,300.

A few years ago, among the old towers still in existence, was shown that which was the prison of the renowned Bolzio, whose tomb is still visible in the church of St. Augustin.

On the departure from Pavia, the roads skirts along the canal called Naviglio, which connects the waters of the Adda with those of the Ticino. In about a league and a half is the little hamlet of

Torre de Margano, in front of

which a broad avenue leads to the celebrated Chartreuse of Pavia, described in Excursions from Milan.

Binasco is the last relay—a town which offers nothing to the inquiries of the curious except its old castle, memorable from a heartless tragedy played within its walls. It was here that Beatrice di Tenda perished miserably, sacrificed by her ungrateful husband, Philip Mary Visconti, to whose wealth and power she had so materially contributed. The unhappy princess, as well as her pretended accomplice, Orombelli, were beheaded in the night of the 13th September, 1418.

The road continues by the side of the canal to

MILAN.

Hotels: *Albergo Reale* (Royal Hotel). This is a first-rate house, clean, with good attendance, civility, and an excellent table d'hôte at four o'clock; the charges are printed in a small book, with other valuable information, a copy of which is given to each traveller on arriving at the hotel; they are as follows: breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; with eggs, 2 frs.; with meat 2 frs. 50 c.; à la fourchette, 3 frs.; table d'hôte, including wine, 4 frs.; dinner in private apartment, 5 frs.; supper, including wine and dessert, 3 frs. Bed rooms, 2 frs. to 3 frs.; suites of apartments according to the number of rooms, &c. &c. Mr. Bruschetti, the proprietor, has added a well selected gallery of old paintings by the best masters. The greatest attention is paid to the guests.

Handsome carriages and horses belonging to the proprietor are let to persons staying in the house at 16 frs. a day, or 8 frs. the half day; baths are also on the premises. Altogether, it is a comfortable and good hotel.

Hôtel de Ville de Milan, an excel-

lent, well-conducted house; table d'hôte at four o'clock, in a large, new, and elegant saloon on the first floor. The whole of the house has been newly furnished.

Hôtel Reichmann, also very good; the house is large, and pleasantly situated in cours Romain.

Hôtel Grand Bretagne.—This is also a large, well conducted establishment, with a table d'hôte at half-past four o'clock every day.

Hôtel Marino.—This is a conveniently situated, second-rate hotel, with the advantage of a restaurant attached, where persons may dine à la carte; also a very good table d'hôte at four.

Hôtel St. Marc, a second-rate house, near the post office, with very good accommodation, and a table d'hôte at four. The bills at all are made out in French francs and centimes.

This handsome city contains a population of 148,000 inhabitants, and being the first in Italy coming from Switzerland, must to travellers be a place of more than ordinary interest; yet to read the modern demi-satirical criticisms in Murray's Hand-Book, one would be more induced to avoid Milan altogether than visit it. Without pretending to be either a painter, a sculptor, or a musician, I beg, in the first place, to observe that to see the cathedral alone is worth a journey from London. The triumphal arch of Peace, the modern Arena, the numerous ancient churches, the Brera Museum—all and each of these must prove a source of great delight to every unprejudiced mind.

The public pavement is uniformly good. The sides are formed of large flag-stone, with granite curbs, laid with singular exactness. In the carriage way double lines of the same flat stone are also placed

as even as a room floor; the wheels roll upon these, and the motion of vehicles through the streets is thereby rendered so extremely easy, that instead of the usual rattling noise, a gentle rumbling sound alone is heard. The streets are generally wide, and *now* lighted with gas. The shops are well and variously supplied with every article of luxury and dress; and the theatres, particularly the Grand Scala, are celebrated all over Europe. I would therefore strongly advise all those who cannot spare time to visit the more southern parts of Italy, to at least extend their journey for a few days to the delightful city of Milan. As a place of residence for English families, Milan is not celebrated, although to those whose tastes have not been vitiated it offers many advantages. Here cheapness, elegance, and comfort can be combined. During the winter season, which comprises about four months in the year, there is a succession of balls at the Casino de Nobili, and at the della Società del Giardino, to which foreigners find no difficulty in being admitted, and where the English are received with marked attention. At the theatres there are also numerous balls and masquerades, and at La Scala there is an opera performed five or six times a week, in which are engaged artists of the first talent. Good furnished rooms are difficult to be procured; but families taking unfurnished apartments by the year (of which there is a plentiful variety, and cost, on an average, 100 Milanese livres for each room, or three pounds per annum), and furnishing these rooms themselves, they would find this mode uncommonly reasonable, as furniture is very cheap, and will always sell for two-thirds of the original cost; or furniture may be hired at a moderate rate. On the beautiful lakes Maggiore, Como, Varese, Lugano, Iseo, Garda, and in the Brianza, are excellent casinos,

or country houses, ready furnished, and can be had for 500 or 600 Austrian livres per annum, in which would be comprised seven or eight rooms, with a coach house, a stable, a kitchen garden, &c. Five hundred Austrian livres are about seventeen pounds sterling. Of course smaller houses could be got proportionably less. To families, therefore, who are inclined to remain any length of time in this neighbourhood, it would be advisable to take a house in Milan, and another on one of the lakes, by the year; so that as the hot weather comes on they might retire to the latter, and thus make an agreeable change between town and country.

Climate.—Seasonable, excellent for persons in good health, but less favourable to valetudinarians from the severity of the winter, and from fogs in spring and autumn, particularly during the night. The vicinity of rice grounds should make one avoid the quarters Porta Tosa, Romana, Ticinese; but the quarters Porta Orientale, Nuova, Comasina, Tenaglia, on the north, being elevated, and refreshed by the breezes from the lake are very salubrious. They particularly suit sufferers in the gout, nervous or other chronic affections, except pulmonary complaints, which require a milder temperature. Physician's fee, 3 frs. per visit.

The Cathedral, or the Duomo.—Those who survey this enormous pile in its ensemble, must feel convinced that it merits the repute of being the most wonderful of Gothic edifices in the word. The whole is composed of white marble, so little discoloured by time, that, when the sun shines on this vast quarry, its reflected rays are intensely bright. The upper part of this edifice is the most astonishing, an overwhelming profusion of alto-relievos and figures, reckoned master-pieces of historical design, adorning the points of so

many needles, or minarets, and sculptured pinnacles.

The foundation stone of this temple was laid in the year 1386. The Milanese have, in progress of time, furnished, by their munificence, all the means necessary for its construction. But the works went on very slowly till the year 1805, when they were resumed with singular alacrity, in consequence of a decree issued by Bonaparte, and to him it owes the construction of two-thirds of its splendid façade, a considerable number of its statues, and the perfect condition in which it now strikes the eye with wonder and admiration; blended, however, with the liberalities of the Emperor of Austria.

The amazing number of "needles," or "spires," statues, and other embellishments, that appear, one after the other, with a prodigious rapidity, induce us to believe that this eighth wonder of the world (as it is generally termed) will rise to completion within not many years. The greater part of the basso-relievos and statues adorning the façade are by the most celebrated sculptors. The traveller will regard, with increased astonishment and delight the beautiful execution of the numerous groups in the highest degree of sculptural relief. The basso-relievos above the middle door represent the 'Creation of Eve.' The double pillars on each side of the great entrance door are equally enriched with works in sculpture. The statues in front represent the Apostles and Evangelists.

On each side of the great balcony, crowning the middle door, is a statue, one representing the Old, the other the New Testament. The inscription "*Mariæ Nascenti*," in the middle of the front, reminds the beholder of the dedication of the founder of the church.

On entering the sacred walls of this astonishing work of men and ages, one feels the force of its venerable character and extraordinary

magnitude. The interior ornament of the centre door is supported by two columns of granite, which attract the eye by their colossal size and dimensions. The form of the temple is that of a Latin cross. Nine arches of immense proportions describe its length from the door to the opening of the cross. In the perspective of its immense nave, and in its double pair of well-proportioned aisles, the traveller will recognize the perfection of the pointed style. The vaultings of this superbly constructed roof spring, with a boldness beyond expression, from lofty clustered columns, fifty-two in number, whose very capitals are enriched with canopied imagery.

The three large windows behind the choir are remarkable from their enormous size, variety, and beauty. These windows are filled up with tracery and stained glass, in whose colours ruby and dark blue predominate, which gives a deeper and more solemn interest to the place. The paintings of the above-mentioned windows, as well as those of the narrow lancet-form, represent subjects from the Scriptures.

The lantern is an astonishing combination of grandeur and elegance. Brought out of the pervading mass of shade by the light streaming from this cupola, the tabernacle of the great altar appears with surprising effect. Two magnificent organs enrich this venerable temple. Two bronze pulpits encircle large pillars, and are supported at the bottom by gigantic figures of the same metal and of extraordinary merit, both for workmanship and modelling.

The lofty stalls of the canons are richly carved of oak, and the interior part of the choir is formed by superbly-wrought basso-relievos, which reflect great honour on the artists.

Under the choir are two subterranean chapels. The first, commonly known under the appellation

of Scurolo, is adorned with eight columns, supporting a vault incrustated all over with ornamental details of stucco-work. By a spacious gallery, all lined with marble from the finest Italian quarries, and by a portal ornamented with beautiful columns, having the capitals and bases richly gilt, you enter the sepulchral chapel of St. Charles Borromeo. It is of an octagonal form, and the vaulted ceiling of this "radiant room" is decorated with a succession of silver tablets representing, in highly relieved chasings, the most remarkable events of the life of this famed prelate. They represent—first, his baptism at Arona; second, created archbishop at the age of twenty-two; third, gives 20,000 scudi to the poor of Milan; fourth, administering the sacrament; fifth, his life attempted while at his devotions; sixth, procession through Milan on the termination of the plague; seventh, illness and death at the age of forty-six, and eighth, his canonization. His virtues are allegorically represented by eight silver cariatides, and form subjects of exquisitely-finished designs. Above the altar stands the sarcophagus of crystal, containing the venerated remains of this champion of the church, that appears arrayed in pontifical garments, studded with precious stones. His crosiers and mitre are superb. The sarcophagus is placed on supports of wrought silver, and enriched with the armorial bearings, in massive gold, of Phillip IV., King of Spain, whose gift it is. But who can convey an idea, by the power of words, of all the splendour that so many metallic carvings impart to this splendid chapel? St. Charles's day (the 24th of November), is a venerated feast in the calendar of Milan. To see this splendid tomb one person must pay 5 frs.; a dozen persons pay no more.

The sacristies, whose doors are surmounted by Gothic ornaments highly esteemed, possess many ob-

jects of art and antiquity, and, among the rest, two great silver statues representing St. Ambrose and St. Charles, arrayed in their pontifical robes. Behind the choir is the statue of St. Bartholomew, frightfully indicative of the sculptor's anatomical knowledge; for it represents this martyr, new flayed, with his skin hanging over his shoulders.

Behind the choir are also several sepulchral monuments, more or less remarkable; but the enlightened traveller will long stop to consider the famous mausoleum (in one of the chapels of the transept) erected to Gian Giacomo de' Medici, with his statue in brass, cast by Aretino, after the design of Michael Angelo. Near this monument is a door, from whence a winding staircase leads to the top of the cathedral. It is impossible, as we have before said, to form a just idea of the exterior decorations of this immense and venerable pile, without ascending to its roofs, where alone the fret-works, carvings, and sculptures can be viewed to advantage. To ascend to the top a few cents are charged.

When the traveller ascends to the outside of the roof, or rather series of roofs, to behold this "holy city" in the air, this sainted assemblage, or "hanging gallery," of consecrated statues, he is quite at a loss on which side to fix his attention.

As he steps round the octagonal platform that supports the pyramid, on which rises the gilded figure of the Virgin, he views palaces and churches, with their broad fronts and soaring pinnacles; hospitals, gates, promenades, and the surrounding villas, pass before him in brilliant succession.

Beyond the walls the prospect on every side is indescribably glorious. A rich plain extends to the Alps on one side, to the Appennines and the skies on the other. To the beautiful picture of a country like that which is commanded from such an amazing height, a back-ground is given which

baffles all powers in the attempt of seizing even upon the faintest shadow of an expression illustrative of its sublimities. The whole chain of mountains, which stretch themselves from Savoy to the Grisons, and terminate only in the Tyrol, rise distinctly and brilliantly before the gazer with unutterable majesty.

DIMENSIONS.

	Mètres.
Interior length of this Cathedral, from the entrance door to the extremity of the choir	1,481,392
Breadth of the two lateral arms of the Latin cross	766,476
Breadth of the middle nave	191,371
Height of the principal nave from the pavement to the vault	468,017
Diameter of the columns	25,282
Thickness of the walls	25,285
Height of the columns, reckoning the basis and the capital.	243,924
Height from the pavement to the summit of the cupola	614,514
Height of the lantern	89,240
Exterior height of the great needle above the lantern	291,519
Height of the statue in gilt copper, crowning the needle	41,646
Interior height, reckoning the lantern	733,755
Height from the pavement to the top of the statue	1,066,719

Churches.—The great majority of the churches in Milan will scarcely reward the traveller for the time necessary to inspect them. The following have been selected, although all more or less possess some interesting object.

Santa Maria delle Grazie.—This stately sanctuary, greeting the eye from afar, was erected towards the end of the fifteenth century. Its truly majestic dome, the choir, and the side chapels were executed after the design of Bramante. The front, exhibiting a specimen of very simple architecture, is built of brick, according to the Gothic style. The paintings are very numerous, some of which are by Caravaggio, Charles Urbino, Nuvolone, Guocchi, Montalto, Zenale, &c.

The refectory of the convent is

justly celebrated and visited on account of the large fresco by Leonardo da Vinci, representing the 'Last Supper.' In this grand work simplicity of general design and force of individual expression were happily united; but it is mortifying to observe that this truly fine piece of scripture-history painting, which the Christian and the connoisseur may contemplate with equal admiration, is inevitably going to ruin. It is asserted that the true causes of the present faded and decayed state of this celebrated fresco are the bad quality of the materials of which the wall itself was constructed, and its exposure to the north. It must, however, be highly gratifying to our feelings to know that the abilities of Morghen and other eminent artists have secured the Cenacolo from the grasp of dull forgetfulness, by engravings that have for ever established their own fame. The lower part of this famous painting is about seven or eight feet from the floor of the large and lofty apartment. At the opposite end of the refectory is a fresco 'Crucifixion,' painted on an equally large scale, by Montorfano. It bears the date of 1495, and is considered a fine composition. To visit the refectory it is necessary to call the guardian, residing under the gateway on the left of the church; give one paul.

St. Vittore al Corpo.—St. Vittore is a building of great antiquity. This church was rebuilt in 1542, and is full of fine fresco paintings and altar pieces by Procaccini, Daniel Crespi, Nuvolone, Scaramuccia, Figino, Salmeggia, Cav. del Cairo, &c. The high altar of the patron saint is entirely of marble, and its reliquary enriched with gold and lapis lazuli. The group representing the 'Assumption of the Virgin,' with some prophets and angels, is sculptured by Vismara. The wood carvings are particularly fine.

St. Ambrogio.—This church (by

the learned supposed to be that into which St Ambrose refused to admit the guilty Emperor Theodosius) is preceded by a cloister or a quadrangle of thick columns, with curiously wrought capitals of stone, whence spring ranges of brick arcades. There are some frescoes of the twelfth century still remaining on the walls, and a great many very ancient sepulchral effigies of bishops and abbots. The inside of the temple might be properly compared to a museum; so great is the number of inscriptions, basso-relievos, monuments, and other objects, which date their origin from the remotest centuries of Christianity. This church is said to have been erected on the ruins of a temple of Minerva; though some antiquarians assert that here formerly rose a temple to Bacchus. Among the existing evidences that countenance these assertions of its antiquity is a Corinthian pillar, evidently Roman, which stands near the western portal. A column of Egyptian granite (not porphyry, as stated in Murray's Hand-Book), surmounted by a bronze serpent; a pulpit supported by a very ancient and elaborate relief in marble; four porphyry columns said to have belonged to a temple of Jupiter; a mensa studded with rubies, emeralds, pearls, and other precious stones; and sculptural works of no ordinary merit, will, no doubt, engage the attention of every enlightened visitor; to see it requires the payment of 5 frs. In this temple we are shown, besides many remarkable mosaics, the marble chair of the venerable archbishop, whose body is interred under the altar. The oldest part of the building is contemporaneous with the age of Charlemagne, but it is not at all resembling the style of the Aix la Chapelle cathedral, as some have observed. Chapel after chapel is filled with paintings. That one dedicated to Santa Mar-

cellina, sister of St Ambrose, contains an altar piece, surmounted by a beautiful figure in marble of this virgin, recently executed by Pacetti. Several paintings by Ferrari, Borgognone, Lanzani, Tiepolo Lanino, del Cairo, Bianchi, Panfilo, &c., should not pass unobserved.

The gates of cypress wood of the western entrance are said to be of the time of St Ambrose. This church is also famous for some councils that have been held here, and for the coronation of several kings and emperors.

Santa Maria, near St Celso.—This church, one of the most remarkable in Milan, presents a marble front after the magnificent design of Galeazzo Alessi, illustrated by the superb statuary of Fontana and Lorenzi. The plan of the whole edifice, however, was given by Bramante. The figures of Adam and Eve (by Lorinzi) are deservedly reckoned two masterpieces of sculpture. The architecture of the inside is that of an earlier age. This building contains some beautiful pictures by J. C. Procaccini, Campi, G. Ferrario, Bordone, Calisto Piazza; Buonvicino, Panfilo, Stohrer, Cerano, Carlo Urbino, and several others. The high altar, ornamented with gilt bronze and studded with precious stones, is also decorated with sculptural works by Fontana and J. C. Procaccini.

St Nazaro.—This church, the origin of which may be traced back to the time of St Ambrose, has undergone many reparations at different periods, and its interior has been of late considerably embellished. The objects worthy the attention of the traveller are the fresco paintings by Sala, a young artist of great merit and greater expectations, whose death was greatly regretted by his admirers and friends. A square vestibule forms, as it were, the threshold to this temple, and contains several

tombs, among which that of Gian Giacomo Trivulzio deserves to be particularly noticed. This restless warrior, who illustrated his life with many a brilliant deed in the fifteenth century, chose, while still living, this sarcophagus for himself, on which the following singular epitaph is engraved: "Jo. Jacobus Magnus Trivultius, Antonii filius, qui nondum quievit, quiescit. Tace!"—"J. James Trivultius, who never was at rest, now takes his rest. Hush!" What words can convey a greater idea of the hero here buried? Does not this concise epitaph remind the learned tourist of another not less laconic, that may be read on the monumental stone of Christopher Wren, in St Paul's?

In the adjoining little church of Santa Caterina are pictures and frescoes of no ordinary merit.

St Antonio.—This church, situated in the street of the same name, boasts of valuable paintings and frescoes.

St Alessandro in Zebedia is a magnificent temple, built in 1602, after the design of P. Lorenzo Binaghi, a Barnabita. The inside of this sanctuary has the form of a Latin cross, and the dome, rising with majestic grandeur in the centre, is deservedly reputed a bold masterpiece of architecture. The high altar and pulpit, both studded with precious stones—a monument erected to Frisi, the celebrated mathematician, and some paintings by Procaccini, Fiammenghino, Dan. Crespi, Campi, and other eminent artists, are objects which deserve attention.

Colonne di St Lorenzo.—Considering the great antiquity of Milan, we should naturally expect to find in it numerous vestiges of Roman grandeur: but only a few monuments of a date anterior to the invasion of the Goths now remain. Among these, the most considerable and interesting are the

Colonne di St Lorenzo, which consists of a row of sixteen lofty fluted columns with Corinthian capitals and an entablature. They serve as a kind of portico to a quadrangle which opens before the church of St Lorenzo. The interior of this entrance court exhibits fragments of the cornice of a Roman temple.

Royal Palaces.—*Palazzo della Corte.*

—This ancient residence of the dukes of Milan is an extensive place, rebuilt after the design of Piermarini. The interior is magnificent. The numberless apartments of this stately building display the most exquisite taste and princely magnificence in their furniture and decorations. Several of these apartments are embellished by the classical and accurate pencil of Andrea Appiani, a Milanese artist of unrivalled talents, who has loaded the ceilings, in a very superior style both of design and colouring, with various popular subjects from Roman history. Other apartments have floors of inlaid wood of different kinds, particularly worth notice. A sumptuous hall of very large dimensions will strike the observer with wonder. It is of Corinthian order, and decorated with statues and cariatides finely modelled in terra cotta. Among the many objects of the fine arts lavished on every part of this regal abode, the tourist will gaze with astonishment on the boldness displayed in the execution of the 'Apoteosis of Napoleon,' by Appiani. This painting represents that overthrown conqueror habited in the imperial purple, and standing in a car drawn by horses of ethereal mould. So unspeakably wonderful are also the other prodigies of his pencil, that they must be witnessed to be duly admired. Appiani may properly be called the genius of the place. Admission to view is readily granted by application to the serjeant on guard.

Within the palace is a very

ancient little church, dedicated to St Gothard, and serves as a court chapel. It has lately been considerably embellished. Close by the church rises a tower, built in 1336, and considered a handsome monument of the architectural taste of those times. At the top is seen the gigantic statue in copper of an angel, turning on its pivot like a weathercock.

Palazzo dell Arcivescovado.—This palace, containing two courts surrounded by porticoes, has been rebuilt at different periods. Its front was achieved by Piermarini. Here may be seen a gallery rich in paintings of the Lombard Venetian, and Bolognese schools. A covered archway connects this building with the cathedral.

Public Buildings.—*Giunta del Censimento* (Piazza di St Fedele).—The site of an ancient college of Jesuits is now used as offices for the giunta del censimento (the register of all the landed estates of the country), as well as for the archives of the government.

Palazzo Marino.—This vast pile formerly belonged to Thomas Marino, who caused it to be built in 1555, after the design of Alessi. Afterwards, the exchequer got possession of it, and the spacious apartments are now occupied by the offices of the treasury. The ground floor is used for the custom house.

Palazzo della Contabilità.—This palace presents, in its interior, all the magnificence that ancient and modern architecture can produce, and reflects much honour on Fabio Mangone, who conceived its plan. The two vast courts surrounded by finely arched porticoes and beautiful columns, together with the three large vestibules that separate the different bodies of the edifice, give it that air of grandeur which characterizes the majestic structures of ancient Greece. This college being suppressed by Joseph II, the

palace was successively occupied by the ministry of war, the senate, and, lastly, by the accompt offices.

Direzione Generale delle Costruzioni Pubbliche e Stamperia Reale.—This edifice contains two courts, which are ornamented with porticoes, supported by columns on all sides, and with galleries above. Its front is of recent construction, and the apartments are now fitted up for the offices of the direction of public buildings.

Casa di Correzione e di Forza (*Strada St Angelo*).—This spacious building is calculated to contain a considerable number of criminals of both sexes. The prisoners are put to work at different sorts of manufactures.

Palazzo di Giustizia.—The simple and massive aspect of this structure evidently indicates its destination—a prison.

Direzione Generale della Polizia.—This palace, raised on the very same spot whereon the convent of Santa Margherita formerly stood, embraces a considerable extent of ground, and contains the police offices, the prisons, and several other places of confinement.

Private Galleries of Paintings.—Uboldo, maison Uboldo, Rue Pantano, 4,690; Brocca, maison Brocca, Corse Francesco, 603; Castelbarco, maison Castelbarco, Rue Prera, 1,556; Litta, palais Litta, Corso Porta Vercellina, 2,612. To see these galleries it will be necessary to apply for permission to the proprietors.

Palazzo di Brera.—This immense building, formerly a college belonging to the Jesuits, is one of the most renowned and remarkable edifices of Milan. Its exterior architecture exhibits a specimen of very simple but solid construction. The quadrangle of the court looks remarkably grand, owing to the spacious double tier of arcades, Doric supporting Ionic columns, with which it is surrounded. The

porticoes are adorned with monuments erected to Parini, Piermarini, Arbertoli, Bossi, Pedroni, Monti, &c. This magnificent structure is now appropriated to the use of the academy of arts and sciences; and the traveller should visit the Pinacoteca, or exhibition rooms, the public library, the medal room, the observatory, &c. The academy of fine arts is composed of the most distinguished artists and amateurs. In the exhibition rooms are an elaborate and florid copy, size of the original, from the *Cena di Leonado da Vinci*, by Bossi, a painter of high reputation, lately deceased; casts from some of the Elgin marbles, now in the British museum; Appiani's monument, by Thorwaldsen; and marble statues and busts, by eminent artists. Among the paintings are some curious frescoes by Bernardino Luino, Marco d'Oggiono, and G. Ferrari, collected during the French régime from the suppressed monasteries. We are going to mention some of those master-pieces, which will fix the attention of the beholder, such as Domenichino's painting of the 'Virgin, Jesus, and John;' Albano's 'Virgin, Infant, and St Joseph;' Caravaggio's 'St Sebastian;' Daniel Crespi's 'Christ bearing his Cross;' Caracci's 'Noli me tangere.'

Pictures of great attraction are also the 'Marriage in Canaan,' by Paul Veronese; his 'Magdalen washing the feet of Christ;' Tintoretto's 'St Hubert;' the 'Magi,' by Palma il Vecchio; some speaking heads by Titian, and his admirable 'St Jerome;' the 'Virgin standing on a Serpent and Crescent,' by the florid Sasso Ferrato; a beautiful little picture of birds by Brueghel, and a landscape by the same; 'Paul the Hermit,' by Salvator Rosa; the 'Purgatory,' by the same extraordinary genius. But the paintings that truly constitute

the valuable treasures of this gallery are—'St Peter and St Paul,' by Guido Reni; the 'Marriage of St Joseph and the Virgin,' by Raphael; the 'Dancing Loves,' by Albano, and the 'Ripudio d'Agar' (Abraham sending away Hagar), by Guercino da Cento.

The public library owes its splendour to the munificence of Maria Theresa, a perfect model as a queen, and to the generosity of her worthy successors. It ranks among the richest libraries in Europe, not merely for the great number of precious manuscripts here contained, but also for the choice collection of classical works of all kinds. The medal room, originally founded by the Italian government, comprehends all the branches connected with ancient and modern numismatics. The observatory, erected in 1766 by the Jesuits, after the plan of the celebrated Boscovich, is richly provided with precious instruments brought from England, France, and Germany, at a considerable expense, and plentifully supplied with the best astronomical works. The botanical garden is rich in plants, both indigenous and exotic, classed after the Linnæan system.

Biblioteca Ambrosiana.—This library, founded by Frederic Borromeo, whose portrait is preserved in the reading room, is one of the most celebrated throughout Italy. Fabio Mangone gave the plan of the edifice. Here are shown the Rufinus version of Josephus, written in the fourth century on papyrus; a fragment of a manuscript of the third century, consisting of two leaves of the Iliad, illuminated; a MS. of the seventh century, beautifully enriched with figures; Pliny's 'Natural History,' curiously illustrated with numerous paintings on vellum; a manuscript of the thirteenth century; an illuminated version of the Bucolics and Æneid of Virgil, with notes by Petrarch; and some pre-

cious volumes of Leonardo Da Vinci's works. Almost every one of these precious relics had been carried to Paris, and were restored only at the peace of 1815.

In the medal room is a large fresco painting of B. Luino, executed with great ability and in excellent preservation. That part of the numismatic collection which is permitted to be seen, is chiefly of the modern series.

Adjoining the library are the rooms that once served for the academy of painting and sculpture. In the first room are deposited the remains of Gaston de Foix's superb monument. Here is shown a large folio volume of drawings of engines and machines, civil and military; most of them certified to be by the hand of Leonardo da Vinci; they are accompanied with copious notes and observations vouched for as his own, and offer a proof as interesting as it is conclusive of that great man's versatility of talent and wonderful extent of attainments. There are, besides, some pieces of ancient sculpture. Various casts in plaster, a statue of the Virgin executed in Carrara marble, and several designs of Pellegrini, are well worth examination. In the picture room are, Raphael's cartoon of the 'School of Athens,' several portraits by Da Vinci, a 'Christ on the Cross,' by Guido, 'Our Saviour washing the feet of his Disciples,' by Del Vaga, one of the ablest scholars of Raphael, and so much in his finest manner that it is no wonder the picture has usually gone under the name of that illustrious painter; a 'Repose in Egypt,' considered to be the master-piece of Bassano; a portrait, by Andrea del Sarto, and another by Titian, both full of expression, and models of colouring. Of Titian's, there is a fine picture of the 'Magi adorning the new-born Messiah,' and a second of 'Christ in the Tomb.' The stranger will

stop to consider a gilded painting by Borgognone, very curious and clever in its Gothic style; the drawings and sketches by the great Michael Angelo; a 'St Hubert,' by Albert Durer; and the extraordinary performances of John Brueghel, viz., the 'Element of Water,' and the 'Element of Fire.' The former of these paintings is superior to the latter, and it is astonishing to see how the artist has grouped together fish, amphibious reptiles, and aquatic fowl, in the most accurate manner of delineation, with the greatest brilliancy of colouring, the most exquisite touch, and the highest finish. All these, and many works in sculpture by some modern artists (among which is a bust representing the painter Bossi by the chisel of Canova), are the most precious objects which constitute the highest merit of this choice collection. The pictures and bronze works, with which M. Pecis has presented this library, are remarkable objects; open daily, ten till four.

Broletto or Town hall (Contrada del Broletto).—This large building has nothing to boast of in point of architecture; but in the long suite of apartments adorning the inside, one should take notice of some vast and lofty halls decorated with paintings by Salmeggia, Cerano, and the brothers Procaccini. This edifice, the residence in former times of Philip Mary Visconti, Duke of Milan, afterwards devolved to Count Carmagnola; but at the tragical death of this general it was confiscated, and afterwards given up to the city (1605) by Philip III, King of Spain. It now contains the mayor's offices (gli uffici del podestà), as well as those of the delegazione provinciale, congregazione municipale, and commissione degli ornati. To this commission the city of Milan owes the wonderful improvements that every day take place with inconceivable rapidity.

Great Hospital.—This institution was founded by Francis Sforza IV, Duke of Milan, and by his lady, Bianca Maria Visconti. The gifts and largesses of the Milanese have materially contributed towards the enlarging of this establishment. The foundation was laid in the year 1456. The friezes, mouldings, and cornices, but chiefly the arabesques and allegorical groups over the doors and windows of the façade, should be noted; they are charged with devices of an airiness more suitable to adorn a princely mansion than a pious institution like the hospital. On entering the immense court of this extraordinary edifice, the stranger must feel a sudden surprise at the vast extent of the building. The loftiness and solid construction of its walls, its magnificent quadrangle of two stories, the masterly-achieved span of its galleries, or dormitories, proclaim it to be among the most stupendous works of the kind. The church is directly opposite to the great entrance, in which there is a beautiful picture by Guercino. The legacies which are continually bequeathed by the wealthy citizens to this pious institution have made it one of the richest in Europe.

Arco della Pace.—The greatest ornament of the approach to Milan is this triumphal arch (now called Arco della Pace), forming a termination to the avenue of the Simplon on one side, and as a decoration to the Piazza d'Armi on the other. It is on beholding this superb structure the observer is really forced to confess the presence of genius, such as would do honour to any age and nation. In the manifestation of fertile fancy, in the refinements of ornamental style, and in the excellency of architectural and sculptural workmanship, this monument stands unparalleled among all modern structures. Gigantic columns, hewn out of a single block of mar-

ble, and designed to support the two façades of this arch, are objects that impress our mind with astonishment. The architecture of this stupendous edifice is characterized both for its elegance and grandeur. On one hand, the fairy tracery and cobweb work of the capitals and vaulted arches bespeak a delicate and graceful taste, while on the other, the enormous size and majestic dimensions of the massive pile combine the sublime and beautiful in this splendid structure.

The high reliefs that are lavished with profusion over this wonderful fabric attest the power of Italian genius, and reflect much honour on Pompeo Marchesi, Paccetti, Monti di Ravenna, Pizzi, and Aquisti. The upper part of the edifice is surmounted by a colossal group in bronze representing a triumphal car drawn by six horses, besides four equestrian statues, all modelled by Sangiorgio, and cast in bronze by Manfredini. The gigantic river gods in marble add very much to the beauty of this magnificent monument.

On the north-west side of the city, where the ancient citadel or ducal fortress formerly stood, and where two of its high massive towers of stone and some of its interior walls are yet preserved, there is now an extensive *caserne* (barracks), round which the ground has been cleared to a vast extent.

On the south-east side is the forum. On the north-west is the Piazza d'Armi, spacious enough for 40,000 men to manœuvre in; and having at its extremity the triumphal arch, whence commences the admirable road of the Simplon. This grand enclosure is lined and intersected with avenues of trees; and on the northern side the Italian government caused the magnificent amphitheatre, called the Arena, to be built after the designs of Canonica. It is a mixture of the circus and

arena of the Romans, having a pulvinar (or pavilion for the emperor); the sedilia in eight rows; the comitoria (or entrances to the seats); the popularia (or gallery for the people behind); the podium, that with the Romans was the place where ranged the seats for the vestal virgins, senators, and magistrates entitled to curule chairs. It really is a noble and interesting structure; the shape is an oval, computed to be 750 Paris feet long by 375 wide. The foundations of the arena are so constructed as to render it capable of being filled with water for a naumachia or aquatic fête. All enlightened travellers will be ready to declare that this recent work rivals in magnitude, and equals in elegance, the Roman models after which it is designed.

The writer witnessed a grand nautical fête which took place here on Sunday, the 15th of September, 1844, when the interior was filled with water up to the stone parapet which surrounds the area; on this floated immense barges, boats, &c. The amusements consisted in boat racing, diving, fireworks, &c.; 32,500 persons were admitted on that occasion.

Il Lazzaretto (Porta Orientale).—This vast edifice, built in the form of a large square, with porticoes along the four sides, was commenced by Lewis Sforza, surnamed il Moro, in 1489, and brought to completion by Lewis XII, King of France, in 1507. This building was originally intended for the reception of the unfortunate persons attacked by the plague in 1461, and again in 1576 and 1630; it has preserved its denomination up to the present time.

Theatres.—I. R. Teatro alla Scala.—This celebrated theatre is so called from its having been raised on the very same spot formerly occupied by the ancient church of Santa Maria della Scala. It is the

largest opera house in Italy. The façade of this magnificent structure represents a kind of porch, composed of three arches, with a vast terrace above. The upper part is adorned with columns of composite order, supporting an attic with pediment, in the midst of which is a much-esteemed bas-relief representing Apollo in his car, and the goddess of night apparently detaining him. The interior contains six rows of boxes, from thirty-six to thirty-nine in each row, and all of them richly adorned; its pit is capable of accommodating 2,000 persons. The emperor's box has the appearance of a magnificent saloon, and occupies the centre of the house to the height of two tiers of the other boxes. The dresses are peculiarly splendid.

The following are the dimensions of La Scala in Paris feet:—

	Length.	Breadth.
Pit	64 4	57 4
Stage	120 10	95 9
Entire building	265 3	100 5

I. R. Teatro alla Canobbiana (Contrada Larga).—This theatre, although inferior in size and splendour to that of La Scala, is, notwithstanding, a large and commodious building. The front displays great regularity of style; and the inside, with its five tiers of boxes, appears to great advantage. By means of two arches thrown over the side street, a communication is contrived between the vice regal palace and the royal boxes.

Teatro Re (Contrada di St Salvatore).—This small theatre, which derives its name from that of the proprietor, is very much frequented on account of its central situation. As a playhouse, it possesses all the advantages required for the good performance of a comedy, and can contain more than 1,000 spectators. The charge for admission is usually three Austrian livres, commonly called zwanzigers, for the Scala,

and two for the others. For this sum you may go into the pit, or peep through the holes in the box doors—to get a place or places in a box you must pay in addition from 10 to 50 frs. for the evening, every box being private property—some hired for the season on speculation, others taken as a lounge and let on those nights there is not sufficient attraction to induce the owner to visit the theatre. This system will be found pretty general throughout Italy.

The performances commence at eight o'clock.

Provisions and Delicacies.—Milan is in Italy the city, “par excellence,” for all those necessary objects of luxury and taste.

Milan is noted for its delicious veal cutlets fried in butter and crumbs (*bracciola di vitella panata*), and for those solid hors-d'œuvre called *antipasto*, eaten before the soup (the Roman *anteprandium*, and the Scotch whet), exposing one to a loss of appetite before dinner. We cite also *la soupe à la tripe* (*brodo col trippa*), *le riz à la Milanaise* (*risotto*), *le riz aux choux* (*riserverze*), *le riz aux fèves* (*ai bagiani*), *les appétissantes boulettes* (*polpette*), *le veau à la casserole* (*cassola*), *les fritures de foie de porc* (*fegatelli*), and *les gras chapons* (*capponi*). Italy is the classic ground of mushrooms, according to Dr Roques, who has learnedly described them. They are remarkable for their variety and flavour. The venenose species seem to be rarer than elsewhere. The *bubbola maggiore*, light and delicate, is esteemed and nicely served in the Milanais.

The pastry is very good, notably the *pasticetti*, made of eggs, sugar and marmalade; the *pannettoni*, also of sugar, eaten principally at Christmas. An excellent preparation of milk, *mascarpone*. Celebrated cheese, *strachino di Gorgon-*

zola. The chocolates of Milan are the best in Italy.

Restaurateurs.—Isola Bella; Rebecchino; Cova; Maestri. Good eating houses, called *salsamentari*, at Servi, where, after the theatre, one may sup on risotto, cold meats, and hot wines.

Cafés.—Cova; Martini; Delle Colonne, &c. &c.

Good coffee with cream, *café alla pantera*. *Acqua d'amarina* is a wholesome and refreshing beverage during the great heats. Iced *café alla pantera*. A kind of frothy punch, composed of the yolks of eggs, Madeira, cinnamon and other spices, called *zambajon*, a word left by the Spanish, is a very agreeable incendiary.

Sporting.—The rich cultivation of the environs of Milan, covered with mulberry and fruit trees, renders coursing impracticable; and as for shooting, it is but little agreeable, for there are more amateurs than birds. Everybody, on procuring a permit, which costs 30 Austrian livres (26 frs. 40 c.) has the right of hunting on anybody's grounds. The landholder himself has no privilege; even on his own property he must give way to the sportsman who precedes him. One sees but little else than birds of passage. The plains of Lombardy are unfavourable to the breeding of partridges, and they are only met with in the mountains surrounding the lakes Maggiore, Como, and others.

The season for quails begins in summer about the month of July; that for woodcocks and hares, in autumn; ducks, snipes, and rails, may be met with in low, marshy grounds, during the winter. Deer, stags, hares, pheasants, are hunted by the viceroy and his court only, in the park at Monza, and in the valleys of Tesin.

Liming and netting for larks, thrushes, and other birds of passage,

are the most common and most successful autumnal sports.

Promenades.—The principal streets leading from the centre of the town to the gates are generally wide, particularly the *corsi* of Porta Romana, Porta Nuova, and Porta Orientale. The latter proceeds from the central square of the town, and, after describing a bend as far as the church of St. Babila, it leads from thence, almost in a straight line, to the avenue of Loreto, and to the ramparts opening on each side of the gate. This *corso*, which assumes at different stages the appellation of *Corsia del Duomo*, *Corsia de' Servi*, and *Corso di Porta Orientale*, presents several striking points of view, and exhibits an uninterrupted succession of fine houses, handsome palaces, and well-planted gardens. It is a fine sight to see this magnificent street thronged with people, hurrying in carriages and on horseback to the grand promenade on the ramparts. The display of beauty and fashion, the splendour of the equipages, the dashing appearance of the equestrians render this *corso* a favourite and very agreeable scene of assembly for the *bon genre* of Milan. The *corso* of Porta Romana, an avenue thickly planted with trees, more than one mile in length without the gate, serves, on Sundays, as a promenade for those living in that quarter of the town.

The elegant Galleria de Cristoforis, built under the direction and after the plan of Andrea Pizzala, is one of the most beautiful ornaments of Milan, and reflects much honour on that family whose name it bears. The elegance and taste of the architecture, a double row of shops richly embellished and well stocked, render it altogether an object of great interest. A much frequented café has lately been opened in this Gallery.

Passports.—As soon as the tra-

veller arrives at the gates of the town, by post or *vetturini*, his passport is taken possession of by the *ispettore di polizia*, who gives a printed receipt for it. The traveller must not suffer three days to elapse without either presenting himself, or sending somebody else to the *Direzione Generale di Polizia*, *Contrada di Santa Margherita*, in order to obtain a *carta di sicurezza*, or *di residenza*, for the time he wishes to reside in Milan. When he is determined to set off, he must present himself once more before the *Direzione di Polizia*, where, on producing the above-mentioned receipt, his passport will be delivered to him, after having the *visé* for the place where it is his intention to go. This *visé* or signature is only valid for four and twenty hours before his departure. Should the traveller be compelled to set off later than he had at first determined, he must have another *visé* to his passport. Travellers wanting post horses are to apply to the same office, from whence, in compliance with their request, a *bollettone*, expressing their name, the number of horses they want, and the route they are about to take, will be forwarded to the post master.

If going to Venice, or any part of the Austrian dominions, the *visé* of the police will be sufficient. Fees: police, gratis; Sardinian, 4 frs.; Swiss, 2 frs. The signature of the English consul is *not* necessary at Milan, previous to applying for other *visés*—a clear saving of 3 frs. 10 cents.

N.B. Should any occurrence prevent the traveller leaving Milan within twenty-four hours after his passport being signed by the police, or he should change his route, it must be again taken to the office to get the date altered.

Consuls in Milan for France, M. le Baron de Nois, Rue St. Antonio, 5,398.

England, Mr. Campbell, Porta Orientale, 651.

Naples, M. le Chev. Monticelli, Porta Orientale, 646.

Rome, M. le Chev. de Simoni, Rue Cervetta, 366.

Holland, M. Ramperti, Cors. St. Marcellino, 1,794.

Belgium, M. Valerio, Rue St. Prospero, 2,364.

Sardinia, M. le Chev. Gaeti de Angeli, Palace Triulzio, Place St. Alexandre, 3,965.

Swiss, M. Reymond, Rue St. Paul, 937.

Bankers.—Ulrich and Co., St. Pietro e Lino, 2,391; Carli di Tomaso and Co., St. Jean à la Conca, 4,127; Balabio Besana and Co., Rue Lâuro, 1,804; J. B. Negri, Borgo Porta Romana, 4,604; J. M. Poggi, Rue Filodramatici, 1,809; Oneto and Reymond, Rue St. Paul, 937; Uboldi and Brunati, Rue Pantano, 4,690; H. Mylius and Co., Rue Clérici, 1,768. Office hours from ten till four daily, except Sunday.

The Post office is open from eight till six for the delivery of letters. The mail bags are forwarded every day for England, Germany (Northern), France, and Switzerland, at eleven o'clock; arrive at four p.m.

For Southern Germany, Rome, Naples, Florence, &c., every day at three o'clock; arrive about nine in the morning.

Letters must be posted at least one hour before the departure of the mails.

Payment is required for letters addressed to all countries except the Austrian empire, England, France, Piedmont, and Geneva.

Trains leave Milan for Treviglioli three times a day; diligences take on to Vicenza, thence by rail in twenty-six hours; fare, 52 zwanzigers 90 cents—about 46½ francs.

Geneva, by the Simplon, at five in the morning; fares, 68 frs.

Basel, by St. Gothard, every day, at 12, in forty-eight hours; fare, 48 frs.

Turin, twice every day; fare, 22 frs. 25 c.

Como, every morning at one o'clock, in five hours; fare, 5 zrs.

Diligences from the Messagerie contra del Monte, No. 5,499:—

Venice, four times a week; fare, 40 zrs.

Rome, three times a week; fare, 115 frs.

Florence, three times a week; fare, 63 frs.

Ancona, three times a week; fare, 70 frs.

Naples, three times a week; fare, 199 frs.

Geneva, by Turin, three times a week; fare, 86 frs.

Genoa, every day; fare, 27 frs.

Cremona, four times a week; fare, 11 zrs.

Brescia, by Bergamo, every day; fare, 10 zrs.

Pavia, every morning; fare, 3 zrs.

Genoa, by malle-poste, every day at one, in eighteen hours; fare 36 frs. This is a comfortable and expeditious mode of getting to Genoa.

Volocifère, from the Corsia del Duomo, 980, every day, with inside and outside places.

Como, 4 and 5 zrs.; Pavia, 2 zrs. 50 c. and 3 zrs.; Lecco, 2 zrs. and 3 zrs.; Vanese, 3 zrs. and 2 zrs.

Railroad (Strada Ferrata) to Monza, seven times a day, every two hours after the first, which leaves at half-past six; the second at eight, and so on till six in the evening, returning three quarters of an hour after each departure from Milan; time, twenty minutes; fare, first class, 1 zrs. 25 c.; second class, 1 zr.; third class, 75 cents.

Carriages.—At each of the hotels will be found handsome private carriages, which may be hired at the following rates:—

One day, in Milan or the immediate neighbourhood	16
Half a day	8
A course	5
To and from the theatre	6
To Chartreuse	24
Chartreuse and Pavia	30
Monza	20
Como, stopping at Monza, occupying two days	40
To visit the lakes Maggiore and Como, three days	75

Hackney Carriages.—There are five stands in Milan, namely: Place St. Sepolcro, Place St. Dalmazio, Place Fontana, Porte Orientale, and Bottonuto. The tariff fixed by the police is as under:—

	frs.	c.
For a course, if under an hour	1	50
The first hour	2	0
Each succeeding hour	1	50

Valets de Place.—Respectable intelligent men are always in attendance at the hotels, who will faithfully serve you and go out with the carriage, for from 5 to 6 frs. a day.

Booksellers.—L. Dumolard and Son, Cours de Servi, No. 603; G. Molinari, Corso Francesco, No. 984; F. Artaria and Son, and Messrs. Tendler and Schaefer, German booksellers, 59 and 60 Galleria Cristoforis.

Omnibuses, light and elegant, ply in every direction, and run regularly from the Piazza Duomo to the Minza railway in time for every train; fare, half a franc.

EXCURSIONS FROM MILAN.

Monza and its Environs.—This celebrated town, so famous in the annals of the Lombard kings and the dukes of Milan, is situated ten miles from the capital. Strangers should pay a visit to the cathedral and the magnificent royal palace (villa Reale), where the court generally reside during the fine season.

The cathedral, dedicated to St.

John, is very ancient, and was rebuilt in the fourteenth century, after the design of Marco da Campione. Its façade was reconstructed in the seventeenth century. Above the middle door is seen an ancient bas-relief, representing Teodolinda, Queen of the Lombards, with her consort: another ancient bas-relief is preserved in the interior of the sanctuary. The paintings on the vault are by Isidoro Bianchi; and those of the high altar by Montalto and J. C. Procaccini. The beautiful picture representing the 'Visitation,' is by Guercino da Cento; and the 'St. Gerardo,' painted in fresco on one of the columns, was executed by B. Luino. In the sacristy are preserved several curiosities that were given to this basilic by Queen Teodolinda and other crowned heads.

In one of the chapels is shown the celebrated iron crown that was placed on the heads of the ancient kings of Italy. This crown was also used at the coronation of Charles V., at Bologna; and more recently at that of Napoleon, who created the knightly order under the appellation of the Iron Crown (Corona di Ferro).* In a passage contiguous to the church, they show the mummy of Ettore Visconti, an intrepid warrior, who died in 1413 in consequence of a wound.

A superb avenue conducts from Monza to the royal palace, a magnificent edifice erected by the Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. The interior is scarcely entitled to notice. To these are joined the habitations

* This iron crown is so called because its inside is lined with some of that metal, said to be composed of the nails with which our Saviour was fastened to the cross. The outside of this diadem is gold, studded with precious stones. To see it, application must be made to the government in Milan, or to the archpreté, at Monza. A religious ceremony takes place previous to its being exhibited.

necessary for the suite of the court, a small theatre, and a neat chapel. The gardens are spacious, and laid out with the most exquisite taste. The hot-houses contain the richest variety of flowers and plants. From a belvedere in the garden an extensive view is obtained.

The magnificent park, encircled by a wall, is three leagues in circumference, and admirably distributed. There may be seen avenues, rural dwellings, hills, and forests, the whole embellished by elegantly varied houses, temples, pavilions, and enlivened by stags, pheasants, and other species of game. Manifest are the features of this great sylvan domain. Its broad and branching alleys form a sheltered and delicious ride for several miles.

At a short distance without the park are the villages of Vedano and Biassonno, each of which is ornamented with handsome villas; but the spot in these environs that, above all, deserves to be visited, is Gernietto, where, upon an eminence, rises the magnificent villa of Count Mellerio.

The view that can be commanded from the turret of the château is on a very extensive scale. Hills almost innumerable, of all varieties of form, rise towards the north, intersecting each other.

Certosa di Pavia.—Distance, two Italian postes. The magnificent Certosa, near Pavia, should be visited. The road from Milan to Pavia borders the canal, which, from the capital, takes the same direction, and afterwards falls into the river Ticino, a little below the above-mentioned town. At the borough of Binasco, situated at the distance of ten miles from Milan, may be seen an ancient castle, built of bricks, which now serves as a military station. This once formidable castle calls to mind the tragical death of the unfortunate Beatrice

di Tenda (the wife of Philip Mary Visconti), who, being confined in such a stronghold, and put to the torture, was forced, from the intensity of her pangs, to confess herself guilty of those crimes of which her cruel husband had accused her. This poor victim ascended the scaffold together with her presumed accomplice, Orombello, on the night of the 13th of September, 1418.

Continuing the same route for other five miles, the traveller arrives at a group of houses and an inn called the Torre del Mangano, where quitting the main road that conducts to Pavia, he should turn to the left by an avenue bordered with trees, at the extremity of which majestically rises the beautiful Certosa of Pavia.

This edifice owes its origin to the prejudices of those times of ignorance and barbarism, when many powerful nobles, believing they might atone for their crimes by the foundation of sanctuaries, lavished immense sums in the erection of these wonderful piles. Thus Giovanni Galeazzo Visconti, after having imprisoned in the castle of Trezzo, Barnabo, his uncle and father-in-law, who perished there, thought of raising, besides the cathedral of Milan, another monument of piety, which, by its magnificence, should surpass all the most sumptuous domes of the kind. The edifice of the Certosa was commenced in 1396, and, three years after, the Certosini monks were occupying the convent joined to the church. The duke had assigned them a considerable estate; and their revenues were soon after so rapidly increased by new donations and their own industry in agricultural economy, that, in a short time, this Certosa was reckoned the most magnificent in Europe. The church is still one of the most costly temples in Italy.

The entrance to the enclosure of

the Certosa is through a vaulted gateway, ornamented on each side with angels on pedestals, one holding the armorial bearings of the founder; the other, those of the Certosini. Having passed this vestibule, we find ourselves before the church, preceded by a vast court. The court is flanked on the right by a large building, which contains the apartments of the prior of the Certosini, and those that were reserved for distinguished strangers. The design of this venerable pile, whose exterior prepares the mind for its solemn contemplation, was attributed to Henry Arler, called Gamodia or Gamodio, a German architect, the same that is believed to be the author of the original plan of the Milan cathedral. The Marquis Malaspina, however, by his learned dissertation on this famous Certosa, has evidently proved the difference of style to be so remarkably striking, that we must ascribe the plan of this towering temple to Marco da Campione, a celebrated architect of those times. This temple, surmounted by a cupola ascending to an amazing height, creates less surprise by its great mass than by the beautiful proportions, order, and elegance that reign throughout. The sumptuousness of the holy edifice astonishes the mind, and the eye gazes with wonder at the loftiness of the pile.

The façade is richly decorated, and possesses forty-four statues, sixty medallions, and a great number of historical bas-reliefs. Its sculptures, executed with great finish and exquisite taste, reflect much honour on the chisels of Giovanni Antonio Omodeo, Marco d'Agrate, Angelo Maria Siciliano, Andrea Fusina, Cristoforo Solari, Agostino Busti, and other celebrated artists of those times, of whom the greater part have equally enriched, by their works, the cathedral of Milan.

The interior of this temple is not

less surprising and majestic; and the eye is astonished by the pomp of architecture and the elaborate beauty of sculptured detail. The very walls are wrought into universal ornament; and the stone seems, by the cunning labour of the chisel, to have been robbed of its weight and density. Nothing impresses the mind with a deeper feeling of loneliness than to tread this scene of grandeur, and to survey the strange mixture of tombs and trophies, emblems of aspiring ambition, which are only mementos to show the dust and oblivion in which all must sooner or later terminate.

The length of the church is 235 feet by 165 in breadth. It is built in the form of a Latin cross, surmounted by a magnificent dome, and divided into three naves, containing fourteen chapels, besides the high altar. The vault is covered with gold and ultramarine; the chapels are separated from the naves by ornamented rails, and communicate with each other by practicable openings in the side walls. The wall, through which is the entrance gate, is decorated with a fine fresco representing the 'Assumption of the Virgin,' surrounded by the celestial hierarchies.

Cappella di Santa Veronica.—This chapel is decorated with pictures and frescoes representing the 'Resurrection of Jesus Christ,' and the 'Marias going to the Tomb,' by Andrea Lanzani. The altar is in the Roman style; and such also in general is the style of those which follow; each being ornamented with two fine columns of precious variegated marble, remarkable for their dimensions and the beauty of workmanship. The fore part of the mensa (table) is a kind of mosaic representing flowers. This mosaic was executed by C. Battista Sacchi, the descendants of whom, cultivating the same art, continued, during three centuries, to adorn this church.

The picture above the altar is by Camillo Procaccini, and claims our attention by the beauty of the heads, which are so much after the style of Parmigianino.

Cappella di St Ugone.—The paintings of this chapel are arranged in three divisions. The first represents 'St Anselm;' the second, 'St Hugh with the infant Jesus;' and the third, a 'Group of Angels.' They are by Carlo Carlone, a Genoese. The bas-reliefs of the altar, exhibiting the events of the life of St Hugh, are by the chisel of J. B. Demagistris, surnamed Volpino.

Cappella di St Benedetto.—This chapel contains good frescoes by Giovanni Ghisolfi, representing the events of the life of St Benedict, to whom the chapel is dedicated. The altar is adorned with mosaics by Valerio Sacchi, and a painting by Carlo Cornara.

Cappella del Santo Crocifisso.—The paintings on the walls of this fourth chapel are attributed to the Cavalier Carlo Bianchi, scholar and son-in-law of J. C. Procaccini. The tomb of our Redeemer, sculptured in relief on the fore part of the mensa, is by Volpino; and the picture over the altar is remarkable for the deep sorrow depicted in the countenances. The columns are of oriental alabaster.

Cappella di St Siro.—The paintings in this chapel reflect much honour on the pencil of Antonio Busca. The columns are of a species of marble known under the appellation of *nero antico*. The mosaics were executed by C. B. Sacchi.

Cappella de' SS. Pietro e Paolo.—Montalto, a pupil of Morazzone, painted the frescoes of this chapel, one of which represents St Paul in the act of raising a man from the dead; the other, the martyrdom of St Peter. The picture decorating the altar, not in a good state of preservation, and representing the 'Virgin between the Apostles St

Peter and St Paul,' is by Francesco Barbieri, generally known under the name of Guercinoda Centa. The fore part of the altar is like the others, ornamented with a fine mosaic.

Cappella dell' Annunziata.—This chapel contains beautiful frescoes by Montalto. The bas-relief, representing the 'Birth of our Saviour,' was executed in 1675, by Dionigi Bussola; and the columns are of a kind of marble called *marmo di Polcevera*. The handsome picture over the altar is by Camillo Procaccini. After passing the seventh chapel you enter a lateral arm of the temple: but, before examining the objects therein contained, we should step into the new sacristy, so called to distinguish it from the other on the opposite side.

Sagrestia Nuova.—This handsome and spacious building contains an altar elegantly ornamented. The well-preserved paintings of the roof were commenced by Alessandro Casolani, and finished by Pietro Sozzi. The magnificent altar is enriched with beautiful marbles and inlaid ornaments. The sculptures representing the 'Nativity of the Virgin' are by Giuseppe Rosnati. The large painting over the altar was commenced by Andrea Solari; but this artist dying while employed in the work, the picture was completed by Bernardino Campi. Beneath the same picture G. B. Gualtieri painted, on marble tablets, the 'Nativity of Jesus Christ,' and the 'Adoration of the Magi.' This painting was removed (in the manner conquerors remove objects of the fine arts) during the invasion of the French in 1798; and would have been conveyed elsewhere had not a happy chance prevented it. But when they wanted to replace it, they were no longer able to unite all the pieces which composed it with the same skill and precision; and this has occasioned the seams which are

now so observable. Many paintings of merit formerly ornamented the walls of this sacristy, but they were too tempting to be allowed to remain. On going out, we should take a general view of the small neighbouring cloister della Fontana; so called from its once having possessed a fountain in the middle. The door, which here serves as a communication with the church, is remarkable for the sculptures of the celebrated Giovanni Omodeo, and the upper arch is decorated in bas-relief. The interior of the cloister boasts of beautiful bas-reliefs in terra cotta.

Altare di St Brunone.—On re-entering the body of the church, we see at the extremity of one of the transepts an altar dedicated to St Brunone, the founder of this order of monks. Before this altar, adorned with four marble columns, rise two beautiful candelabra in bronze. The reliefs representing St Brunone at the foot of the cross, as well as the angels on each side of the altar, are by Tommaso Orsolino, a Genoese. The vault above this altar is fresco painted. It represents the family of Visconti on their knees, and in the attitude of laying before the Virgin the design of the Certosa.

Mausoleo di Giovanni Galeazzo Visconti.—A few steps lead from the altar just described to the tomb of Galeazzo Visconti, the founder of the church and convent. This gorgeous monument, that teaches no moral but the futility of that pride which hopes still to exact homage in its ashes, was erected some time after the death of the duke. The design is ascribed to Galeazzo Pellegrini, who presented it in the year 1490; but the work was not finished until 1562. Many sculptors have contributed their labours towards the completion of this monument; among the rest we must mention Bernardino di Novi, who executed

the urn, and the two statues representing Fame and Victory. This grand mausoleum, constructed of Carrara marble, stands by itself, and defies description. The remains of the duke, however, do not fill the stately urn; for when the monument was finished, none remembered the spot where his body had been deposited! When we look upon the tombs of the great, that divided the world by their contests and disputes, every emotion of envy dies in us, and we reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions, and debates of mankind.

Il Lavatojo de' Monaci.—On coming back from the mausoleum towards the centre of the church, we see a little door to the right, which conducts to a place called the Lavatojo de' Monaci. Some people maintain that the bust placed over the Lavatojo represents the architect Henry Arler, surnamed Gamodia; others, Marco da Campione, of whom we have before spoken as the presumed author of the design of this Certosa. In the upper part of this sort of sacristy are three bas-reliefs sculptured by Alberto Carrara, and the painted windows, that light this place, are ascribed to Christopher de Matteis. On returning to that part of the church where the two lateral arms and the body of the edifice cross each other, and form four arches, the visitor finds himself under an octagonal dome. The fresco paintings that embellish this masterly-achieved structure were executed by Alessandro Casolani. To the left, near this place, are seen the magnificent rails, which separate the chancel of the altar from the rest of the church. These rails, executed by P. P. Rippa in 1660, after the elegant design of Francesco Villa, are remarkable for their grandeur and their ornaments delicately wrought in bronze.

The stalls of the choir are of wood, richly carved with figures: and the highly preserved fresco paintings, ornamenting the roof over the choir and chancel, are by Daniel Crespi, who finished them in 1563. The balustrade, which divides the choir from the sanctuary, is surmounted by four great bronze candelabra and two pyramids. In the sanctuary are seen two pulpits of precious marble, and near each of them is a statue. The statues of St Peter and St Paul in the chancel, placed in niches, as well as those representing Moses, Aaron, Elias, Abraham, and Melchizedek, are due to the chisel of Tommaso Orsolino. The lateral partition walls of the high altar are covered with bas-reliefs.

L'Altare Maggiore.—The high altar, surmounted by a tabernacle in the form of a small circular temple, is highly entitled to notice. Besides being sumptuously decorated with a rich variety of marbles, bronze, and precious stones, such as lapis lazuli, agates, and cornelians, the whole is set off by beautiful sculptures. Many artists have contributed to ornament this magnificent altar. The two angels supporting the steps of the altar are by the chisel of Volpino. The name of the artist who sculptured the medallion adorning the forepart of the mensa is unknown; but many ascribe this work to Andrea Solari, the same who enriched this temple with the productions of his chisel towards the middle of the sixteenth century.

La Sagrestia Vecchia.—Now, proceeding to the left arm of the cross in order to continue the tour of the church, we come to a door by which we enter the old sacristy. Here are seen excellent works in sculpture; and the little angels, executed by Giovanni Antonio Omodeo, are really graceful. The portrait of Galeazzo Visconti, placed on high,

is by Alberto da Carrara. Above the altar of this sacristy we observe a large table, where, by a sculpture in bas-relief, executed on the teeth of hippopotamus, are represented the events of the New Testament. The number of little figures, carved with a wonderful skill and the minutest attention by Bernardo degli Ubriachi, a Florentine, will, no doubt, attract the admiration of all connoisseurs.

Altare delle Reliquie.—Near this sacristy, we enter the left arm of the church, at the end of which is raised an altar, called Altare delle Reliquie. Before this altar are placed two large candelabra in bronze of an exquisite design, and executed with a superior taste by Annibale Fontana. The altar is ornamented with four marble columns, and beautified in front by a handsome table composed of precious stones, which are set nearly in the style of mosaics. It is said that Valerio Sacchi devoted ten years to this complicated work. Above the altar is the statue of the Virgin with two angels, by Orsolino: the other two statues, representing St Arnold and St Stephen, are ascribed to C. B. Sacchi. The curtain that covers the rails, behind which are kept the holy relics, was painted by Daniel Crespi, and represents 'Jesus Christ in the midst of the Elect.'

Cappella della Vergine del Rosario.—The first of these chapels is dedicated to the Virgin of the Rosary; and contains frescoes by Stohrer, an esteemed modern painter. The altar is decorated by two columns of fine marble; and before the altar is a bas-relief by Volpino, representing the 'Adoration of the Magi.' Over the altar the visitor will admire paintings by Perone and Morazzone.

Cappella di St Ambrogio.—This second chapel is dedicated to St Ambrose, the events of whose life

are represented in frescoes by Carlo Cane. Rosnati sculptured the bas-relief placed before the altar, and described this saint archbishop, on horseback, expelling the Arians. The two side angels are by the same artist. The old picture above the altar is attributed to Ambrogio Fossano.

Cappella di Santa Caterina di Siena, e Santa Caterina della Ruota.

—These two saints are represented in two frescoes painted by B. Carlone. The fore-part of the altar is composed of a beautiful mosaic. The two statues of the saints, to whom this chapel is consecrated, are by G. Rosnati.

Cappella di St Giuseppe.—In this fourth chapel, the two frescoes representing the 'Angel directing Joseph to flee into Egypt,' and the 'Three Wise Men conversing with Herod,' were executed by E. Proccaccini, the nephew of another renowned painter of the same name. The bas-relief exhibiting the 'Massacre of the Innocents,' and which is one of the finest in this church, was sculptured by Dionigi Bussola, in 1677. The columns are of oriental alabaster. The picture of the altar is by P. M. Neri, a Cremonese.

Cappella di St Giovanni Battista.—The frescoes, as well as the oil paintings, adorning this chapel, are by Carlone, and represent the events of the life of the saint above mentioned. On making, however, a comparison between the two kinds of paintings, one is forced to confess that the artist approached nearer to perfection in the former. The table in mosaics before the altar is by Sacchi: the two side angels by Volpini.

Cappella di St Michele.—The frescoes of this chapel, representing on one side 'Abraham offering hospitality to three Angels,' and on the other, the same patriarch sending away Hagar, are by Nuvolone.

The bas-reliefs before the altar, as well as the side ones representing 'Jacob's Dream,' the 'Fall of the rebellious Angels,' the 'Creation of Adam,' and the 'Sacrifice of Abraham,' were sculptured by Orsolino. Above the altar were placed six united pictures by Perugino, Raphael's master: but three of them being taken away in 1797, other paintings were substituted, which, although not devoid of merit, have nothing of the beauty of the former.

Cappella di Santa Maria Maddalena.—This chapel is consecrated to St Mary Magdalen. Two frescoes painted by Federico Bianchi represent, on one side, this saint exposed to all the fury of a sea storm, and on the other, the same saint in the midst of the desert. The picture representing 'Mary Magdalen at the foot of the Cross,' is by Peroni.

Besides the paintings of the chapels already noticed, there are many others, more or less remarkable, covering the partition walls of the naves.

Let us now leave the church to re-enter the spacious court. The grand edifice on the right side, which served, as we have stated before, as the apartments of the prior, once contained a collection of paintings, a rich library of precious manuscripts, and several other objects of art, which were removed elsewhere on the suppression of this order, in 1782. In 1784, the same convent was occupied by the Cisterciensi, and these were replaced in 1798, by the Carmelites. The Carmelites were suppressed in 1810. We cross the edifice above mentioned to enter the enclosure of the convent, formed of a grand square, measuring 320 feet on each side, surrounded by porticoes that are supported by marble columns, and embellished with ornaments in terra cotta. Three sides of the square

are symmetrically divided into twenty-four small houses, in which dwelt the monks. Each of them is composed of two chambers on the ground floor, with a little garden, and an upper room, which affords a quiet and comfortable retreat. This vast building, though deserted for upwards of thirty years, has been restored, and is again inhabited by the Carmelites.

ROUTE 98.

MILAN TO TURIN BY VERCELLI.

4 Italian and $13\frac{1}{4}$ French postes.

	Postes.
From Milan to St Pierre l'Olmo	$1\frac{1}{4}$
— Magenta - - -	$0\frac{3}{4}$
— Novare - - -	2
— Novengo - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Vercelli - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— St Germain - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$
— Ciliano - - -	$2\frac{1}{4}$
— Chivasso - - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$
— Settimo - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Turin - - -	2

ROUTE 99.

MILAN TO TURIN BY ALEXANDRIE.

5 Italian and 20 French postes.

	Postes.
From Milan to Binasco	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Pavia - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Casteggio - - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$
— Voghera - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$
— Tortone - - -	$2\frac{1}{4}$
— Alexandrie - - -	3
— Fellizzano - - -	$2\frac{1}{4}$
— Annone - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Asti - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Gambetta - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Dusino - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Poirino - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Truffarello - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Turin - - -	2

The above routes are described from Turin to Milan.

ROUTE 100.

MILAN TO GENOA.

$5\frac{1}{4}$ Italian and $14\frac{1}{4}$ French postes.

	Postes.
From Milan to Binasco	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Pavia - - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$
— Casteggio - - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$

	Postes.
From Casteggio to Voghera	$1\frac{1}{4}$
— Tortona - - -	$2\frac{1}{4}$
— Novi - - -	$2\frac{1}{4}$
— Arquata - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Ronco - - -	2
— Ponte Decimo - - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$
— Genoa - - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$

For description of this route, see Genoa to Milan.

ROUTE 101.

GENOA TO LUCCA BY THE COAST.

Distance, $23\frac{3}{4}$ French postes.

	Postes.
From Genoa to Recco	-
— Rapello - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Chiavari - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Bracco - - -	$2\frac{3}{4}$
— Mattarana - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Borghetto - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Spezzia - - -	3
— Sarzana - - -	$2\frac{1}{4}$
— Lavenza - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Massa - - -	1
— Pietra Santa - - -	1
— Montramito - - -	1
— Lucca - - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$

The route to be pursued forms a line of about forty-six leagues, presenting the fairest points of view throughout nearly its entire course. The egress from Genoa is into a country resembling a pleasure garden, rendered still livelier by the many-coloured country houses on neighbouring eminences. The torrent of Bisagno being passed,

St Martin d'Albaro is reached—a neat village on a small hill, from which is a view of Genoa and its environs. Around this village, and at each turn of the hill, country mansions are scattered up and down, where the favourites of fortune pass the season. Population, 2,000.

Nervi is a handsome town in a smiling locality; it is renowned for the softness of its climate and the exquisite flavour of its fruits. The inhabitants, to the number of 3,000, are mostly fishermen and silk-spinners. The environs of Nervi

also are beautified with country houses.

Linen, thread, oils, and cotton, form the staple of the business carried on by the 2,000 inhabitants of

Recco, where there is a dockyard for the building and repair of coasting vessels.

Rapallo soon presents itself—a small city on the little gulf of the same name. It stands in a luxuriant locality, and possesses a small harbour, dependent upon that of *Chiavari*. A very famous sanctuary, that of *La Madonna del Montallegro*, is in the proximity of *Rapallo*, and is much frequented at the commencement of every July. There is nothing to require a stoppage before

Chiavari, somewhat famous for its laces. In this well-built city, the population of which is 10,000, are several churches, a hospital, an agricultural society, and a good many silk factories. Here Pope Innocent IV first saw the light. Beyond *Chiavari*, the torrent *Entella* being passed,

Lavagna is soon approached; it is a village of 2,500 souls, and is often mentioned in history. It gives its name to the species of slate which its environs produce in abundance.

So far the route has skirted the sea shore, but after passing

Sestri, an episcopal city with 7,000 inhabitants, and the town of *Moneglia*,

Bracco is reached, and the road inclines landward, and rises over several hills which wind about the foot of the lofty mountain of *Gottra*, the boundary of the Genoese territory and the duchy of *Parma*. The pretty villages of

Mattarana and *Borghetto* are succeeded by

Spezzia, a flourishing city, planted at the foot of a gulf, and enjoying the safest and largest harbour

in Italy. A mile down the beach a fresh-water spring gushes forth with violence, a peculiarity striking enough to excite the attention of naturalists. Two forts at the mouth of the gulf protect the entrance. The Genoese Board of Health requires all ships from suspected countries, or in which any contagious disorders have manifested themselves, to perform quarantine in this bay. The huge lazaretto consists of two structures, one serving as a magazine for merchandizes, the other for the accommodation of the voyagers. A number of country houses and fruit plantations promote the pleasantness of the environs of *Spezzia*. The city commands a prospect not only embracing the entire gulf, but the whole chain of mountains bordering the sea, and even *Leghorn*. The active and industrious population, 8,000, carry on a considerable trade.

On the western side of the gulf of *Spezzia*, apart from this route, stands the small town of

Porto Venere, well known in the time of the Romans; it is built on an esplanade, and defended by a castle.

Here two roads lead alike to *Sarzana*; the traveller who chooses the longest, which has one stage more than the other, will be enabled to visit

Lerici, a small city of 4,700 inhabitants, with a large deep harbour, and a fine castle, occupying a position both delightful and picturesque. From *Lerici* a road joins that from which we have deviated and leads to

Sarzana, a city of very remote existence; it formerly belonged to the grand duke of *Tuscany*, who, in the fifteenth century, ceded it to the Genoese in exchange for *Leghorn*, at that time a mere village. *Sarzana* offers nothing to arrest attention beyond the cathedral,

and some other churches, the Hôtel de Ville, and the public place; as well as its platforms, used for promenades, and a castle-fortress, commanding a neighbouring height. Sarzana encloses about 8,000 people. It gave birth to Nicholas V, who, from a simple monk, was, in 1447, elected pope, and who constituted his native place into a bishopric. Here the antiquary will feel pleasure in examining various inscriptions, saved from the ruins of an ancient city, the remains of which are still visible near Bazanello.

The distance hence to Lucca is fourteen leagues; the next place is

Lavenza, an unimportant little town, which derives its name from a river flowing by it. To the left is

Carrara, a handsome little city of 6,000 inhabitants, formerly a principality and a possession of the Genoese. It afterwards became subject to the Malaspina family, and fell by right of succession into the house of Cibo, a Genoese family, one of whose members, Alberick II, was in 1664 created Duke of Massa and Prince of Carrara. In 1741, by the marriage of Hercules Renandi, Prince of Modena, with Mary Theresa Frances, daughter and heiress of the last duke of the Cibo family, Carrara came into the possession of the dukes of Modena.

The several churches of this city are remarkable from being all built of the choicest marbles; among others we will call attention to that of La Madonna della Grazie.

The Ducal palace, in the form of a château, is on an eminence commanding a view of the sea. Carrara is, above all other places, famous for its marble quarries, known through so many ages; these quarries supplied the marble for the Pantheon at Rome. Upwards of twelve hundred workmen are constantly employed in extracting,

transporting, chipping, sawing, and polishing marble. The mountains from which it is derived are about two leagues in extent, and from their base to their summit are entirely marble. To convey an adequate notion of the importance of these quarries it will suffice to state that an immense number of vessels are yearly laden with marble, either wrought or in the rough, each cargo averaging about a thousand quintals (fifty tons). The principal quarries are those of Miseglia, Farano, Colonnata Baddizano.

The Academy of Sculpture has long enjoyed an assured celebrity; it is amply provided with both ancient and modern models.

Near Carrara is a very curious grotto, its singular forms and beautiful calcareous spars are celebrated by Dante. No naturalist fails to visit the quarries, where are found crystals of so pure a water, and of such hardness, as to resist the action of the wheel. The famous Spalanzani discovered a quantity of curious productions in these grottoes.

The lands round Carrara are well cultivated, and abound in chestnuts, olive, orange, and lemon trees.

Resuming the route from Lavenza, the next place is the pleasant city of

Massa, in a fine plain, not very far from the sea. The streets are broad and well paved; there are two spacious places, called respectively St Pietro, from the name of a church forming its chief ornament, and Mercurio, because in its centre is reared a column, crowned with a statue of the god. Some good pictures beautify the churches. The trade of Massa is principally in the sale of Carrara marble, which is dispatched to all parts of Europe, and even to America. The population surpasses 8,000. Massa being left behind,

Pietra Santo is soon reached, a

large town by the sea-side, near which are the quarries Seravezza, which furnish a veined marble, even finer and closer in the grain than that of Carrara.

The road here separates into two branches; that in the south-eastern direction leads to Pisa, the other across some almost desert mountains and a rich plain to Lucca.

ROUTE 102.

FROM MILAN TO VENICE THROUGH BERGAMO, BRESCIA, AND VERONA.

Distance, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ Italian postes.

	Postes.
From Milan to the Cascina de Pecchi	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Canonica	1
— Bergamo	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Cavernago	1
— Palazzolo	1
— Ospedaletto	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Brescia	1
— Ponte St. Marce	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Desengano	1
— Castelnuovo	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Verona	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Caldiero	1
— Montebello	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Vicenza (by rail)	1
— Pajano	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Padua	1
— Ponti di Brenta	1
— Dolo	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Mestre	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Venice (by water)	1

A beautiful road, bordered with high poplars, leads from the barrier of the Porte Orientale of Milan to the Auberge of de Loreto. To the left is a new road to Monza, but the route to be pursued is the right line, and the first place is

Crescenzenago, a neat village, the proximity of the capital giving additional value to its gardens and country houses. Here is seen the canal La Martesana, which flows to Milan.

La Cascina de Pecchi is the first post station.

Gorgonzola (population, 3,000) is a town of some antiquity, for we find it in the history of the ninth century; it has been the scene of

great events. Here, in 1158, Frederick Barbarossa gained a brilliant victory over the Milanese; a century later King Enzo was wounded and taken prisoner; in 1278, the Torriani overthrew their rivals the Viscontii, to be in their turn subdued three years after. From that era Gorgonzola has shared the lot of Milan.

In addition to a well-attended cattle market, Gorgonzola has a flourishing trade in an excellent cheese of its own production, called stracchino. Cantone is the architect of its recently-erected church.

To Gorgonzola the canal is on the left of the way, but from that town to

Fornaci, on the right. From this village issues two roads—one to Brescia, by Cassano and Treviglio; the other, direct to Bergamo. The latter is pursued.

Vaprio, a town of tolerable size, contains the palace, once the property of the Caravaggii, now belonging to the heirs of the ducal family of Melci of Milan. In this palace, where he sojourned a considerable time, the painter Leonardo executed the colossal picture of the Virgin, still to be seen there.

From Vaprio the finest prospect is at the culminating point of the descent to the bridge over the Adda, built in consequence of the destruction of that of Trezzô. The banks of the Adda are so sown with country houses, gardens, dingles, and bushy dells, that new beauties arise at every step. The bridge of the Adda separates Vaprio from

Canonica, the first town in the province of Bergamo—a province which at once strikes the eye as fertile, well peopled, and well cultivated. Before long a panorama of Bergamo and its faubourgs seems to grow out of the horizon, and the city is gained after

Bolletiere, *Osio*, and *Gazzaniga*, have been passed.

Bergamo.—Hotels: *Royale, L'Italie, La Fenice.* Population, with the faubourgs, 30,000. Like so many cities of high antiquity, the foundation of Bergamo is of very uncertain era; tradition gives it to the Orobians, from whom it passed successively to the Gauls, Romans, Barbarians, and, lastly, to the Lombard kings, who made it a duchy. At the stirring period frequently alluded to, when most of the Italian cities sprung into republics, Bergamo also had its tyrants, its factions, and its revolutions. Early in the fifteenth century it became an integral part of the republic of Venice; and when the existence of that "sea Cybele" was determined in 1796, Bergamo partook, and has continued to partake, of the destiny of Milan.

This city is built on a mountain, from which the prospect spreads far and wide. The Venetians expended enormous sums in adding the artificial strength of fortifications to the natural strength assured by the position of Bergamo. On the adjacent hill of St. Vigilio the ruins of a castellated fortress commanding the city still remain.

The faubourg of St. Leonardo, which heralds the entrance into Bergamo, has all the aspect, bustle, and luxuriousness of a city; it is known, also, as the Low Town, in opposition to the High Town, or the city properly so called. The streets of this faubourg are wide and slightly, paved after the plan adopted in Milan, and full of handsome houses, the number of which is rapidly on the increase. An annual fair is held here every August, and a huge fabric, unequalled of the kind in Italy, devoted to the purposes of this fair; it was erected about the middle of last century, includes 600 shops and a small place, forming its centre, to the beauty and coolness of which a fountain gives no small ad-

dition. At the time of the fair these shops are in great demand, as the sale of every description of goods is extraordinary.

In front of this fabric is a tolerably large theatre, belonging to the Riccardi family.

The fatiguing length and roughness of the ascent to the High Town are more than compensated by the delightful prospects spread around.

Of the many interesting places, we will specify

The cathedral, built from the designs of the Chevalier Fontana, the merits of whose architecture are enhanced by the display of good pictures; this is, moreover, the last earthly resting place of St. Alessandro, the patron and protector of Bergamo.

The basilica of St. Maria Maggiore dates from the days of the Lombard kings, nor is its antiquity its only claim to notice. Jacques Bassaro, Camillo Procaccini, Giordano, Ferri, Cavagna, Liberi, and other modern artists, have embellished it with their choice productions.

Hard by this basilica stands the chapel which encloses the stately mausoleum of Colleoni, the famous leader, who, after having lent his aid to different monarchs, filled the high post of captain-general of the Venetian armies. It is even said that to this eminent soldier the art of war owes the introduction of light artillery. The chapel roof was first painted by Tiepolo, a Venetian artist, and others of his contemporaries, and more lately by Camuccini and Diotti. The altar pieces are almost without exception works of merit, especially a 'Holy Family,' by Angelica Kauffmann. The chapel is further enriched with many clever works in ebony, by artists of the country.

The other churches of Bergamo are, for the most part, beautified with fine pictures, particularly those

of St Alessandro in Croce and St Bartolomeo.

The church of the convent of Santa Grata is distinguished by the richness of the gildings and decorations which set off its walls.

The Palazzo Nuovo (new palace) is incomplete, but forward enough to show it is no common structure. Scamozzi is the architect. In this palace are the municipal offices. The statue in the place is that of Tasso, who was descended of a Bergamese family.

The palace Vaglietti is elegant in style.

Those of the families Terri and Morone display fine collections of paintings.

That of the counts Secco Suardo contains a very valuable library.

The lovers of the science will feel interested in the botanic garden of Count Maffei.

The liberality of the founders of the Academy Carrara enables its directors to add daily to their already choice and extended list of works of high art; their funds, moreover, enable them to maintain distinguished professors,—among others, Diotti gives public lectures on different topics proper to the objects of the institution.

The city possesses a pretty theatre, a philharmonic society, and a musical institute, which boasts no less a name than that of Mayer as its director.

There are two public promenades, one from the Porte d'Osio, the other on the ramparts,—both present enchanting points of view.

Bergamo enjoys an extensive trade in silk and woollen goods, and above all in iron; its stuffs, too, are highly thought of, whilst the musical world appreciates very highly the organs by the brothers Se-razzzi.

The territorial productions are

oils, wines, silks, fruits of delicious flavour, and the wool yielded by the many flocks pastured on the adjacent hills.

La Brembana, la Seriana, and la Valcamonica, are the three principal valleys of the province of Bergamo, and are thickly planted with towns and villages.

The natives of this province are passionately devoted to music; in all ages has it given birth to excellent singers and composers, of whom some at present form the pride of the Italian stage. We need but mention Rubini, Donzelli, Donizetti, and David, whose reputation is not merely Italian but European.

Bergamo can also point to a list of her sons, eminent in letters, arts, and arms. Among painters—Previtale, Eneas Salmeggia, Laurent Lotto, Moroni, the famous portrait painter, Palma le Vieux. Among warriors—Tadini, Caleppio and Colleoni. Among writers and scholars—Maffei, Albani, the Tassos, Caleppini, Volpi, Lupi, Tiraboschi, the mathematician Mascheroni, &c.

The mountains of this province are rich in iron and coal mines, which supply the material to a great number of manufactories.

Excellent fruits and delicious comfits (comfitti).

Between the provinces of Bergamo and Brescia is

The lake d'Iseo, so called from its southern shore being the locality of the town of d'Iseo. The lake is formed by the river d'Oglio, which has its source in the heights of the valley Camonica; its waters are well stored with fish; tench and trout abound, and are of a full flavour. Fruit trees set off the banks of the lake, and supply another branch of traffic.

The province of Bergamo possesses hot mineral springs; crowds of both foreigners and natives are attracted by their salubrity. The inhabitants of this rich province

are naturally industrious, nor do they scruple to leave their country in pursuance of their inclination for trade.

From Bergamo to Brescia the way skirts the mountain at two or three miles distance. This part of the country is as populous and productive as that just quitted; too much praise cannot be bestowed on the inhabitants, who, by the proper application of manures, and a judicious system of draining and irrigation, have fertilized lands which, in former days, seemed condemned to everlasting barrenness.

Cavernago, and the large and pretty village of

Palazzolo, the country of the well-known Parisian publisher, Galignani, are passed before

Coccaglio; to the left is the village of

Cologne, where the Pazzoni family possess a beautiful country house, park, and garden, and store of excellent wine

Rovato (population 5,000) is another large village also to the left, between *Coccaglio* and

Ospedalleto, where there is a change of horses. Before entering Brescia a spacious avenue is perceived to the right; it leads to the cemetery of Campo Santo.

Brescia.—Hotels: *La Tour*, *L'Ecrevisse*, *Hôtel Royale*. Population, 43,000. Brescia is another very ancient city of very uncertain origin. Some attribute its foundation to the Etruscans who dwelt there according to Pliny; others affect to trace it to a period even more remote. Justin affirms that the Cenomanian Gauls established themselves in this place after having expelled the Etruscans. In later ages Brescia became a metropolis, and its dependencies were of no trifling extension.

The Brescian church dates from the primitive ages of Christianity. In the days of the Apostles, St

Anatolon repaired thither to proclaim the tidings of the gospel. St Clatheus, the first bishop of Brescia, succeeded to the holy mission. When Italy was inundated with the barbarians, on the fall of the Roman empire, Brescia was one of the first places to undergo the yoke of Alaric, and then that of Attila, the "Scourge of God," who destroyed it entirely. In the fifth century the Goths returned into these countries and induced the natives, who had taken refuge in the forests and mountains, to quit their retreats and rebuild their city. From Alboin down to Adelchis there elapsed 210 years, during which the chronicles of Brescia detail no event of importance: but this tranquillity was soon to cease. The city was stricken with calamities, overwhelmed with all the worst results of civil wars, party spirit, feuds between the people and the nobles, and the jealousy and animosity of neighbouring territories. We cannot deviate from the indispensable brevity of the historical notices in a work of this description by more than this allusion to the memorable occurrences which filled up the long period of 800 years.

In the sixteenth century Louis XII of France gained possession of Brescia, making a solemn entry with circumstances of unusual pomp; but the French abused their power to such an excess that their tyranny became intolerable. A conspiracy, under Count Louis Avogrado, was entered into to replace Brescia under the government of Venice, and sacrifice to the vengeance of the citizens every Frenchman found within its walls. The secret of the plot was not faithfully preserved; the conspirators, notwithstanding, made themselves masters of the city, and ruthlessly put to death every Frenchman unable to save himself

by flight. As soon as Gaston de Foix, the nephew of Louis XII, heard of this slaughter, he concluded a truce with the Spanish general, Cordova, marched from Bologna, before which he lay, upon Brescia, reconquered, and delivered it up to plunder for three days. This was in 1512; nor was it the last affliction the devoted city was to endure: sixty-three years after, Brescia, both province and city, was wasted by a horrible contagion, to which it was a second time subject in 1630. As if the measure of suffering was not sufficiently filled, in the next century the explosion of a powder mill overthrew a portion of the city, and caused very many deaths. These accumulated calamities failed to shake the constancy or attachment of the citizens, who made the blessings of a long peace available not only to the rebuilding, but the enlarging and beautifying of their city.

Brescia is rich in Roman antiquities: the most valuable of them all was only lately brought to light; it is a marble temple, dedicated in the year 72 to the Emperor Vespasian. The ancient remains and Roman inscriptions found at different times, during the researches carried on in the district as well as the city, have been arranged in this temple. A bronze statue of a winged Victory is accounted a master-piece of Grecian art. The subterranean labours connected with the recovered temple were accomplished under the direction of M. Louis Basiletti, and the judicious classification of the inscriptions along the walls is the work of the learned Chevalier Giovanni Labus, archæologist of the city and epigraphist to the Emperor of Austria.

In the Gambarà mansion, near the temple, the remains of an ancient theatre are still visible; opposite

to it is another Roman building, supposed to have been the law courts, as the intermediate space was formerly the forum of Nonnius Arrius, now the Place Novarino.

The communal palace, called La Loggia, is at the extremity of a place with piazzas. Three famous architects have laboured on this palace:—Thomas Tormentone in the first instance, Sansovino in the second, while Falladio supplied the large windows, added subsequently. This palace is entirely marble; it was begun in 1492, and not completed until eighty-four years after. Fire reduced it to the state in which it is now beheld.

The new cathedral is also marble, and above 200 years old. Basilio Mazzoli, a Roman architect, supplied the plan, and superintended the erection of the great cupola. The erection of this magnificent temple is attributable to the piety of the inhabitants, seconded by the liberality of their bishops, especially by Cardinal Quarini. In the interior is a superb mausoleum to the memory of Bishop Narva, an admirable work, by Monti of Ravenna.

The old cathedral is very near the new; some of the altar pieces are by Pietro Rosa, one of Titian's best scholars; the altar of the Holy Sacrament and the principal altar are adorned with the works of Bonvicino, called Moretto.

Many other churches will well repay inspection, both for their architectural and pictorial excellence—St Afra offers this double attraction, for nearly all its frescoes and paintings are by the classic masters, Titian, Tintoretto, Paul Veronese, and Bassano.

The churches of St Nazare and St Celsus possess the most finished labours of Tintoretto; the principal altar piece is by Titian.

The skilful hand of Moretto is again recognised in the churches of

St Clement, St Pietro in Oliveto, and St Maria Calchera.

The church of St Catherina is indebted alike to the labours of Moretto and Romanini, between whose respective merits decision is difficult.

Its chaste ornaments, in the pure style of the fifteenth century, distinguish the façade of the church of the Miracoli.

The palaces of Uggeri, Martinengo della Fabriche, Martinengo Cesaresco, Maggi (designed by Palladio), Cigola, and Averoldi, are the most worthy of notice.

Several noble families, the Tosi, Lecchi, Fenaroli, Averoldi, and others, possess choice picture galleries; that of the Brognoli family has been sold.

The theatre of Brescia is large and well arranged; it was opened in 1810. The Chevalier Louis Canonica is the architect; the internal decorations are by Joseph Teosa.

The learned traveller will not forget to visit the Quiriniana library—Cardinal Quirina, Bishop of Brescia, having been its founder. This library exhibits a host of objects curious from their antiquity; a number of those “small dark volumes, rich in tarnished gold,” so dear from their rareness to the bibliomaniac; and a plentiful collection of engravings, both ancient and modern, in wood and copper. Here is preserved the great cross, of the Greek form, adorned on both sides with hard and precious stones of great beauty. It is affirmed that Désiré, the last Lombard king, gave this cross to one of his daughters, then abbess of the convent of St Giulia.

The best frequented promenade is that beyond the gate Torlonga; there is another lately formed on the ramparts, between the gates of St Giovanni and St Nazzaro, where

plays a fountain which supports a figure personifying the city of Brescia.

Seventy-two public fountains promote the beauty and coolness of the streets and squares, to say nothing of the great number in private grounds and mansions; they are all fed by the Mompiano canal, which has its source in a village of that name three miles to the north.

All the establishments benevolence supplies for the relief of suffering humanity—such as hospitals, infirmaries, asylums, &c.—are to be found in Brescia. Public instruction is promoted with judicious forethought; there are seminaries, colleges, institutions, a lyceum, a gymnasium, elementary schools, and an athenæum of literature, art, and science.

Brescia is essentially commercial. Besides its manufactures in steel and iron, in fire and side arms, cutlery and surgical instruments, it enjoys a considerable trade in linens and cottons, in tin, and even bronze. Add to this the abundance of silk produced in the district, and the opulence of the city will be readily conceived. Indeed, the thought suggests itself from the mere bearing of the inhabitants; their habitual gaiety bespeaks easy or independent circumstances.

Brescia is the native place of a crowd of illustrious men—of Nicolas Tartaglia, the famous mathematician, to whom is owing the invention of the algebraic formula of the third degree; Benoit Castelli, the father of the science of hydrostatics; Lana Terzi, who may be called the first of the aeronauts (see his ‘Prodomus,’ 1670); Bonfadio, author of the best history of Genoa; Cesar Arici, one of the first poets of the day. Among painters—Pietro Rosa, Bonvicino (Moretto), Savoldo, Romanino, and that Lalance Gam-

bara whose splendid frescoes ornament so many of the mansions, saloons, and churches of Brescia and its environs. Among architects—Louis Berretta, Pietro Maria Bagnadore, &c.

The cemetery of Campo Santa, beyond the gate of St Giovanni, is perhaps the most beautiful of its kind in Italy. A long avenue of cypresses leads to a semicircular opening, also planted with those funereal trees, among which well-executed monuments are appropriately disposed. In the centre is a chapel adorned with the works of Democrito Gandolfi, a sculptor residing at Milan. Within the lateral porticoes are various monuments admirable in style and workmanship; decidedly the best is under one of the arches to the left. Though only the façade of a portion of the right side is complete, enough has been done to ensure a well-earned celebrity to Rodolphe Vantini, the architect. The barrier of the *Porte Orientale* at Milan is also his work.

The province of Brescia is very fertile, and its fecundity is maintained by the many rivers flowing through it, and facilitating the means of transport. The character of the population is joyous and sincere, and to this natural sprightliness the labouring classes unite a strong spirit of industry.

Brescia is celebrated for its excellent wines, cheese, butter, and pure water.

Horses are first changed, after leaving Brescia, at Ponte St Marco, and a lovely country is traversed to

Lonato (population 500), a town of some celebrity in the military history of 1796.

Desenzano.—*Hôtel Imperial.* Population, 3,600. This town is delightfully situate on the margin of the Lago di Garda, in which it possesses a sufficient harbour, and is enabled to transport the different products constituting its spirited trade into

the Tyrol, Switzerland, and Lombardy.

The Lago di Garda, formerly called Benacus, owes its present appellation to a castle on its shore, though some authors contend that the name is derived from an ancient city, the site of which both Garda and Toscolano claim to occupy. The length of this lake, from Riva to Peschiera, is thirty-five miles; in the higher part the breadth is hardly three, whilst in the lower it spreads to nearly twelve miles. To the north, the basin is enclosed by mounts Tragna, Tremalgo, and Baldo; to the south, the shore extends very perceptibly, and is bounded at some distance by the heights known as the Colli Benacesi. These hills slope insensibly down to the lake. At the southern point a peninsular tongue of land, two miles long, juts into the water. On this peninsula stands

Serrione, where Catullus, attracted by its beauty, is said to have fixed his residence. Tradition even points out the ruins of an old house as the place of his abode, called Catullus's grotto.

The depth of the Lago di Garda varies greatly, but in no part does it exceed 312 feet. The melting of the snows and the rains of the spring cause the lake, in the early part of each summer, to rise about five feet above its ordinary level, but it soon subsides. The water is very light, excellent for drinking, and so transparent that the bottom is discernible; its temperature is a few degrees above that of the atmosphere, but at the bottom it is cold in summer and warm in winter. This phenomenon is caused by the great number of sources from which the lake is fed. Notwithstanding the shelter of the mountains, Lago di Garda is subject to various irregular gusts, which render its navigation the more dangerous, as the least breath is sufficient violently

to agitate the surface. It has been contended that this lake owes its formation to the sunken waters of the Tyrol and the country of Trent, and this hypothesis certainly derives some weight from the fact that a perfect identity exists between the Alpine rocks of these two countries and those which constitute the bed of the lake.

The alluvial deposits, and the frequent accretions of earth, tend daily to the filling up of the basin, have already choked several ports, and necessitate a frequent clearance of those in use. It is unquestionable that the lake has been much larger, for even now its waters visibly and gradually contract, and the contraction would be greater did not so many feeders partially compensate the loss by evaporation and by the flow of the Mincio, which issues from the southern extremity: indeed divers rapid currents, but of inconstant direction, are observable at the bottom.

The Lago di Garda is famous for its many kinds of fish, most of them highly appreciated by gourmands; the pilchards, for instance, which in the spring and autumn collect towards the southern quarter: trout, eels, pike, barbel, tench, and carp are taken in great plenty all the year round. Of the best are trout, eels, and a kind of sprat (*trota*, *anguilla*, and *sardella*); trout are fished for in a very singular manner. A man, seated on a kind of tripod fixed to the top of a mast erected in the water, braves, sometimes for a whole day together, the terrible and well-known tempests of the lake, holding the ends of several lines, hooked and baited in a very un-Waltonlike manner. The moment he feels a bite, he makes a sign to his companions in a boat at some distance, who hasten to the spot, draw up the fish, and again retire. The difficulty attend-

ing this manner of fishing renders the trout of an exorbitant price, sometimes as high as 5 frs. a pound. These fish, highly appreciated by the ancient epicures for their flavour, something resembling that of the salmon, are much larger than the trout of the mountain torrents and lakes.

The large rich eels should be roasted, and whilst before the fire continually sprinkled with a dressing of crumbs and various spices, and occasionally basted with their own fat. When served they will be found covered with a delicious crust.

The sardelle are taken in spring and autumn. The gastronomic traveller should accompany the fishermen one morning, and ask them to prepare one of their sardelle treats. They land, make a large fire, throw the yet living sardelle on the ashes, and leave them to kick and cook at leisure. When dressed, the fish are served with a little salt, pepper, and Sermione oil (of the best growth in Italy). This early breakfast on the borders of the lake, enlivened by the excellent wine of the neighbourhood, with an appetite sharpened by the sea-like air, opposite the noble Montebaldo odoriferous with herbs and simples, will be, for the amateur, one of the most agreeable moments of his life.

A great variety of pretty, brilliantly coloured shells.

Delicious figs from the hills of Bardolino. The great Soliman frequently took pleasure in recalling them to the memory of his Christian prisoners.

Good wine from Benaco.

Boats to visit Sermione, 5 frs.

A steam-boat makes trips on the lake several times a week.

The surrounding hills produce very little grain, but in recompense yield oranges, mulberries, and grapes. The olive flourishes freely

on the southern heights. The banks are animated with pleasant little towns, which generally possess convenient ports, suitable to the nature of their traffic. Of these ports, the most important are: first, that of Desenzano, already noticed; then those of Salò, St Vigilio, Lazzise, Malasine, and Riva; the last named is the largest; the military port is at Peschiera, on the Mincio.

About the centre of the lake rises a little island nearly a mile long, on which Count Louis Lecchi has built a very beautiful house and laid out a botanic garden with a rich collection of plants and shrubs, reared with difficulty in other parts of Italy.

In all quarters are the environs of this noble lake remarkable for some characteristic; the paper mills of Toscalano and Maderno, the cascade of Ponale, the palaces of Bettoni and Bogliano, the hills of Bardolino (so famous for their figs), and a long list of other objects render the Lago di Garda a most agreeable sojourn for the traveller.

Salò, with a population of 5,000, has been already mentioned; it is a walled town, on the western bank of the lake, at the foot of a bay, and gives its name to an adjoining river. It is separated from Desenzano by a range of fertile hills of twelve miles extent, which produce excellent wines.

Gareone is on the same bank. The many bleaching grounds around it show the staple of its trade. The whole western coast of the lake is rendered even more picturesque than nature has formed it, by the many gardens with which it is studded, all blooming with orange, lemon, and choice fruit trees of other kinds.

The next place when the route, interrupted at Desenzano, has been resumed is

Peschiera, with only 1,500 souls,

but a place of some strength and consequence as a military port—once possessing an arsenal; it is built at the point where the Mincio flows from the lake.

At the unimportant village of *Castelnuovo*, where a relay is provided, the great highway of the Tyrol is encountered, as well as the line of demarcation between those Lombard and Venetian provinces, the union of which forms the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The Venetian provinces are eight, having for their capitals—Verona, Vicenza, Padua, Treviso, Rovigo, Belluno, Udine, and Venice.

VERONA.

Hotels: *Les Deux Tours, La Tour de Londres, Le Grand Paris, La Grand Czarine de Moscovie.*

This ancient city, with a population of 50,000, was founded three or four centuries before the Christian era. Its origin is by some historians given to the Etruscans, but Livy affirms that honour to be due to the Liberians, who were Gallic tribes. It is undeniable that the Etruscans and Venetians occupied it, one after the other, at least 200 years before our era.

Verona was often the theatre of civil strife; in its territory began the wars of Marius against the Cimbri, and of Otho against Vitellius. In 312 Constantine carried it by storm; in 402 Stilico, the general of the Emperor Honorius gained a memorable victory over the Goths, under Alaric. Like its contemporary cities. Verona became in due time a republic, and suffered no little during its republican career. It entered into the famous Lombard league against the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa but to little purpose, for the raging factions of the Guelphs and Ghibelines numbered partizans in this city as in so many others, and not only destroyed all tranquillity and internal prosperity,

but caused a lavish effusion of blood. The father Giovanni Deschio, moved by the many calamities he witnessed, convoked a solemn assembly, in a suitable spot two miles from the city. To this assembly the leading nobles of Lombardy and Venice repaired, but they could suggest no better remedy for the wounds of the country than the marriage of Renaudi d'Este with Adelaide di Romano, the niece of the famous Ezzelin. It was a remedy of small efficacy, for in 1250 Ezzelin was created Seigneur of Verona. Many of the Veronese nobles soon after conspired to rid themselves of the yoke of this tyrant, but instead of the liberty they sought, they met death at the hands of the executioner.

Verona enjoyed a short interval of peace and tranquillity after the demise of Ezzelin, but new troubles soon assailed it from the iron hand of its seignior, Dalla-Scala, who assumed the title of Captain of the People. Among the captains of the people who succeeded Dalla-Scala and Mastino I, Can Grande I, Can Grande II, and Mastino II distinguished themselves by a signal bravery which both aggrandised their domains and rendered them formidable to the other princes of Italy; but their conquests were soon lost by their degenerate successors. From that epoch Verona was constantly torn with factions springing from the feebleness of the government and the frequent change of masters; indeed it can hardly be said to have really known repose until it passed under the government of the house of Austria.

Verona, the capital of the province of its name, and the seat of a bishopric, is seated on both banks of the Adige; four handsome bridges connect the quarters sundered by the river. It is a place of great strength, which has been rendered

far more imposing than it was by modern additions.

Of its fifty-three churches nearly all present some distinctive characteristic. The cathedral is a fine Gothic structure.

St Zeno is recommended alike by its style and antiquity; it was founded by Pepin, the son of Charlemagne. The other churches are principally Gothic.

Amongst a number of other interesting objects, St Bernardino encloses the stately chapel Pelligrini, by Samnicheli. That skilful professor, so famed for his success in military architecture, has bequeathed to his country various monuments all stamped with the unmistakable mark of genius.

St Anastasia contains fine pictures of a variety of monuments of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; in the place, of which this church is the chief ornament, are other monuments of the sixteenth century.

St Fermo Maggiore gratifies curiosity by its many ancient monuments and by a magnificent wooden ceiling.

The pictures of Santa Maria in Organo command admiration; the embellishments of its sacristy are the tasteful work of the monk Giovanni.

St Georgio was erected from the joint designs of Sansovino and Sanmicheli. Its best painting is the 'Martyrdom of St George,' by Paul Veronese.

St Sebastiano strikes the eye in an especial manner by the gorgeousness of its façade, adorned with four superb fluted columns, and with a Greek pillar, obtained, it is presumed, from the ruins of some ancient temple. Choice marbles and beautiful paintings decorate most of the altars.

The palaces Canossa, Verza, Bevilacqua, Pompei alla Victoria, Giusti, Maffei, Dalla Torre, &c.,

were nearly all built from the designs of Sanmicheli, who is also the author of a great portion of the city walls and ramparts, and of the gates Neuve and la Stupa, which connoisseurs pronounce a marvel of elegant solidity.

Sansovino and other eminent architects, as well as Sanmicheli, have enriched the city with many of their most finished productions.

Verona possesses a seminary, a lyceum, two gymnasia, a royal college for females, two academies, two philharmonic and one literary society, and two libraries, the largest being that of the chapter, the wealth of which is very great in manuscripts; among the sixteen hundred in Greek and Latin, some are of the fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries. Many are curious from the quality of the parchment or the beauty of the characters.

There are in Verona eleven barracks, a military hospital, a civil hospital, a house of refuge, a house of industry, a foundling hospital, and two asylums for aged persons of either sex.

The most exciting and attractive spot in this city is

The Place Bra, for there stands

The Arena,—an amphitheatre with no rival in the world except the Coliseum at Rome, and with this advantage over its stupendous competitor, that it is in higher preservation. The founder and the age of the arena are equally unknown; its first mention in authentic history is in the record of the wild beast fights with which Trajan delighted the people in 102; these spectacles were presented in this amphitheatre in honour of the empress, who was a native of Verona. Whether the arena was an erection of that great emperor's reign, or in that of some of his predecessors, will perhaps be for ever a matter of doubt. At the fête given in 1782 by the republic of

Venice to Pope Pius VI, and at that given by the Veronese to the late Emperor Francis, fifty thousand persons seated at their ease in the amphitheatre were enabled to assist. This circumstance will convey some adequate notion of the gigantic proportions of this specimen of Roman greatness.

The new building by the side of the arena is to be appropriated to the use of a large body of guards. The late Joseph Barbieri prepared the plan.

The vast palace filling so large a portion of the Place Bra is to include, it is reported, the Pinacothecnicon and the school of painting. Opposite the two large gates of this palace is

The lapidary museum, upwards of a hundred years in existence, and commenced by Scipio Maffei; its bas-reliefs and inscriptions are very interesting for the light they throw upon history.

On one of the fronts of the

Herb market is a handsome edifice called La Casa dei Mercanti, its balcony uplifting a statue of the Virgin, by Campagna. At another front is a fine tower of as ancient a date as 1172.

At the foot of the place is the palace formerly the possession of the

Maffei, in which is the very ingenious spiral staircase ascending from its subterranean commencement to the very roof—it is probably unique.

The Place dei Signori is ennobled with

The consul's palace, an elevation of the fifteenth century, with the statues of Veronese authors relieving its upper portions. About two hundred pictures, preserved from suppressed churches, have of late years been deposited in this palace, in addition to which are many others perhaps of equal excellence.

There are other palaces environing this place, of which some are in the official occupancy of the different departments of the government.

At a very trifling distance are

The tombs of the Scaligeri, seigniors of Verona. These curious and crowded monuments, the perfect preservation of which is so highly creditable, present one of the most attractive sights in Verona. The most striking are those of Mastino II, who died in 1351, and his son Can Signorio; that at the corner of the Place dei Signori Mastino ordered to be prepared during his life-time for the reception of his remains; as in imitation of his father did Can Signorio, whose monument was finished in 1375, a year before the death of its princely occupant.

The small church of St Maria Antica is near these monuments.

There are three theatres in Verona, the Philharmonic is the largest, designed by Bibiena. It was burnt down in 1749, and rebuilt on the original plan.

Verona is the head-quarters of the military power of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. It is also the seat of the supreme court of justice.

Juliet's Tomb.—A sarcophagus of Verona marble in a garden, formerly the burial place of a Franciscan convent, is called the tomb of Juliet. A chink is contrived for the admission of air, a kind of socket for the reception of a torch, and a reserved space in the part where lay the head. It is supposed that Juliet died in 1303, in the reign of Barthelmo della Scala, Shakspeare's Escalo. The rival families who owe their fame, if not their remembrance, to the mighty master, were styled the Montecchi and the Cappelletti. The Cappelletti palace is still pointed out in Verona, as well as

in the burial ground of the Franciscan church.

The beautiful communal cemetery was designed by J. Barbieri, lately dead, to whose memory a grand monument is to be raised.

The Veronese have at all times been accounted sprightly and quick-witted. Their city has been the birthplace of men who in every branch of letters, science, and art, have made unto themselves glorious names—Catullus, Cornelius, Nepos, Vitruvius, Marcus Emilius, Panvinio, Scaligero, Maffei, the two Bianchini, the two Pindemontis, Jean Joconde, the architect, Paul Galiari, much better known as Paul Veronese, Cardinal Novis, Guarino, Fracastoro, Spolverini, &c. &c.

Verona is celebrated for its fruits, olives, flowers, and long garlick sausages (*salame dall' aglio*), poulet à la Veronese.

The wines of Verona are much esteemed; the Val Policella was the favourite drink of Augustus; it has also been praised by Columello; by Pliny, who cites it as the pleasure of the Roman table; by Casiodorous, who thought it superior to all the wines of Greece, and who purchased some for Theodoric, his great but ungrateful master. Maffei patriotically boasts of the red wine of Affi and wittily transforms *famaloso* to *famoso*. The Veronese wines do not keep above two years, nor, with the exception of *vino Santo*, do they bear the sea; this wine was once mistaken for Tokay at a German court.

To the traveller who enjoys sufficient leisure the

Environs of Verona offer many enticements.

On the mountain of Val Policella is that marvellous bridge of *Veja*, which nature herself has built at Bolca; also great store of marine petrifications.

Mont Baldo is also very curious

— "That same ancient vault
Where all the kindred of the Capulets lie,"

for its green-coloured earth, its potter's clay, its flints, and other terreous productions.

The valleys of Ronca, Vallarsa, and Rovere, in addition to their petrifications, yield mineral waters.

Cologna, with a population of 4,000, and some public buildings, stands close to the river Frassine. The district is famous for its almonds.

Well-known manufactures of different articles in hemp create the trading wealth of the population (3,000) of

Isola della Scala, on the river Tartaro.

Arcola, *Rivoli*, and *Ronco* have an adventitious renown from the great battles fought in their respective localities.

Caldiero is a large village to the right of the road from Verona to Vicenza; it is best known for the hot spring of sulphureous and aluminous water found on its heights.

In the several directions from Verona are many other places and objects distinguished for their unique character, their picturesque beauty, their historical or legendary celebrity; but it is necessary to relinquish further detail, and resume the direct route.

The heights already alluded to, forming a link between the Alps and the Tyrol, stretch with the road to

Torre Dei Confini; a little beyond which is

Montebello, a town of 3,000 souls: where Lannes gave proofs of the dazzling bravery which gained him his marshal's bâton, and his dukedom of Montebello.

To the left is beheld the town of *Arcugnano*, seated in the midst of a delicious plain, bounded by softly swelling hills, more delicious still.

VICENZA.

Hotels: *Les Deux Roues*, *L'Etoile d'Or*, *Le Chapeau Rouge*.

Population, with its faubourgs and villages, 31,000. A city so ancient that there is no authentic record of its foundation or its founder. It is known that at an early period it was a Roman municipality, whilst many Vicenzese filled the highest offices in the Roman world, both under the republic and the empire. Very little of the internal history of this city has come down to us prior to the famous Lombard league against Barbarossa, to which it gave an early adherence. It also played a conspicuous part at the peace of Constance, when it was concluded between the emperor and the league in 1183. Vicenza did not reap the advantages hoped for in the liberty which resulted to it from the conditions of the peace; it passed from the thralldom of despotism to that of factions, from the tyranny of princes to that of mobs, and to these fruitful evils were added the horrors of civil war.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century Vicenza was sacked and burned by the Emperor Frederick II., nor was it said without truth that the political existence of the city perished in the flames. Successive changes of masters effected little or no change in the disastrous condition of Vicenza, and if in our days its political weight be hardly perceptible in the scale, it at least enjoys repose, and the benefit of fixed laws and government.

Vicenza is situate at the foot of the Berici hills, at the point where the Retrone rushes into the Bacchiglione. Outside the gate Del Monte, the Bacchiglione is navigable for merchant barks trading to Venice. The city is encircled with dry moats, a portion of which has been brought into cultivation, and with walls tottering to their fall. The communication between the different quarters is secured by the nine bridges; five cross the Bacchiglione, four the Retrone.

Vicenza ranks high among well-built cities, even among those the richest in stately edifices, for all the works with which Andrea Palladio has enriched his native place, are characterized by fitness, beauty, or magnificence. To this great architect the city is indebted for the embellishment of the basilica, or the ancient palace called Della Ragione, so admirable for its exterior galleries, the construction of which placed the seal on the reputation of Palladio.

The palaces Chiericati, Tiene, (formerly the custom house), Porto Barbarano, Porto Colleoni, Valmarana, and some others, best manifest the skill of Palladio. But what most exalts his reputation is

The Olympic Theatre, so called from the appellation of the academicians, who founded it in 1584. Palladio was himself a member of this academy; he terminated his glorious career after having accomplished this magnificent work. The emulation of his pupils, excited by his example, for some time longer contributed to the embellishment of Vicenza; of its architectural superiority this city has good right to feel proud.

The palace Trissino, by Vincent Scamozzi, and the palaces Losco and Cordellina, are worthy the study of the tyro and the admiration of the connoisseur.

As much may be said for the new cemetery commenced in 1817, on the plan prepared by Barthélemy Malacarne. This great undertaking does honour to the liberality and good taste of the citizens. Count Velo bequeathed a hundred thousand francs for the erection of a suitable monument to Palladio, which is now in progress.

The churches of Vicenza generally offer the recommendation of good pictures.

The cathedral, or duomo, has a grand altar of the most precious

marbles, as well as several paintings by Montagna and Maganza.

St. Corona has paintings by Giovanni Bellino, and a variety of interesting monuments of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

St. Lorenzo is an old church used some years ago as a storehouse for fodder, but now restored to its proper destination; it is Gothic; among its remarkable monuments is one by Palladio.

The best places are those of Dei Signori and delle Biade.

The ancient tower, called the Clock Tower, in the Place dei Signori, excites wonder by its loftiness, which has not at all impaired the essential solidity of the structure, although out of all proportion with the scanty diameter of the base.

The railroad from Milan to Venice is open from Vicenza to the latter place, the trains leave three times a-day; fares from Vicenza to Venice; first class, 8 lire, 25 cents., second class, 6 lire 50 cents., third class, 3 lire, 75 cents.

The best specimens of the great masters exhibited in the Pinacoteca, or museum, are, a Madonna, by Guido; a half-length, by Annibal Caracci; a Holy Family, by Paul Veronese; Titian's Magdalene; The Virgin and Christ on the Throne, by Bassano; a portrait by Bonifacio, another by Giorgione, &c.

The library of Vicenza presents a catalogue of 36,000 volumes of ancient and modern works, a number which is daily augmented. This library is open to the public.

Amateurs will be glad to inspect the ancient engravings which form the rich collection of M. Jean Paul Vajente, who is also the envied proprietor of an apartment covered entirely with the frescoes of Giovanni Baptiste Zilotte, the master of Paul Veronese.

The Theatre Aretenio is large, and well adapted for all the purposes of a theatre.

Vicenza is the native place of the philosopher Trissino; of the painters, Montagna and Maganza; of the poets, Pagelle, Cembriaco, and Scrofa; of the scholars, Leoniceni Porto and Ferretti; of the enterprising traveller Pigafetta, and of the architect Palladio.

Every species of grain, wines, silks, raw and prepared, silk cloths, plain, rayed, and spotted velvets, straw-hats, linens, earthenware, porcelain, and timber, are the main commodities of the Vicenzan trade.

The environs of Vicenza are delightful; the

Campo Marzio is a public promenade, bounded by hills, and by a champaign country, affording charming points of view.

A double row of porticoes conduct to the mountain on which stands

The sanctuary of the Madonna del Monte Berico, commenced in the fifteenth century, and greatly augmented in 1688, according to the designs of the architect Boulla. Especial admiration is bestowed upon the altar of the Virgin, enriched with precious stones and choice marbles. Near it is another altar, with the adornment of a magnificent piece by Montagna; but the most valuable possession of the sanctuary is the chef-d'œuvre of Paul Veronese, a 'Pilgrim Christ seated at the table of the sainted Pope, Gregory the Great.' This picture is carefully preserved in the refectory of the convent.

Beyond the Monte gate, after passing beneath a graceful arch, attributed to Palladio, the foot of a vast staircase presents itself; an ascent of more than 200 steps gives access to the hill of St Sebastiano, the declivity of which introduces the pedestrian almost as readily as the porticoes to the sanctuary of the Madonna. The celebrated

Rotunda of Palladio (now the property of the heirs of the Mar-

quises Capra) is pre-eminent among the country houses and gardens which intersperse St Sebastiano.

The grotto of Crostozza, the little towns of Tiene and Schio, the villages of Nove, Breganze, Valdango, Recoaro (well known for its acidulated waters), and Camisano, have all claims upon the tasteful or inquisitive traveller's attention.

The waters of Recoaro have attained a deserved notoriety from the success attending their prescription in numerous diseases. But the most interesting excursion is to

Sette Commune, a district now including more than the seven communes, of which its name shows it to have been formerly composed. The dialect of Sette Commue offers a singular incongruity—it is an old German idiom. It has been suggested that these natives are descendants of the Cimbri who escaped the rout and overthrow of Caius Marius, but this conjecture has no support beyond its mere probability. The same singularity of language is observed also in some parts of the Rhoetian Alps, between Verona and Trent, and this gives rise to the presumption that German troops settled in these parts in the tenth century, when they entered Italy under the command of the Emperor Otho. The villages in Sette Commune are populous, and the inhabitants are noted for their corporeal strength and activity. The territory is very fertile; it abounds in medicinal herbs and roots, and in lofty forest trees. The names of most of these villages seem to indicate that timber has at all times been a principal production of the district. Indeed, the Latin roots of the words Lugo, Lusiana, Salceto, and Rovoreto, point out the very description of trees of which their woods were mostly composed.

The large town of *Asiago*, with

5,000 inhabitants, is the most important place in the district, and after it Gallio, Enego, and Marostica.

Pursuing the shortest route from Vicenza to Venice,

Arlesega and the village of

Mestrino are the only places requiring specification until Padua is reached. *Mestrino* is situated between the rivers *Cirisone* and *Brentella*.

PADUA.

Hotels: *L'Eto le d'Or*, *L'Aigle d'Or*, *La Croix d'Or*. Population, about 51,000. A city of well-established antiquity. Its foundation is attributed to Antenor, the brother of King Priam of Troy. Virgil, Messalius Corvinus, and Aurelius Victor are agreed upon that point. Others of the ancients, however, contend that Padua existed even before the fall of Troy, and that Antenor did not establish but enlarged it. It appears incontestable that its origin is anterior to the foundation of Rome. Careful researches have shown that the name of Patavium was given on account of its proximity to a morass called *Patina*.

According to Strabo, this city was one of the most important places in Italy; five hundred members of the equestrian order were among its inhabitants—an aristocracy more numerous than that of any contemporay city: it was even in a condition to set an army on foot. When Rome was taken by the Gauls, the Paduan forces are said to have contributed greatly to the preservation of the eternal city from utter destruction. The Romans granted Padua all the rights of citizenship, and it was enrolled in the Fabian tribunate, having at all times the privilege of choosing its senators. Given up to the plunder of the hordes of Alaric, and again to those of Attila in the fifth

century, it was at a much later period greatly damaged by earthquakes, and at length was totally destroyed by fire. Narses caused it to be rebuilt, but it was sacked again by the Lombards; nor did it rise from its ruins until the reign of Charlemagne brought freedom and repose to Padua.

A series of calamities induced this city voluntarily to submit itself to the Venetian republic in 1405. In consequence of an unavailing siege by the Emperor Maximilian, in 1507, the Venetians determined to fortify Padua; it was accordingly surrounded with walls and bastions, among which those called Cornaro and Santa Croce are considered models of defensive engineering; they are the work of the famous Sanmicheli. To the close of the eighteenth century Padua followed the fortunes of Venice, and like Venice is now part of the Lombardo-Venetian dominions of the Emperor of Austria, and the capital of its province.

Seven gates, generally of striking architecture, give ingress to Padua. In spite of numerous and continued improvements the streets are still narrow and gloomy, but some of the buildings are imposing.

The first place is due to the venerable

Palace of Justice, called *La Ragione*, situated in the middle of two places. The boldness, especially as regards the disposal of the roofs, and the gigantic proportions of this palace provoke the astonishment even of masters of the science of architecture. The great hall, which has far more the appearance of a vast place than a portion of a building, is covered with lead, is of the rhomboidal form, and of such colossal dimensions that it may safely be pronounced unequalled; its length is 325 feet, its breadth and height each 108. By four side

staircases ascent is given to two grand open galleries, with double roofs of lead, and upheld by fifty larger pillars of white and red marble, and 180 of smaller circumference, but the same material. From these galleries the great hall is entered, which, notwithstanding its enormous proportions, has but one roof, and that without any prop whatever. Close by the entrance are two Egyptian statues, which Belzoni presented as a suitable adornment to the great hall of his native city. Along the walls are frescoes by Giotto and other able artists of his day, as well as busts in bas-relief of illustrious characters. Another peculiarity characterizes this hall. The sun's rays fall through the windows precisely on the representation of that sign of the zodiac in which the sun actually is in the respective months of the year.

The hall is now used for the drawing of the lottery. It was converted into a garden, with cascades, a small temple, and a receiving room, on the occasion of the Emperor Francis's visit in 1815. Musical dramas have sometimes been performed there.

Few even of the Italian cities could boast an equal number of churches and convents to Padua; the number of convents for the different monastic orders having been forty-five, for nuns twenty-eight, and thirty-two parishes. Nearly all the churches of these convents were rich in pictures.

The cathedral is chiefly remarkable for its beautiful frescoes, especially those in the sacristy.

The basilica of St Antonio, more commonly called *Del Santo*, is accounted one of the most beautiful sanctuaries in existence. It was built from the designs of Nicolas Pisanio, in the interval from 1231 to 1307, and is composed of six

cupolas flanked by two high and exceedingly bold towers.

The interior is divided into three naves, and holds the ashes of many illustrious men and many sumptuous monuments. That raised by the patrician Guerini to the memory of Cardinal Bembo is of a chaste but commanding style, by Sanmicheli, who also directed the execution of the monument of Alessandro Contarini. The mausoleums of Ottavio Ferrari, Antonio Royecelli, and Catterino Cornelio, are productions of a high order. Cesarotti and Gaspard Gotti are buried in this church.

In the left nave is the chapel of St Antonio, one of the most elaborate known. Sansovino and J. M. Falconetto are the authors of the design. The walls are perfectly incrustated with glittering marbles and bas-reliefs by Campagna, Tullius and Antonio Lombard, and Sansovino. The decorations of the roof, the statues of the Saviour and the apostles, are by Titian Minio. Titian Aspetti's skill is manifested in the altar, the four angels supporting the candelabra, and the statues of St Bonaventuro, St Louis, and St Antonio. The remains of the titular saint rest in an urn under the altar.

The chapel of the Sacrament is admirable for its bas-reliefs, and for the four angels and the sepulchre of Christ (all sculptured by Donaletto), above the gate of the chapel of relics.

The choir and the grand altar are not wanting in objects with high claims to praise, such as the great bronze candelabra by Andreo Riccio, the statues of the four protectors of Padua, the Virgin, the child Jesus, the great bronze crucifix, by Donaletto, the stone statues by Campagna.

In St Antonio are also many other chaste marble altars and pic-

tures of considerable value; the best, however, are in

The school of St Antonio, to the left of the egress from the church; they are by Titian and Contarini.

The equestrian statue, in bronze, on a high pedestal in the place, is the very extraordinary performance of Donaletto; it represents the famous Erasmus di Narvi, better known as Gattamaleta

Father Jerome, a Benedictine of Brescia, was about three hundred years ago the architect of St Justine, and has united grand proportions with a rare elegance. The interior is disposed in three naves with seven chapels on each side, the architecture of each opposite chapel being precisely alike. Most of them are ornamented with beautiful marbles, highly polished stones, paintings, and sculptures. The three naves are surmounted with eight cupolas, the largest in the centre.

Among the pictures of greatest value are the 'Martyrdom of St Justine,' by Paul Veronese; the 'Martyrdom of St Placide,' by Luc Giordano; 'St Benedict receiving St Placide and St Maur at the gate of his Convent,' by Palma, &c.

Among the sculptures, the figure of 'Rachael holding one child within her arms with another at her feet,' by Giuseppe Comino; the 'Dead Christ, the Virgin, and St John,' by Philip Parodi, &c.

The whole interior of the church of L'Annunziata is occupied with the frescoes of Giotto, a Florentine master, depicting events recorded in the Old and New Testaments.

Among very many attractions offered by the church of the

Eremitani, which is a short distance from the arena, are a painting by Guido, another by Montagna, various frescoes by Guariento, monuments wrought in marble by Ammanati, Canova, &c.

The other Paduan churches more

or less include much that is curious or interesting; among others,

St Gaetano, De' Servi, St Francesco, St Benedetto il Vecchio, and Notre Dame des Carmes.

Few words are necessary to induce a visit to the

University of Padua.—Although the local antiquaries are not exactly agreed as to its date, there is no doubt it was in operation in the thirteenth century. Neither is there any unanimity as to the architect of the present fabric, some giving that honour to Sansovino, others to Palladio.

The entrance gate is supported by two grand fluted pillars, and opens into a large square court, with piazzas, two stories in elevation, having balustrades in the fashion of a gallery running along its side. The locality is called Il Bo (the ox), from the sign of an inn which once flourished there. The halls of the various faculties are large, commodious, and well disposed.

The University contains a library of 50,000 volumes, a capacious amphitheatre of anatomy, a museum of natural history, and a cabinet of natural philosophy, well supplied with instruments. Its students are about twelve hundred.

The Botanic garden, commonly called that of the Simples, depends on the university; it is in a delightful situation, watered with a fair stream, flowing through it. It is one of the oldest in Europe.

The Astronomical Observatory is also a dependence of the university. It was formed in 1767 on the most elevated point of an old castle, well known in the days of Ezzelin di Romano for its horrible dungeons. Its height of 130 feet commands an unobstructed horizon, and affords every facility for astronomical observations. It is justly reckoned among the first in Europe.

A list of the sages who have filled

the different chairs of the university would be too long, nor is it necessary; the reputation of this college is European, and its mention by different writers of different countries very frequent, from Shakspeare's

"Fair Padua, nursery of arts,"

down to very recent tourists. We will, however, cite Petrarch, Alberti, Acrotti, Speroni, Galileo, Branca, Dandini, Lampregnani, Polina, and Concina.

The Seminary, a solid and stately edifice, measures 258 feet along its eastern front, and encloses three large and magnificent courts. The library is very valuable, and well classified. There are now six bishops and one cardinal, who own this seminary as their alma mater.

The New Hospital was begun in 1799, and finished soon after. It has three interior courts, the middle being a perfect square of 109 feet. This court is bounded with a piazza of double columns, on the top of which stretches a noble terrace. The hospital is four stories high, and possesses every requisite for the benevolent and scientific purposes to which it is applied.

The Hospital of Invalids, in the Place of the Prato della Valle, was formerly the monastery of St. Giustina.

Of modern works, it would be improper to omit the public shambles, the work of the architect Japelli, whose reputation was fully established by his

Pedrocchi Coffee-house, the largest and perhaps most unique in Italy. Hard by this coffee-house is an old mansion of very fine and curious architecture.

The most remarkable private palaces are—

The Hôtel Papafava, full of lovely frescoes, modern paintings, bas-reliefs, casts from the antique, and a very extraordinary group of sixty-

six figures, carved by Fasolato in a single block of marble.

The Hôtel Maldura displays a very elegant staircase, a magnificent saloon, some fine paintings, and a group of eight marble figures by the same Fasolato.

The hotels Battaglia, Giustiniani, and several more, are dignified by collections of pictures, books, archæological monuments, and every kind of rarity which can gratify the curiosity of the tasteful and the learned.

Among the finest gates are those of Savanarola, St. Giovanni, and Il Portello.

Il Prato della Valle, seen at the termination of a long road, was formerly an extensive morass, corrupting the atmosphere with its fetid exhalations. The patriotic zeal of the patrician Andreo Memmo deprived it of its noxious properties, and gave it to the pleasure of the Paduans. It is now their favourite promenade, as well as their race-course. In the middle of Il Prato della Valle is a small island, the canal encircling it being confined by parapets, which serve as seats to the spectators. The statues of illustrious Paduans, or of men connected with Padua, adorn these parapets at regular intervals. The most remarkable are those of the Chevalier Poleni and Antonio Cappello, both achievements of the youthful genius of Canova.

There is a very spacious place known as

The Arena, because the traces of a Roman amphitheatre are still observable in the wall of the enclosure. On one side of this place is the church of the Annunziata.

The extreme antiquity of this city could not fail to ensure her a long catalogue of eminent sons. Among the most eminent are: Livy, whose house is still shown; the painters Campagnuola and Alessandro Var-

rotari; the poet Albert Mussato, Cardinal Mezzaratte, the Abbes Fortes and Chesavotti, the traveller Belzoni, &c.

In Padua flourish an academy of science, literature, and art, a lapidary museum, a library, that of the capital richer in MSS. and scarce editions, than in the number of its books.

There are four theatres, one being devoted to performances during the day time.

Café Pedracchi is a very handsome, convenient building, and particularly serviceable to travellers waiting for the coach from Venice, as it is open all night.

Bookseller.—Zambeccari, near the café.

The iron bridge, the work of Galateo, was the first constructed of that metal in Italy.

The woollen cloths, ribbons, silks, and woollen hose of Padua are of some repute.

Railroad from Padua to Venice in sixty minutes; fare, first class, 4 zrs. 50 c.; second class, 3 zrs. 50 c.; third class, 4 zrs.: to Mestre only, first class, 3 zrs. 50 c.; second class, 2 zrs. 75 c.; third class, 1 zr. 25 c.

Before the opening of the railway to Venice, large gondolas belonging to and corresponding with the railway trains waited alongside convenient platforms, each class being kept distinct, and conducted to the respective class boats, holding about eighteen persons; each gondola was rowed by four men in green uniforms faced with red. As they were freighted with passengers they left, and by keeping in a line, with their gay colours flying, sometimes as many as thirty following each other, produced a beautiful effect. A few sous were collected by the men for *buono mano*.

Passports are demanded, and a printed paper given on landing at Venice. Previous to leaving, it

must be reclaimed and signed by the police. Venice described at page 131.

ROUTE 103.

MILAN TO VENICE BY CHIARI, BRESCIA, AND VERONA.

Distance, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ postes.

	Postes.
From Milan to Cascina del Pecchi	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Cassano	1
— Caravaggio	1
— Antignate	1
— Chiari	1
— Ospedaletto	1
— Brescia	1
— Brescia to Venice	15 $\frac{1}{2}$

Fernaci and *Inago* may be passed without comment. The first place of any note in this route is the town of

Cassano, on the Adda. It has been the scene of great events: here the too-famous Ezzelina di Romano was conquered by the Guelphs; here in the last century the French suffered two defeats, by Prince Eugene in 1705, and by Suwarrow in 1799. Of its once celebrated castle only a noble wreck remains. So early as 1320, the canal which connects the Adda with Castiglione Lodigiano was dug at Cassana; it still waters the district of Lodi.

Groppello, an appurtenance of the archbishopric, is near Cassano.

Trediglio, a town of 5,000 souls, traces its origin to the eighth century. It became considerable in the tenth, and was subjected by the Visconti in the fourteenth. A hundred years later it was added to the Venetian dominions. There are few small towns with churches so beautiful or so majestic as those of Trediglio; the Ambrosian ritual is not observed here.

Caravaggio, with a population of 6,000, is eminent for the three great names enrolled in its registers, Polydoro Caldara (so much better known as Caravaggio), who, having entered into the service of Raphael,

became so accomplished a painter as to be accounted able and worthy to finish the works the great master left incomplete. Michael Angelo Berigi (also styled Caravaggio), an artist whose forcible style and powers of imagination have caused him to be compared to the greater Michael Angelo Buonarrotti. Fabius Mangone, who from a poor mason became the rival and equal of the first architects of his day—his works are still studied and admired both at Rome and Milan.

Some fine paintings by the brothers Campi, retouched by Diotti, embellish the Prevotal church; but the most remarkable building is the sanctuary of the Madonna, commenced in 1575 on the designs of Pelligrino Tiboldi. This sanctuary, which is held in high veneration, is a little way out of the town, and is approached by a grand avenue terminating in piazzas, under which a fair is annually held.

Mozzaniga, the population of which is now hardly 600, was formerly of some consequence; it suffered greatly during the wars of religion, and in the bitter contests between the Venetians and Milanese.

The Serio is crossed at Isso.

Antignate, a village of 1,300 inhabitants.

Calcio, though with only 5,000 souls, gives its name to a province governed for many centuries by its own laws and ordinances. It is on the right bank of the Olio.

Chiari has 9,000 inhabitants. It contains a good hospital, a public library, a fine cathedral, and a very remarkable tower holding eleven bells. Chiari was the birthplace of Stephen Marcelli, to whose memory a beautiful monument, by Monti of Ravenni, has been raised.

For the remainder of the route from Ospedaletto, see page 518.

ROUTE 104.

MILAN TO VENICE BY CREMONA AND MANTUA.

Distance, 25 postes.

From	Milan to Melegnano	Postes.
—	Lodi	1½
—	Casalpusterlengo	1½
—	Pizzighettone	1
—	Cremona	2
—	Cicognolo	1
—	Piadena	1½
—	Bozzolo	0¾
—	Castelluccio	1½
—	Mantua	1
—	Nogara	1½
—	Legnago	1½
—	Montagnana	1½
—	Este	1½
—	Monselice	1
—	Padua	1½
—	Venice	4

Melegnano was formerly a fortress, much beloved by Bernabo Visconti. It was here that Francis I of France, and his great marshal, Trivulze, routed the Swiss army, and by the victory extinguished the last hope of Maximilian Sforza. It is now a town of some importance; its walls are washed by the Lambro.

A few miles further the noble and river-like canal La Muzza is crossed; its dikes are of the most enduring construction, and its waters have spread fertility through the whole district; for what, from artificial irrigation, is now one vast blooming meadow, in the tenth century was a huge forest. Other streams also promote the agricultural riches of this champaign country.

Lodi.—Hotels: *Le Soleil*, *L'Europe*. Population, 16,000. Lodi is the capital of the province, and is built on the Adda. It still retains the name of Laus Pompeia, which properly belonged to an older Lodi, three miles distant, restored by Pompeius Strabo, after having been almost wholly destroyed in the long struggle between the Romans and the Gauls. It was a second time destroyed in even more disastrous

wars, those with the barbarians ; a third time by the Milanese. The Emperor Frederick I, the implacable enemy of Milan, rebuilt the walls of Lodi, and wisely gave to the city the interposition of the river as its first exterior defence, so that to this emperor is attributable the establishment of the present city. Lodi was successively ruled by the Fissiraghi, the Vistarini, and the Vignati, but it fell at last into the power of the Visconti.

This province boasts a distinctive character ; it is the pastoral realm of cheese, of the rich cheese improperly called Parmesan or Placenzan. Those cities were indeed the first to export this article, whence the name, but it is all produced by the territory of Lodi, which does not perhaps contain a single cottager unconnected with the cattle or the cheese press ; a thousand pastures are encountered all through the country, each with its herd of cows.

The finest church in Lodi is the Inconronata, by Bramante. The palaces Bacni and Merlini, as well as the Episcopal palace, are well worthy of notice. The most remarkable establishment is the great Educational Institute for young ladies, directed until her death by Maria Cosway, and now in the hands of a society of nuns called the English ladies.

The celebrated Mary Anne Starke died at Lodi, but was interred at Milan.

Antiquaries and archæologists will be interested by a visit to the hospital, for in its courtyard have been gathered great store of old Roman tabular and engraved stones.

The beautiful bridge over the Adda is famous from the deadly struggle for its possession between the French and Austrians in 1796. It has been said that no praise was

more grateful to the ear of Napoleon than that which characterised him as—"he of Lodi's bridge."

Crema, on the Serio, has a population of 9,000. It arose during the Lombard wars, has sustained several sieges, and had long to struggle with the Cremonese. It fell eventually from the Benzoni to the Venetian republic. Canvas, thread, and very superior flax are the trading commodities of Crema.

Casalpusterlengo, a town of 4,000 souls, is a short distance from the Po. Here the road branches into two lines, one to Placenza, the other to Verona.

Codogno (population, 8,000) is a wealthy and commercial town, with some fine churches, schools, a hospital, and a pretty theatre. If any one wish for ocular demonstration of the importance and extent of the trade in the cheeses of Lodi, the stores of that comestible in Codogno will abundantly supply it.

Maleo, a handsome village, the foundation of which is given to the Roman, Maleolus. Here, in the war of 1733, Charles Emanuel of Savoy fixed his head-quarters.

The village of *Gera* has afforded material for much historical and antiquarian disquisition. When the Romans, under their consuls, Marcellus and Cornelius, carried on their memorable warfare in the Cisalpine plains, the Gauls threw a large garrison into and strongly fortified Acerra on the Adda, between Lodi and Crema, and not far from the Po ; but these defences could not stay the valour of the Romans, who carried Acerra and destroyed it. Was the Acerra of that day the Gera of ours ? is a question still agitated.

Gera d'Adda is a large district formerly covered by the lake Gerondo, drained away by the hand of time, aided, tradition avers, by that of man. Traces of the existence of this lake are still pointed

out in that part of the country most locked between the Adda and the Po.

Pizzighettone is a castellated fortress, built on the Adda, in 1123, by the Cremonese to keep in check their restless neighbours—the Milanese; it fell, however, before Philip Mary Visconti, who added greatly to its defences. Francis I, after his defeat at Pavia, was kept prisoner in this fortress; many memorials of that gallant and chivalrous monarch are still preserved. *Pizzighettone* underwent several sieges; it capitulated in 1733, but not until after Gera was carried. The Emperor Joseph dismantled this fortress, as well as many others, in 1782, and transformed it into a prison, destroyed on the approach of the French in 1796. It is now a barrack. The adjoining town is populous and the neighbourhood fertile. The *Prévôtal* church, and that of St John, are beautified with the paintings of the brothers Campi.

Cava Tigozzi occupies a small hill, the summit crowned by its church steeple and by an old convent, now a *maison de plaisance*.

Cremona.—Hotels: *L' Hôtel Royal*, and *Le Chapeau*. This city, with a diminished and sadly disproportionate population of 26,000 is situated near the left bank of the Po. The era of its very ancient foundation is uncertain—it was long subject to the Gauls; when it passed to the Romans it was attached to the Aniesan tribunate. The irruption of Hannibal brought a train of calamities to Cremona: it suffered afterwards from being in the interest of Marc Antony and from opposing his successful competitor. Octavius, indeed, despoiled the Cremonese, and shared their lands and houses among his veterans; nor did he spare the district of Mantua. It was in this spoliation that Virgil lost his possessions, and so gained

fame and wealth. Cremona afterwards adhered to the fortunes of Vitellius, and at the fall of that brutal tyrant was punished by being given up to plunder for four days. It was burnt down A.D. 69, but the care of Vespasian rebuilt and re-peopled it, and it soon resumed its proper rank among the cities of the empire. In the seventh century it was besieged by King Agilulf, who wreaked on it a most atrocious vengeance. It was soon after sacked by the Goths, and utterly destroyed by the Slavonians and Lombards. It was raised again by Frederick Barbarossa.

During the contests of the Guelphs and Ghibelines Cremona was taken by Arrigo VII, who dismantled its walls, choked up its moats, and threw down its towers. The reign of Charlemagne, it has been before shown, saw most of the Italian cities independent and republican, but their strifes were incessant, some siding with the popes, others with the emperors. The Emperor Frederick I (Barbarossa) employed the Cremonese militias as the instruments of his vengeance against the Milanese, and had so great a predilection for the city that he gave it the privilege of striking money, and had Guido Crema raised to the pontifical throne solely because he was born at Cremona; this was the antipope, Paschal III—1164. But when the emperor, blinded and rendered tyrannical by his fortune, was abandoned by his adherents, the great Lombard league began—it was concluded in the monastery of Pontida chiefly through the instrumentality of Anselmo Dovara, a native of Cremona. Thus were the Milanese reinstated in their country by the very parties who had so largely contributed to drive them from it.

The peace of Constance gave Italy a seeming repose, but in re-

ality awoke all its slumbering feuds. Cremona, choked up as it was with ruined towers and ramparts, was so torn with insane factions and civil strife, that it actually became rent into two distinct cities, one Guelph, the other Ghibeline, the stream of the Cremonella being the line of demarcation. It afterwards underwent the yoke of Hubert Visconti, of Ponzoni, and of the Fondulos, who ceded it to Philip Mary Visconti, Lord of Milan. That prince gave it as a marriage portion with his daughter to Francisco Sforza. From that epoch Cremona has followed the fortunes of the duchy of Milan.

In 1702, the French Marshal Villeroi made Cremona his winter quarters, but was taken prisoner in a nocturnal surprise by Prince Eugene of Savoy. That great general, however, was unable to reduce the garrison, which harassed his retreat, nor did it surrender until five years after. In 1796 Cremona opened its gates to receive the victorious French after the battle of Lodi; it was retaken by the Austrians in 1799, to be re-ceded to the French in 1800. In the last century this city was prosperous, well-peopled, and environed with flourishing faubourgs which are now but miserable huts. The surrounding walls are elliptical; the Cremonella runs through the city, and passes by a subterranean channel into the Po. The streets, places, and palaces, are very noble.

The Episcopal palace, built a few years ago by Omobino Offredi, will long do honour to that prelate's memory.

The tower of Torrazzo, the first object descried in the approaches to Cremona, is accounted the highest in Italy; it stands in the principal place. The age of this tower is uncertain, the building of which it

forms part having been commenced in 754, and finished in 1284.

The cathedral, or duomo, presents a noble façade of white and red marble, with a multiplicity of columns; it is rich in paintings, the best being the 'Crucifix,' by Pordenone, those by Boccaccino, Bernardino Galli, and the Campi, and the recent frescoes by F. Diotti.

The other churches best requiring a visit are those of St Pietra, St Augustine, St Dominico, and St Sigismondo.

Cremona has its full share of useful, ornamental, and benevolent institutions and palaces; of its two theatres one is supported by amateurs.

Among private treasuries of art or antiquities, the most distinguished are the numismatic museum and other rarities in the possession of Count Ponzoni; the medals of the ex-councillor; Pedrotti, and the statues by Canova in the mansion Bolzezi.

The Cremonese have in all ages been devotedly attached to music and painting, and have successfully cultivated both. The excellence of their musical instruments is so well established that to call a violin or a violoncello a "Cremona," is to vouch its superiority. Pope Gregory XIV (Niccolo Sfrondate) was a native of this city.

The cottons of Cremona are of some repute, as well as its almond cakes, its confections of fruits in mustard, and its preserved quinces; yet the great bulk of its trade is in the territorial product, wines, corn, silk, and very superior flax.

Soncino, a fortress of former celebrity. The inhuman Ezzelin died in its walls, after having been wounded and taken prisoner by one of the inhabitants. What most unequivocally demonstrates the former spirit and importance of this little place is that in it were

established the first Hebrew printing presses. The Soncino editions are now scarce and valuable.

Castel Leone, another fortress, raised by the Cremonese as a protection against their inveterate foes the Milanese, who suffered so total a defeat near this fort in 1213 that they lost their carroccio, the remains of which are still shown in the cathedral of Cremona. The carroccio was a very large car, in which were a cross, the grand banner of Milan, the military chest, and sometimes even the Host. It was regarded by the Milanese as was the ark by the Jews, and is prominent in the histories of the Lombard wars; its use was abolished by Otto Visconti in 1582. Castel Leone became afterwards the seat of the principality of Cabrino Fondulo.

Soresina is a thriving and commercial town.

Casalbuttano is of the same character, with a large export trade in silk.

Along this route are found the forts or castles of Genivolta, Bordolano, Cicognolo (now the palace of the Pallavicini family), Castel Manfredi, Pozzo Baronzio, Torre d'Angioloni, and others. These many strong places show the frequency of warfare in those times when wars, characterized alike by bravery and barbarity, were the grand business of the Italian communities. The Cremonese, Brescians, Placenzans, Parmesans, and Mantuans made these rich plains their battle ground.

St Lorenzo de Picenardi is only remarkable for a very picturesque Gothic castle.

Piadena, formerly a fortress, is now a good-sized open town. Sacchi (surnamed Piatina), the author of the 'Lives of the Popes,' was a native of this place.

Cavallone, to the left, is said to

occupy the site of an ancient city, swept from the very face of the earth by the savage Attila.

Bozzolo, with a castle, and a present population of 4,000, once made part of the Cremonese republic. It then held the mint; the coins struck there are now exceedingly rare.

The Oglio is crossed from St Martino dell Argine to Marcaria, and after traversing the Fossa Maestra and the fort of Castelluccio, a beautiful road leads to

MANTUA.

Hotels: *Le Phoenix, Le Lion d'Or, L'Aigle d'Or, La Croix Verte*. Population, about 26,000, including 2,000 Jews. Mantua is a proof how much greater celebrity a province or a city acquires by giving birth to one man of commanding genius than from a series of wars and conquests. Compared to the numbers who recognise in this region the birthplace of Virgil, how few know or care that Mantua is very ancient—attributed to the Thebans and to the Etruscans; that it was successively held by the Etruscans, the Gauls, and the Romans; partitioned by Augustus Cæsar among his soldiers; besieged in vain by Alaric, equally in vain by the Hungarians and Saracens; and again by Ezzelin.

Like the other free cities, Mantua was cursed with its factions and feuds. It fell under the power of the Gonzagi in 1328. Charles V formed it into a duchy, and it was ruled by seven successive dukes. In 1630 the plague made fearful ravages in Mantua; of its 55,000 inhabitants more than 40,000 died—a depopulation from which the city has never recovered. The duchy was united to that of Milan on the death of the last duke, Charles IV, in 1708.

Mantua stands on two islands,

formed by the interlacing of three canals, drawn from the river Mincio. One flows through the heart of the city, and forms at its extremity a sufficient port for the craft required by the traffic of the citizens, which is chiefly in the exports of silk and woollen goods, oats, rice, wines, and cattle. The imports are merely the simple articles of ordinary consumption. The southern canal is now dry, and planted and cultivated where the soil permits. Two lakes, called *Mezzo* and *Inferiore*, separated by the bridge of St Georgio, are filled by a third canal. The *Lago di Sopra*, to the northward, is formed by an enlargement of the Mincio, accomplished by means of the dikes constructed in 1138. The most remarkable of these structures is the

Ponte dei Molini, at once a dike, a bridge, and a piazza; it restrains the course of the Mincio, and through several apertures conveys the waters of the *Lago Superiore* for the supply of corn and silk mills; it formerly stretched from the citadel to the port, but unhappily, when the Visconti, during a war with the Gonzagi, attempted to divert the course of the Mincio, the waters rose, overcame their dikes, and carried away a portion of the Ponte dei Molini; the insufficient repairs still bear the name of *La Rotta* (the break). The faubourg of St Georgio, well known for its manufactories and numerous convents, was demolished towards the close of the last century, and the site occupied by a half-moon fortification, defending the bridge and the access into the city. There are also six interior bridges. The air of Mantua was formerly insalubrious, but it is now greatly improved, by the drainage of the stagnant waters, the progress of cultivation, and the elevation of the land, by prodigious labour,

above the reach of the overflowing river—a protection, however, which in 1839 proved inadequate, as the Mantuan territory was then subjected to a terrible inundation.

Mantua has been the seat of a bishopric since the ninth century. It is a well-built city, whilst it is extraordinary enough that there are no traces of its Roman existence—the more extraordinary when it is remembered that Mantua was never sacked or destroyed like Milan or Brescia.

Among the principal places are those of

St Pietro, dell' Erbe, and Virgiliana; the last was formerly a marsh, but is now an agreeable promenade, handsomely built and planted. Here is the prison of Ergastolo, one of considerable extent.

The Cathedral is apportioned into five naves, without including the chapels built from the designs of Julio Romano. In this church lies St Anselm, the protector of Mantua.

St Barbara in Corte presents a very beautiful steeple by Bertani.

St Andrea is the work of Juvarra, so well known in Turin; the cupola is admirable; its valuable frescoes are by Julio Romano, Mantegna, and others.

St Barnaba is visited for its pictures of the miracle of the 'Loaves and Fishes,' by Costa, and the 'Marriage of Cana,' by Alberti. It is also interesting as the last resting-place of Julio Romano.

St Egidio has a similar interest by holding the ashes of Bernardo Tasso, the father of the poet of the 'Jerusalem.'

The Palace of the T, so called from its shape, is the most prized of any in Mantua, and does most honour to the reputation of Julio Romano, for that great artist has enriched it with his 'Defeat of the Giants,' his 'Loves of Psyche,' and

other mythological subjects. The fine stucco ornaments were executed by the Abbé Primaticcio. The palace of the T was built by Cardinal Francisco, tutor to Duke Frederick Gonzaga. The grounds are very extensive.

The other more conspicuous palaces and public edifices are; the palace of the ancient dukes, though the number of its good paintings has been diminished; of finance and justice, a strange edifice raised by Julio Romano for his own use; one civil and one military hospital; two orphan asylums, an arsenal, a gymnasium, three theatres, &c. &c.

The fortifications place Mantua in the first rank of strong cities; besides deep broad moats and double bastions, it possesses a citadel regarded as impregnable.

Virgil was born at Andes, the present Pietole, a small neighbouring village. Mantua has also given birth to Selvatico, Pomponaccio, Castiglioni, Bettenelle, and others.

The country round Mantua is fertile, and the country houses are numerous; the finest perhaps is la Favonta, built by Ferdinand Gonzaga in 1602.

At short distances from the city are the castles of Belforté and Gazuola (where the Gonzagas held their court), Viadana, Bagoforte, Torre d'Oglio, Gonzago (where sprung the illustrious family of the name), and other castles and villages often cited in the last Italian wars.

In continuing the route from the gate of St Giorgio, the road runs through the towns or villages of Stradella, Zuzaro, Castellaro, Nogaro, Sanguinetto (the chief place of a very fruitful district), Cerea, St Pietro, and

Legnogo, a large town with 9,000 souls, and a great trade in corn. It was also the scene of great military events.

Bevilacqua, a military position of some importance.

Mentognana.—See Table of Contents.

For the remainder of the route through Saletto and Ospedaletto to Este, and thence to Padua, see Table of Contents.

ROUTE 105.

MILAN TO BOLOGNA BY PLACENZA, PARMA, AND MODENA.

Distance, $18\frac{1}{4}$ postes.

From				Postes.
Milan	to Melegnano	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
—	Lodi	-	-	$1\frac{1}{4}$
—	Casalpusterlengo	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
—	Placenza	-	-	2
—	Fiorenzuola	-	-	2
—	Borgo St Donnino	-	-	1
—	Castel Guelfo	-	-	1
—	Parma	-	-	1
—	St Ilario	-	-	1
—	Reggio	-	-	1
—	Rubiera	-	-	1
—	Modena	-	-	1
—	Samoggia	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$
—	Bologna	-	-	$1\frac{1}{2}$

The route from Milan to Casalpusterlengo is described in the preceding pages.

Some unimportant villages and a frontier custom house are passed, and the Po overcome by a bridge of boats, to enter

PLACENZA.

Hotels: *St Marc*, *L'Italie*, *La Croix Blanche*. This city, which could easily enclose 100,000 inhabitants, hardly counts 30,000, even with the population of the extensive faubourgs. When the Romans, bent upon wresting all Upper Italy from the Gauls, established two military colonies on the Po, one was at Placenza, and strongly fortified; it was founded in the year 350 of the Roman era. When, in 535 of the same era, Hannibal achieved one of his many victories near Placenza, the city was sacked by the unsparing Carthaginian. In the wars between Vitellius and

Otho, the amphitheatre was burned. Totila, King of the Goths, in the sixth century, subjected Placenza to a long and obstinate siege. The Guelphs and Ghibelines, who form so integral a portion of the history of Italian cities, carried the usual train of discord and bloodshed into Placenza. Its government fell rapidly from family to family until it centered in the Visconti; they were all changes without amelioration, and Placenza fell at last to the Farnese. The first duke, Pietro (son of Pope Paul III), a petty and inhuman tyrant, was stabbed by conspirators in his own palace, and his dishonoured corpse flung from the balcony. The house of Farnese became extinct, and Placenza passed under the rule of the infants of Spain. In the treaties consequent upon the fall of Napoleon, Placenza, along with Parma, formed part of the new state given to the sway of the Empress Maria Louisa, under the title of Duchess of Parma, Placenza, and Guastalla.

The streets of this very extensive city are open but irregular; the corso, however, has few rivals either in the grandeur of its proportions or its buildings.

The Cathedral contains some very precious frescoes by Guercino and L. Caracci, as well as two fine paintings by Landi.

The Church of St Francisco is striking from its combined chasteness and majesty.

La Madonna della Campagna, of a somewhat unusual style, has pictures by Soaliano and Pordenone.

St Giovanni in Canale boasts two great paintings by Landi and Camuccini.

The Farnese Palace, called also the citadel, is in the corso, and the finest in Placenza, although but one side is complete; the first stone was laid in 1558—Vignola was the architect.

The Municipal Palace (built in

the thirteenth century), the hospital, and the theatre, are all worthy of a great city.

The principal place is accounted one of the most beautiful in Italy. In its centre are the bronze equestrian statues of Alessandro Farnese and his son Ranuccio; these fine statues are of colossal dimensions, and the stately marble pedestals are set off with appropriate bas-reliefs, also in bronze. The artist was Francesco Mocchi, of Montevarchi.

There is a noble bridge over the Trebbia, about a mile from the gate of San Antonio; it is composed of twenty-two grand arches.

Game is very abundant in the neighbouring valleys, which also yield a rich harvest to the botanist and entomologist.

The ruins of the ancient city of Velleia, overwhelmed by an avalanche or a volcanic eruption, are well deserving of examination; little progress has been made in clearing them, though they were discovered in 1760. The most interesting articles recovered are to be seen in the museum at Parma.

The well-known Roman road, called the Via Emilia, formed by Emilius Lepidus about the middle of the sixth century of the Roman era (from the foundation of the city), is pursued on leaving Placenza, and through the whole route. To the left of the way is the territory known as

Lo Stato Pallavicino, once a small principality subject to the family of that name; their principal residence was in Busseto, to which the sojourn of Charles V gave the dignity of a city; here that Emperor held his well-known interview with Pope Paul III (Alessandro Farnese); a crowd of princes, cardinals, generals, and diplomatists, then gave brilliancy to this now obscure retreat.

Corte Maggiore, a pretty little village, is still the property of the

Pallavicini family; it is, moreover, the abode of many descendants from the younger or illegitimate branches of that princely house, who are now sunk in abject poverty; such vicissitudes are not very uncommon in Lombardy.

Bourg St Donnino (in the direct route), with a population of 4,000, is on the torrent Stirone. Here the Pallavicini had a castle; the monastery of St Colombo was destroyed by Frederick II, but the city still retains some remarkable edifices, and an old cathedral. It is the birthplace of the Abbé Benedetto Bachini.

Castel Guelfo, on the left bank of the Taro, was reared by the Guelphs in consequence of their rivals having built the similar castle of the Gibello at no great distance. Beyond it a fine new bridge flung across the Taro, by order of the present archduchess, gives access to

PARMA.

Hotels: *L'Ecrevisse*, and *Le Paon*. Population, 36,000. In a rich and highly-cultivated plain, on both sides of the river Parma, which is commanded by three bridges, stands the city of that name. Built on the Via Emilia, it is of remote antiquity; 148 years before our era it was made a Roman colony. In the days of the triumvirate it was exposed to great cruelties and bloodshed by the partisans of Mark Antony. Augustus, however, in recompense, afterwards draughted into it a colony to add to its numbers and prosperity, and it then assumed the name of the colony of Julius Augustus. The fate of Parma was no exception to the general lot of the Italian cities. After the fall of the western empire it became the prey of the barbarians. It was constituted a republic after the peace of Constance, but drew upon itself the anger of Frederick II for its adherence to the Guelphic party.

That emperor laid siege to Parma in 1247, and met with a spirited resistance; he had recourse to a strange procedure; he built another city at a little distance, and gave it the name of Victoria, in anticipation of his assured conquest; but his antagonists had received strong reinforcements, and to escape by one grand blow the sufferings inevitable to a prolonged and stubborn siege, they fell so vigorously and unexpectedly on the imperial army that it was hopelessly routed, nor was it without difficulty that Frederick himself, along with a few horsemen, accomplished his escape. His treasures and the whole baggage of his army became the spoil of the brave citizens, who did not leave one stone upon another in the new city of Victoria.

After this event (1248) the Parmesans, of their own accord, placed the city under the protection of the sovereign pontiff, but this measure did not prevent mad and untiring factions from oppressing Parma, and it passed rapidly under the sway of nine successive dynasties, followed by submission to the French, the Spaniards, and the Popes Julius II, Leo X, and Paul III. Paul gave it to his son, Pietro Farnese, whose descendants held it until there was a failure of heirs male, when Philip V of Spain, who had married Elizabeth Farnese, came into possession of Parma, into which his son, Don Carlos, made a solemn entry. Five years later that prince, having made the conquest of Naples, ceded Parma to the house of Austria, who retained it until 1748, to yield it anew to the Spaniards, after a war of seven years. At the dismemberment of Napoleon's kingdom of Italy it was disposed of as we have stated in the account of Placenza.

Parma, the residence of the court, the seat of a bishopric, and

of the highest tribunals of the duchy, ranks with the principal cities of the second order. The streets and places are, with some exceptions, spacious and airy; the churches are numerous and beautiful.

La Madonna della Steccata, although of the early part of the sixteenth century, has a very modern appearance. It is in the form of a Greek cross; its beautiful cupola in the centre. The grand altar piece of Moses, in fresco, is by Francisco Mazzuola (Parmegiano). In 1823 a vault was formed in this church for the burial place of the dukes of Parma.

The Cathedral is of great but undetermined antiquity; it is known, however, that it was splendidly restored at the beginning of the twelfth century, a restoration wrongly attributed to the Countess Matilda. This church is an admirable specimen of earlier ecclesiastical architecture. More than twenty artists have adorned its walls and ceilings—the vault of the cupola was painted entirely by Correggio.

The Baptistery, founded in 1169, is a small octagonal church of Veronese marble, with splendid columns. This foundation also has been liberally and erroneously given to the Countess Matilda.

St John the Evangelist may well command admiration, for it contains the early labours of Correggio, the frescoes of Parmegiano, and the paintings of Gottesalli and Francia.

The Churches of St Antonio, Annunziata, St Giuseppe, St Rocco, St Paulo, and St Sepolcro, are in many respects as interesting as those more especially indicated.

The Ducal Palace is a mass of incongruous buildings; in it is the library of 60,000 volumes and 2,000 very precious MSS., especially those in Hebrew, collected by the Abbé Rossi, and presented by the arch-

duchess. The engravings, of different kinds, are 60,000.

Parma, which once boasted a distinctive school of painting, can now boast of her

Academy of Fine Arts, distinguished, not for the number of its pictures (which is far from considerable), but for the number of its master-pieces: 'St Jerome,' a 'Madonna,' the 'Descent from the Cross,' the 'Martyrdom of many Saints,' the 'Bearing the Cross,' and the 'Virgin and Child Jesus,' are by Correggio; 'Two Virgins and Saviours, in the Clouds,' by Guercino; a 'St Jerome' and a 'Mary Magdalen,' also attributed to Guercino; several by the three Caracci; a 'Virgin,' by Vandyke; the 'Five Saints,' by Raphael; the 'Christ placed in the Cave,' by Andreo del Sarto (another copy by the original artist is in the gallery at Florence); 'Christ bearing the Cross,' by Titian. In this academy are also museums of medals and of antiquities. At the end of the picture gallery is the colossal marble statue of Maria Louisa, by Canova.

The great Farnese Theatre is a very fine and curious structure, for it is built entirely of wood, on the model of a Roman amphitheatre, and holds 9,000 spectators. It was erected by Ranuccio I, in 1618, and opened the following year. Aleotti was the architect. This theatre had fallen into grievous dilapidation until the archduchess devoted an annual sum to its preservation and repairs. She has also built a comparatively small but very elegant theatre near the Farnese.

The University, a very large and stately structure, founded in 1412, and restored by Ranazzo Farnese, counted in 1830 more than a thousand students.

Among the remarkable palaces are those of Pallavicini, Sanvitale, Testa, and Giardino; the last, near the city walls, was a maison de

plaisance of the ancient dukes. It is most remarkable for its frescoes by Augustino Caracci, Baglioni, and Cigliani, and for its very noble garden.

The shambles, market, and cemetery are the most commendable of the modern edifices.

Parma contains many benevolent institutions, and four nunneries. In a building formerly the convent of St Paolo, is preserved an apartment painted by Correggio, with Diana and all the attributes of the chace, an unusual subject for a convent; another room in the same locale is painted, some say by Araldi, others by Christopher Casella.

The trade of Parma in manufactured goods is very limited, confined indeed to some silks, hats, earthenware, and wax lights. The fertility of the neighbourhood ensures an abundant supply of territorial produce, either for domestic consumption or traffic: as the adjoining districts yield wheat, maize, barley, beans, peas, hemp, flax, great quantities of potash, bitumen, and fruits of all kinds. The culture of tobacco was very successfully pursued, but now prohibited. The chief wealth of the country is in horned cattle, of a breed between the Swiss and Hungarian. The Parmesan wool is well known to English manufacturers. Abundance of honey and wax is brought from the district of the Apennines. The mineral waters of Tabbriano, near the city, are fast growing into celebrity.

The road runs through a country more fertile than might be expected from its vicinity to the rocky and far stretching roots of the Apennines.

St Ilario is the last town in the state of Parma. Population 1,400.

Reggio.—Hotels: *La Poste*; and *Le Lys*. The population of Reggio, which increases rapidly, is now 16,000. This city owes both its origin and aggrandizement to the

Roman consul so well remembered by his *Via Emilia*. It was a Roman colony two centuries before the Christian era. It flourished under the emperors, was ruled by dukes under the Lombard, and counts under the Carlovingian, dynasties.

All but totally destroyed in the fourth century, it yet recovered rank and influence enough to take part in the conditions of the peace of Constance. When Reggio ceased to be republican, it passed under the sway of the dukes of Ferrara, "the antique brood of Este;" it again recovered its freedom, but after having been subjected by the Correggiaschi, Fogliani, Gonzagi, and Visconti, it voluntarily resumed its allegiance to Ferrara. Here, after his victories in 1796, Bonaparte ordered a congress to be held, to model the new Italian republic; a solemn farce, solemnly performed. By the treaties of 1814 Reggio was attached to Modena.

Reggio, the capital of a most fruitful district, is situated on the navigable canal of Passone; it is the seat of a bishopric, and possesses the usual public institutions; is surrounded with thick walls, and protected by a citadel; the streets, some of which have piazzas, are generally handsome, and contain many beautiful churches, beautiful from their paintings as well as their architecture.

The Cathedral is the most remarkable. The Adam and Eve at the entrance, and the superb mausoleum of Bishop Rangoni, are from the skilful chisel of Prosper Sparo, called *Il Clemente*.

Wine, silk, hemp, cattle, and cheese are the articles of an active trade, as well as the other agricultural produce of the territory, formerly much more extensive than it now is.

Many illustrious men owe their origin to Reggio and its vicinity; the most illustrious are unques-

tionably Ariosto and Correggio. Fontanesi, the celebrated painter of internal decorations, and the veritable restorer of that branch of art in Italy, was also a native.

In the vicinity of Reggio, but apart from the route, are many places requiring a brief notice.

Brescello, with but 2,000 inhabitants, is on the right bank of the Po; it was formerly a somewhat important city. Here Otto pitched his camp when he disputed the empire with Vitellius, and here he put an end to what he accounted a degraded existence when he learned his defeat. Brescello suffered greatly during subsequent wars; like more famous communities it had its series of petty dynasties, ending with the house of Este. For a length of time it was maintained as a military post, but was dismantled in 1704. Great store of consular coins and of antique inscriptions have been found in the environs, and published by Muratori and Grutero.

Correggio, a pretty town, with 4,000 souls, contains a cathedral, a palace of the ancient princes, and a seminary; but its glory consists in having given birth to Antonio Allegro, called Correggio.

Canossa, now a pretty village of some 300 occupants, was once a powerful fort belonging to the family of the Countess Matilda. Here that famous countess received the Emperor Henry IV and Pope Gregory VII (the last pope canonised) in the hope of effecting a reconciliation between those potentates. Carpinetti was another castle of the Countess Matilda, where some of her autographs are preserved.

At *Quaro*, a small mountain village, are the hot springs, once so renowned in Italy as the *Balneum Aquaticum*; they are now utterly neglected and forgotten, though said to retain most of their original properties.

Scandiano, a village with a castle, in which Petrarch was once entertained with pompous hospitality. The naturalist Spallanzani was born in this place. In the vicinage are quarries of sulphur and fountains of saline and bitter waters. Millstones and agates are found along the Tresinaro.

St Maurizio (in the direct route) is known to the Italian scholar as the scene of Ariosto's relaxations in the house of the Maleguzzi.

Rubiera encloses 2,000 souls—it is on the Secchia. In its castle died miserably, in 1409, the odious Otto Terzi, one of the most detestable of the host of petty tyrants who were the bane of Italy.

Marzaglia is the first village encountered after quitting the Riggian boundary at Rubiera and entering within the Modenese.

MODENA.

Hotels: *St Marc*, and *L'Italie*. Population, 27,000. Modena occupies the left bank of the Secchia and the right bank of the Panaro. The surrounding plain is fertile, and the air has lost much of its ancient humidity. This city is mentioned by historians not only as existing in the year of Rome 536, but as a walled town of great strength. Livy relates that the city and the country round about belonged to the Gauls, who leagued themselves with the Insubrians to humble the Roman power; these allies accordingly resisted the establishment of the colonies at Placenza and Cremona, but the soldiers of the republic surprised Modena and strengthened it against its recent masters, who were driven back by the prator Manlius. The city was mixed up in the civil wars between the death of Julius Cæsar and the partition of the world among the triumvirs. Towards the close of the fourth century Modena had lost its ancient

splendour, and at the invasion of Maximus was entirely ruined. St Ambrose, in his epistle to Faustinus, describes it as the carcase of a city. In 590 it was taken by the Lombards, retaken by the forces of the eastern emperor, from whom Agilulf tore it in the eighth century. It was afterwards ruled by counts, but their power was not of hereditary transmission. After the death of the Countess Matilda, in 1115, this mode of government ceased. Modena, with the other cities, was recognized as a republic at the peace of Constance, nor does its after history differ materially from that of the other cities; its factions were styled Agioni and Grasolfi, instead of Guelph and Ghibeline, and it went through its course of party strifes, and small tyrants, until, in 1288, Obizzo II, of Este, was proclaimed Lord of Modena. It was created a duchy about 1452. It is now, along with Reggio, &c., the appurtenance of Francis IV, an Austrian archduke, in right of his mother, Maria Beatrix, the last of the house of Este.

Modena is the residence of the court, and the seat of the supreme tribunals. It was anciently surrounded with walls, and flanked with towers, but its citadel is now converted into the ducal palace. Its streets, as is generally the case in the towns along the Via Emilia, are paved with small pebbles, while in most of them footpaths or piazzas give space and shelter to the pedestrians.

The Ducal Palace, built from the designs of Bartolomeo Avanzini, the Roman, is a very stately pile, especially since the present duke has completed and adorned it in several parts. It possesses a very superior gallery of paintings.

The Cathedral, where lie the mortal remains of the protector of the city, St Geminiano, is a noble temple, commenced at the close of

the eleventh century. This church is fronted with marble, nor does its architecture manifest those freaks so common in later Gothic; it differs also in another important particular—all the arches, excepting those in the vault of the three naves, are semicircular. Tiraboschi thought they had been assimilated to the modern form, on some occasion of extensive repairs; but this could not be the case, for all the windows, and they are very numerous, are semicircular. It is more probable that this church remained long unfinished, or with temporary boardings (so often the case in Italy), and that the variation in style indicates a long interval between its commencement and completion.

Near the cathedral rises a great tower, apparently of the twelfth century; it is of prodigious height, and is vulgarly called the Garland.

The other churches ranking after the cathedral are St Dominico, St Vincenzo, St Francisco, St Augustino, St Bartolomeo, and St Pietro.

The Library of Este contains 100,000 volumes and 3,000 MSS., some of them of the classics, others splendidly illuminated. Among the librarians are some very famous names—Jacopo Cantelli, the geographer; the Abbé Bacchini; the learned and indefatigable Muratori, who filled the office for fifty years; Zaccharia, Tiraboschi, and Granelli. Annexed to this institution is the

Museum, in which, independently of 26,000 antique medals, is a very rich collection exclusively Greek.

The secret ducal archives form one of the most peculiar establishments of the kind, and have rendered at least one very important service to history and literature, in supplying Muratori with a crowd of facts illustrative of ancient times and manners.

Modena, moreover, possesses an astronomical observatory, a house of refuge, a lapidary museum full of inscriptions and sarcophagi, a civil and military hospital, with the adjuncts of an anatomical theatre, and a foundling hospital; an university, an academy of fine arts, the college of nobles, the institute of St Paolo, where a hundred girls of low condition are reared gratuitously; the institutes of the Bernardini, and the Filippini, of the deaf and dumb, &c.

There are two theatres, that of the court and the popular one.

The promenades are extensive and agreeable. The ducal garden, open to the public at stated hours, is one of the most frequented.

Every Monday a very large cattle market is held. The district is in general very fertile, and supplies the city with the staple of its trade—silk, cattle, wines, and brandies.

The fountains are interesting from the scientific principles evinced in their formation; they are very old, and prove that Artesian wells have been, for a very long time, known in Italy. It is odd enough that a discovery, so invaluable in many localities, lay so long unappropriated.

Among the most remarkable places in the duchy of Modena, the small city of Mirandola, from its historical and poetical celebrity, is best known to the English reader; but we must confine our notices to a few places in the plain.

Finale, a city with 6,000 souls, is built on several little islands formed by the meandering branches of the Panaro; as its name intimates, it occupies the frontier points of the Modenese, Ferrarese, and Bolognese territories.

Sassuolo is an old town of not more than 3,000 inhabitants; its citadel is now a fine country house. Before this place became incorporated in the dominions of the house

of Este it was not too insignificant to have independent princes of its own; the last died in 1417.

Nonantola, with a population equal to that of Sassuolo, is best known from its stately abbey, founded about 1,100 years ago, and celebrated for its opulence, its library, the variety of its fortunes, and its history by the erudite Tiraboschi. The abbey church, the seminary, and a strong tower of observation, built by the Bolognese in 1307, are all remarkable objects for so small a town.

Near *Sorbara*, a very pretty village, with a population of 1,300, the Countess Matilda defeated Arigo in 1084.

Spilamberto, a village of equal size and population, is on the left bank of the Panaro. Its old citadel and well-adorned churches give it an air of antiquity sufficiently interesting.

Vignola is the birthplace of the architect Jacopo Barozzi, better known as Vignole, and of the literary giant, Muratori, who was indeed "fit to grapple with whole libraries." It possesses an old castle, and a palace attributed to Vignole.

The great high road of communication with Tuscany (called by Alfieri a poetic highway) is a work not unworthy the palmy days of Rome herself; it was opened by Duke Francis III, and extends above sixty miles.

The direct route, along the Via Emilia, is now resumed.

St Ambrogio, a village on the Panaro;—its solid bridge was built by Hercules III. In its earlier existence St Ambrogio was regarded as a position of consequence. An old bridge and some towers were under the guard of the order of Knights Templars. The other side of the Panaro is the Bolognese territory.

At *Castelfranco*, it is asserted, Mark Antony suffered his defeat

by the Consul Hirtius. This place is also called Fort Urban, from the fortress built there by Pope Urban VIII.

Sammoggia has its name from the river. From this small village the road runs through a smiling country to Bologna, described in Route 23. The remainder of the route to Venice described in Route 20, page 116.

VENICE

Being now a free port, luggage on entering is not noticed, but on leaving it is slightly examined.

Venice and Vicenza Railway.—This line of Railway was opened in January, 1846. The distance, 41 English miles, is traversed in two hours and a half, including stoppages at the principal stations, of which there are six; namely, Nestre, Marano, Dolo, Ponti di Brenta, Padua, Pojano. Fares, from Venice to Vicenza, first class, 8 lire Austrian 25 cents.; second class, 6 lire 50 cents.; third class, 3 lire, 75 cents. From Padua to Vicenza, first class, 3 lire 75 cents.; second class, 3 lire; third class, 1 lire 75 cents. From Venice to Padua, first class, 4 lire 50 cents.; second class, 3 lire 50 cents.; third class, 2 lire. All luggage is charged for according to weight and distance. The trains leave three times a day—in the morning, mid-day, and evening, according to the season.

On arrival at Venice, omnibus gondolas are in waiting to convey travellers and their luggage to their destination; they also leave the Place St. Marco one hour before the departure of the railway gondolas. The fare each way, with luggage, is 1 zr.

Hotels.—The principal inns in Venice, having been at one time splendid palaces, though now sadly fallen, are yet well adapted to the purposes to which they are applied. They all possess a land and water entrance; the three best, the *Royal*, *Europe*, and *Leone Bianco*, are situated on the Grand Canal.

Hôtel Royal, formerly the palace Bernardo (better known as the *Hôtel Daniel*, the name of a former proprietor), is most conveniently situated near the Place St. Mark, which can be walked to in about two minutes—the side or water entrance convenient for landing from or taking a gondola. There is a table d'hôte every day, at six o'clock in summer and four in autumn and winter. This is a very comfortable, well-managed house.

Hôtel de l'Europe, originally the palace Giustiniani, a large establishment, containing sixteen saloons and 117 bedrooms, with land and water entrance direct on the Grand Canal. A table d'hôte every day at four o'clock, 3 frs. The apartments have been newly furnished, and fitted with handsome iron bedsteads. The charges are the same as at the other principal houses; the attendance and arrangements are much improved under a new management.

Hôtel Lion Blanc (Leone Bianco), which has been established since 1814, is also upon the Grand Canal, in view of the celebrated Rialto, close to the post office, with water and land entrances.

The *Grande Bretagne*, the *Inghilterra*, *Luna*, &c. &c., are second and third-rate houses—cheap, but nasty.

“We reached the celebrated city of Venice. Half-rotten piles supported blocks of marble richly carved, serving as landing places; the walls, out of the perpendicular, seemed nodding to each other across the narrow canals. Through one of these we pushed on rapidly, turning several sharp corners in succession from canal to canal, which resemble narrow lanes under water, with scarcely any dry communication from house to house. A few gondolas passed us. No noisy trade was heard, no cries, no rattling of carriages, of course; not so much as the sound of a footstep disturbed the universal stillness. We might have fancied ourselves in the catacombs

of all the fishes of the Adriatic, rather than in a town inhabited by men, but for the few heads we saw here and there popping out of dark holes to look at us. Emerging at last from the maze of narrow canals, we found ourselves in the great one which traverses the city in an easy curve, the very line of beauty, and rendered peculiarly striking from the circumstance of most of the buildings on each side being marble palaces. No quays, no terraces, no landing place before them, they plunge at once into the briny deep, which, however, is here very shallow. Splendid marble stairs with marble balustrades lead up at once from the water to the hall door. There it was that crowds of gondelieri, carrying torches at night, used formerly to draw up, as elsewhere carriages and horses.

"We landed thus in style, and were ushered into one of these magnificent edifices,—sadly fallen indeed from its former greatness, being now the albergo. Through a lower hall of immense size and paved with marble, we reached the double flight of the grand staircase, the walls adorned with fresco paintings, and the marble balustrade beautifully carved. The landing place was another immense hall or gallery, divided by the staircase. These princely antechambers, each sixty-nine feet by thirty-two, with ceilings proportionably high, gilt, and painted, and adorned with crystal lustres, gave entrance to the various apartments by a number of doors entering into them.

"Every preconceived idea of Venice, it has been justly remarked, as a city or as a society, belongs to the imagination; and on beholding it the illusion is embodied rather than dispelled. It is one of the few places that do not disappoint the expectation, because, if some visionary anticipations are dispelled by the reality, there is still strangeness enough, and novelty, and gorgeousness to sustain the mind at the same pitch

of excitement. The moral interest of the scene comes in aid of the impression produced by the picture; and in gazing upon the majestic combination of former splendour and actual decay, 'we feel that we are reading a history.'

"In Venice, Tasso's echoes are no more,
And silent rows the songless gondolier;
Her palaces are crumbling to the shore,
And music meets not always now the ear:
Those days are gone. But beauty still is here.

States fall; arts fade; but Nature does not die,
Nor yet forget how Venice once was dear,
The pleasant place of all festivity,
The revel of the earth, the masque of Italy."

Such a place ought to be described in poetry, and we feel almost reluctant to descend to the details of the cicerone. Something between poetry and prose may be thought to characterize the following description of the fairy city, which has been pronounced by those who have visited Venice to be the most correct and graphic that has appeared, and the only one that conveys an adequate idea of the strangeness of the scene.

"Venice was always an unintelligible place, and is still unintelligible. I knew before that it was situated on many islands; that its highways were canals; that gondolas were its hackney coaches; that it had St. Mark's, and the Rialto, and the doge's palace; and I know no more now. It was always a dream, and will continue a dream for ever. A man must be born in, or live long enough to become endeared to it, before he will either understand or feel at home in Venice. It is a glorious place for cripples, for I know of no use that a gentleman has for his limbs; they are crutches to the bed-ridden, spectacles to the blind. You step out of your gondola into your hotel, and out of your hotel into a gondola; and this is all the exertion that is becoming. The Piazza di St. Marco and the adjoining quay are the only places where you can stretch a limb; and

if you desire to do so, they carry you there, and bring you home again. To walk requires predetermination, and you order your gondola, and go on purpose. To come to Venice is to come on board; and it only differs from ship-board, that there is no danger of sea-sickness. The Canale Grande is nearly 300 feet wide. Other canals are wide enough, but the widest street in the city is not more than ten or twelve feet from house to house, and the majority do not exceed six or eight. To wind and jostle through these irregularities is intolerable, and all but impossible; no one thinks of doing so, and who would that had a gondola at command? The gondola is all that is dreamy and delightful; its black funereal look in high imaginative contrast with its internal luxury. You float on without sensible motion; its cushions were stolen from Mammon's chambers, 'blown up, not stuffed.' You seat yourself upon one of them, and sink, sink, sink, as if it were all air; you throw your leg upon another, and if you have occasion for it, which is rare at Venice, must hunt after it—lost, sunk.

"Travellers, and Canaletti's Views, which are truth itself, give you a correct idea of Venice, but no idea of the strangeness of a first visit. It is not merely that there are canals and gondolas, but it is all canal and gondola. I know nothing to liken it to but a large fleet wind-bound. You order your boat, and row round, and all that are at leisure do the same. St Mark's, of an evening, that attracts all in the same direction, is but a ball on board the 'Commodore.' If you laugh at this as extravagant you will be right, but it is only extravagant because there is nothing real to compare with it. The fleet wind-bound is truth itself, and you have only to change the 'Redentore' into the 'Spitfire,' and the 'Saluté'

into the 'Thunderer' bomb, and it is real in feeling. Everything is in agreement with this. If the common people want a peach or a pomegranate, they hail a boat; for the very barrow women (if you will keep me to the reality, and drive me to the absurdity of such phrases) go floating about, and their cry is that half song, with the long dwelling on the final syllable, with which sailors call 'Boat a-hoy.' With all this there is no place you would so much like to spend a winter at, and because of all this; it is so strange, new, and perplexing. The Venetians are said to be the most delightful people, and at Venice is said to be the pleasantest society in Europe. It is impossible to doubt it. Society is the sole purpose for which they come here. They live on the continent, and Venice is but a huge pleasure house.

"A stranger may soon delight in Venice; but I doubt if he could ever feel at home. Every hour would be a contradiction to his whole past existence. There must be thousands here, who never saw a hill, or a wood, or an ear of corn growing, or a vineyard, or a green field; or heard a bird sing, except in a cage; or slaked their thirst, even in this thirsty climate, at a spring-head, or seen its waters bubbling from out the earth: spring-water, like other luxuries, is an importation.

"Everything at Venice is dream-like; for what is more so, than to walk on the Rialto, where Antony spat on the Jew's gaberdine?—to stand where Othello addressed the assembled senate?—to lose yourself in search of old Priuli's palace? And for realities, go to St Mark's on an evening; see its fine square in all its marble beauty; the domes and minarets of its old church; the barbaric gloom of the doge's palace; its proud towering Campanile; look upon the famous Co-

rinthian horses, and think of their emigration,—on the winged lion of the Piræus ; walk in the illumination of its long line of cafés ; observe the variety of costume,—the thin veil covering the pale Venetian beauty,—the Turks with their beards and caftans, and long pipes, and chess-playing,—the Greeks with their scull-caps and richly-laced jackets ; look on this, and believe it real ; and ever after put faith in the Thousand and One Tales.

“But Venice is in everything delightful. It is the most picturesque city in Europe, and full of character and variety. In all its palaces and public buildings, you may read ‘sermons in stones.’ The history of Venice is written upon her front, from the rude, massy, frowning architecture of barbarism and power, to modern elegance and imbecility.”—*Simond*.

The situation of Venice in the midst of lagunes would seem to render the atmosphere humid and vapoury ; but according to Dr Thouvenel, in his ‘*Climat d’Italie*,’ the air is continually renewed by winds from the east and south-east, and the mephitic gas generated there is thus carried off. The learned Venetian, Dr Valeriano Brera, declares it mild, even nourishing, without being oppressive, and even less humid than that of Milan. The saline emanations from the lagunes create an atmosphere peculiarly favourable to persons attacked with pulmonary complaints, or having scrofulous, tuberculous, or rickety constitutions ; and who will also find the sea baths of this city very efficacious. These baths may be taken at all seasons ; they owe their medicinal qualities to the slime and sea weeds of the lagunes, particularly to the spherococcus confervoides, on account of the extraordinary quantity of gelatinous substance it contains, and which is

easily extracted ; it grows abundantly in winter, even in the Grand Canal, and may be always had fresh.

The excellency of the ichthyologic diet, particularly of the oysters and celebrated pidocchi, the excursions in the famed gondolas, in which, for two or three hours, enveloped with marine vapours, the invalid may be gently rocked in the eye of the sun, miraculously second the effect of the baths and climate : the pleasures of Venetian life and of society complete it. Some periodical fevers, common to marshy situations on the shores of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, appear during summer only. The plagues which have ravaged Venice have not been more disastrous than those of Milan or Florence, and she suffered less from the cholera than either of the other large cities of Italy. The south-east wind, sur-named by the Venetians the “*Mantello dei poveri*,” softens the rigour of the cold during winter. The climate is restorative to aged persons and to children, but appears less suitable to those of a middle age, and strangers sometimes complain of intestinal irregularities. The health of the inhabitants is generally very good ; many attain an advanced age, and there are some centenaires amongst them.

To the epicure Venice offers many varied and agreeable treats. The horned cattle of Styria, reared for market only, furnish meat of a superior quality. The exquisite veal from Chioggia is better than that of the peninsula. La Polesine di Rovigo furnishes a number of fine fat poultry. The vicinity of the maremma renders game excellent and cheap. Snipes, in winter, cost 5 French sous each. Good hares. The rabbit is disdained and refused by all.

The Adriatic is deservedly celebrated for its fish, and pays an

abundant and delicate tribute to its queen. If the Venetians, ingeniously remarks Addison, were blockaded on all sides, they would, in some measure, escape being famished through the immense quantity of fish the sea is stocked with, and which may be even caught in the streets. Venice thus forms a natural *dépôt* that very few cities can boast of. The most noted are the magnificent roach (*triglia*), the finest of Adriatic fish; the turbot (*rombo*), praised by Boccaccio in his remarkable letter to the prior of the SS. Apostles at Florence, containing a spirited description of the house, profusion, and manner of living of a great noble of the time; the sardelle, surnamed *ortolans* of the Atlantic, generally broiled and eaten without seasoning, cost 2 sous a score; the sole (*sfoglie*); the small fish *sacchette*; the gudgeon (*paganello di mar*), costing only 5 sous a pound; the ling (*ombrino*), sometimes weighing 40 lbs. each, and the tunny (*tonno*), 50 lbs., but generally from 10 to 40 lbs. This fish is taken from August to November. To have it always of good quality, and to avoid the danger which may arise from its putrefaction, the police examine the boats that bring it in, particularly if they have been detained by the *sirocco*, and should the fish be but slightly affected, it is thrown into the sea. The large fat oysters of the arsenal cannot be eaten by the dozen. When cooked and served with herbs *à la Vénitienne*, they are very agreeable and digestible. Notwithstanding their horrid name, the *pidocchi* (sea lice, a kind of savoury mussel) of the arsenal are highly esteemed; they are rather rare, and are taken in the months of June and July only; one is rather surprised, in such a place, to pay so dear for them. Delicious mullet swarm in the mire of the canals at Chioggia, and are

largely salted. If eaten too abundantly, this fish, although tender and good, sometimes occasions headaches, and even fevers. The roes, pressed, salted, and dried, make a kind of caviar called *bot-targa*, which is highly esteemed, and is served with oil and lemon. The greater part of these exquisite fish, with others, as the roach, sardine, sea louse, turbot, mackerel, lobster, and particularly the oyster, have also the merit of making a very excellent soup, highly salutary for invalids.

Quantities of fine fruit from the hills of Este, Monselice, and Montagnana.

Wines.—Care should be taken in choosing wines at Venice, as they are frequently adulterated. The sailors also take their tithe whilst bringing it from *terra ferma*, and fill the cask up with water from the lagunes, which, although agreeable to the taste, and something like Seltzer water, is very insalubrious; to avoid this, the rich and cautious send a trusty servant to keep an eye on the wine during its passage. The best growths of French and Spanish vineyards may, however, be had at a cheap rate, on account of the free port. In the *café real* Cyprus may be bought for 5 to 10 sous a glass; ordinary, 34 sous a bottle, and first quality, 5 fr. The other good wines are Val Policella and Piccolit of Conegliano and Friuli.

Cafés.—Coffee, in small cups, is perpetually taken at Venice, particularly at Florian's, in the Place St Mark. This *café* is frequented without inconvenience, and enlivened by the presence of ladies; open nearly all night and in all seasons.

Furnished lodgings are dear, and rather neglected. They cost 200, 250, and 400 frs. a month. The Grand Canal should be chosen, particularly in summer, on account of

the enjoyment afforded every evening in this liquid corso.

In October, 1844, apartments consisting of three rooms and a kitchen, on the Grand Canal, cost 300 zrs. a month, or rather 10 zrs. a day; the custom of the place is so to charge. Apartments in the less fashionable parts of Venice may be had at 5 zrs. a day, or 150 a month; attendance, except making beds, is seldom included; when such is not the case it is advisable to hire a man servant, who will, by a judicious arrangement being made with him, boil the pot and drive the carriage, i. e. row a gondola, for from 2 to 3 zrs. a day, finding himself—from his employer's larder.

Gondolas may be hired at from 15 to 20 zrs. a month, the roofs of which are unshipped every night and placed on trussels in the "marble halls;" and where there are several together, the place reminds one very much of an undertaker's shop. Those making but a short stay may hire by the day, hour, or course; the first costs, for one rower, 5 zrs.; two rowers, 8 zr.; by the hour, first hour, 1 zr.; second hour, $\frac{1}{2}$ zr.; with two rowers the fares are double; a course costs the same.

There is a *Reading room* in the Place St Mark; the only paper in the English language is *Galigiani's*. The terms are: a month, 4 zrs.; fifteen days, 3 zrs.; a week, 2 zrs.

There are a great many respectable *booksellers* in Venice, but Messrs Vallardi have the best supply of books, maps, &c., useful for travellers.

The *Post office* is open from half-past ten till six; up to this hour letters are received from England. The Austrian postage, which is optional for a single letter, is 38 krs. In an adjoining office in the same building places may be taken for

Milan, in thirty-six hours, by the malle-poste; fare, 46 frs.

Ferrara, Wednesdays and Saturdays at eight in the evening, corresponding with a diligence for Florence, Rome, &c.; fare to Florence, 20 frs. 25 c.

Vienna, by malle-poste. at five in the morning, in seventy-two hours; fare, 95 frs.

Trieste, every evening at eight, in twenty-four hours; fare, 30 frs.

There is another coach office, near the Luna hotel, from whence conveyances start in every direction, at less fares than the malle-postes.

Steam-packets leave Venice for Trieste four times a week, Tuesdays and Fridays in the morning, Wednesdays and Sundays in the evening, in from six to eight hours; fare, first cabin, 7 fl.; second cabin, 5 fl.

Ancona, twice a month, the 8th and 24th, in twenty to twenty-four hours; from Ancona to Venice on the 9th and 25th; office in the Piazza St Mark.

Passport office, near the church of St Lorenzo, is open from nine till four; there strangers reclaim their passports, demanded by the police on arriving; on receiving it signify the name of the city you next intend to visit, it will be signed accordingly and delivered without any fee or any application to the English consul; but get once out of the Austrian dominions, and everlasting "*divum pocketum*."

The *Railway* from Mestre to Venice, a distance of about eight miles, is in a forward state; more than one-third is already finished (Nov. 1844) and open; and half the viaduct across the Lagana is also finished: it is expected that the entire line from Padua to Venice will be open early in 1846.

The principal shops are in the Piazza St Mark, and Merceria; the latter is a series of crooked paved alleys, commencing from the

clock tower, and extending under various names to the bridge of the Rialto, the neighbourhood of which is now greatly degenerated—the few goldsmiths that still inhabit this celebrated bridge are vulgarly associated with tripe, pork, cabbage, and dried fish shops: beneath (not in the water) is the fish market.

Restaurant.—The best I could find was that called the Coffee house, in Campo Rossoli, opposite the house where Canova resided.

A military band performs three times a week in the Place St Mark during the summer and autumn months, from two till four; on Sundays the company is most numerous; on Mondays the fashionables go to Lida, an island celebrated for pic-nics.

Promenades.—The most pleasant and indeed the only place in Venice where one can stretch their limbs is the public garden beyond the arsenal; it is a plantation of small trees, covering an extent of about ten acres, laid out in walks and rides; there is a large horse-keeper's establishment, with stalls for forty horses, where several are kept for the use of those desirous of taking equestrian exercise, let out at the following prices: by the year, 360 Austrian lires; six months, 180; three months, 90; one week, 30; by the hour, 4.

N.B. No deposit is required, as the hirer is not likely to gallop off with the beast.

Bankers.—Messrs Tatum and Mudie, Grand Canal. Mr Tatum is also British consul.

Shoe-blacks importune one at every step, a most unlikely place to expect such a trade; yet it seems to flourish, if one may judge from the number who, following their calling, follow the stranger. This is not a very expensive luxury, as a well-polished boot will

last your Venetian a week at the least.

Venice is divided into six quarters, and contains a population of about 115,000 inhabitants, located in 27,918 houses. There are 112 religious establishments, though at one period there were no less than 228; of bridges, chiefly of marble, there are 306; and small communicating streets no less than 2,108, so that a person with the bump of locality strongly developed may explore the inmost recesses of this singular city without the aid of a gondolier.

Venice presents one characteristic which perhaps has not been much noticed or dilated upon: the harmony which existed, or seemed to exist, between this most extraordinary city of the waters and its most extraordinary government; the strange and silent tyranny of the oligarchy seems consonant with deep and still canals, alien to clamorous and crowded streets. Everything indeed seems to have been strange in ancient Venice: a republic without the shadow of popular rights, and yet with a powerless sovereign; a commercial nobility, and yet the proudest in Europe; often an enlightened government in its foreign relations and distant colonies, yet at all times meanly jealous of its meanest tools: the parallel of dissimilarities might be carried much further. Certainly, from the time when Italian fugitives rushed to the waters for refuge from the barbarians, and founded Venice in the Adriatic, from this time to that of its decay, Venice, alike in its history or its architecture, is the most original city of Europe or the world.

A mere sketch of its history would hardly be satisfactory; nor is it necessary, for a host of writers, some of them of the highest ge-

nus, Shakspeare, Otway, Radcliffe, Byron, Cooper, and many others, have made Venice familiar to most readers.

It has been said this city may be seen in eight days, or may well and profitably employ as many weeks; but four days, as given below, will be found amply sufficient. The churches and palaces especially noticed are a very few out of a great number, selected, not in the order in which they can be visited, but as most worthy of inspection. Fifty-four important places may thus be visited, in the following order:—

On the “first day” a gondola is unnecessary:—

1. Piazza of St Mark.
2. Piazzetta.
3. Royal Basilica of St Mark.
4. The Ducal Palace.
5. The Steeple of St Mark.
6. The Lodge of the Steeple.
7. The Three Masts.
8. Hotel of the Patriarch.
9. Façade of the Church of St Basso.
10. The Clock Tower.
11. Procuratie Vecchie (the Old Galleries).
12. Procuratie Nuove (the New ditto), now the Royal Palace.
13. The Mint.
14. The two Granite Columns.
15. The Prisons.
16. The Trevisan Palace.
17. The Public Gardens.

On the “second day” a gondola would be useful, but is not indispensable:—

18. Church of St Zacharie.
19. Greek Church of St George.
20. Church of St Francis della Vigna.
21. Royal Arsenal.
22. Church of St Martin.
23. Church of St George Major.
24. Church of the Redeemer.
25. Church of St Sebastian.

In the “third day” a gondola is necessary:—

26. Church of St Mary de Salute.
27. Academy of Fine Arts.
28. Pisani Palace.
29. Barbarigo Palace.
30. The Rialto.
31. Bridge of the Rialto.

32. Camarlinghi Palace.
33. Ca' Doro.
34. Vendramin-Calergi Palace.
35. Manfrini-Calergi Palace.
36. Church of St Mary of the Frari.
37. Church of St Roch.
38. Confraternity of St Roch.

In the “fourth day” a gondola is desirable, but not indispensable:—

39. Church of St Mary of Miracles.
40. The Colleoni Monument.
41. Church of St John and St Paul.
42. Confraternity of St Mark.
43. Church of St Mary de l'Orto.
44. Church of St Michael.
45. Emiliana Chapel.
46. Crystal manufactures.
47. Church of St Peter and St Paul.
48. Church of St Donatus.
49. Church of St John Chrysostom.
50. Church of St Saviour.
51. Theatre la Fenice.
52. Church of St Fantin.
53. Mansion of Emo Treves.
54. The Armenian Convent and Church.

The Basilica of St Mark.—This majestic temple was commenced in 976 and finished in 1071. During that period it was under the direction of many architects; and as subsequent doges have caused additions, or rather additional adornments, in the style of their respective epochs, in St Mark's may be noted the progressive improvement or deterioration of the arts. The basilica is in the form of the Greek cross. The circumference of the entire building is 950 Venetian feet, with which admeasurement, and with each other, the relative proportions of the various parts of the structure scientifically accord. Five hundred columns of porphyry, serpentine stone, and marble of every country may be counted in St Mark's, whilst many of them exhibit the choicest Greek workmanship. The walls, the pavement, the vaulted roofs, are of the costliest materials—all, in fine, that is not gold, bronze, or mosaic is eastern marble.

The façade (occupying one side of the Piazza of St Mark) is a

strange but sublime assemblage of many kinds of architecture, Greek and Arabian predominating. A lower and higher range, each with five vaulted arches, are divided by a balustraded gallery.

On the very vestibule the historical genius of the place may be said to manifest itself. Red marble squares indicate the spot where Pope Alexander III, in 1177, received the submissive Barbarossa, certainly one of the greatest triumphs of religion, superstition, or cultivated intellect (as men of different creeds may regard it) over unenlightened though imperial power. From the vestibule three gates, inlaid with silver, admit into the church, whilst the façade presents five bronze gates, one bearing the date of 1300. The archivaults, of boldly sculptured marble, appear above the greater gate; a similar archivault encloses the great window.

The four far-famed bronze horses, with some little remains of their original gilding, are in an ill-selected site under the porch window. Of these treasures of art the Venetians in 1205 despoiled the hippodrome of Constantinople, of which building they were a far more fitting ornament than of a Christian church; the spoilers, in their turn, yielded these horses to the French in 1797, and they were returned from Paris to Venice in 1815. Cicognara and others have endeavoured to prove these works Roman, and as late as the reign of Nero; but it is now pretty generally admitted that Mustoxidi has proved them Greek, transported from Chio to his capital by the Emperor Theodosius II in the fifth century. Nor are these the only trophies of the conquests of the republic its great church displays. On the angle near the gate of the ducal palace is a group in porphyry, brought from Acre in the thirteenth century; its subject

is still matter of controversy. Before the church gates, in the same locality, are two pillars with Coptic and hieroglyphic characters, another spoil from Acre.

St Mark's is too vast to be described in detail; we can but indicate the more remarkable objects, the great perplexity being how to select.

The Mosaics in the different portions of the vestibule are seven in number, of the eleventh century. 'St Mark in pontificals,' the 'Crucifixion,' and the 'Holy Sepulchre,' by Francisco and Valerius Zuccato, designed by Titian in 1545 and 1549; the 'Resurrection of Lazarus,' the 'Interment of the Blessed Virgin,' by the Zuccatos, after drawings by Pordenone or Salviati; the Evangelists, eight prophets, angels, and doctors, by the same artists.

Within the vaulted arches of the lower range are five grand mosaics. Two represent the 'Exhumation of St Mark from the Tombs of Alexandria,' after the designs of Pietro Vecchia, 1650; the 'Last Judgment,' by Spagna, after Zanchi; the 'Venetian Magistrates rendering honour to the Body of St Mark,' by Leopold del Pozzo, after Rizzi, 1728; and the 'Church of St Mark,' a work of the sixteenth century, by an unknown artist.

Within the higher range are four grand mosaics, all by Gaetano, after drawings copied by Maffeo Verona from the ancient works then renewed; the subjects are the 'Descent from the Cross,' the 'Appearance of Christ to the Departed,' the 'Resurrection,' and the 'Ascension.'

A mosaic in the church, 'Christ seated between the Virgin and St Mark,' is believed to be of the eleventh century. Another mosaic, of the same era, covers the wall opposite the gate, opening into the Piazzetta; it depicts the 'Baptism of Christ,'

and is admired for the warmth of its colours.

In the chapel De' Mascoli, are three mosaics on the 'History of the Virgin,' all by Giamboro (1430), the first artist who abandoned the hard and dry style of the ancients for that of the Vivarinis.

The altar of the chapel Zeno, accounted a chef-d'œuvre, is enriched with bronzes and marbles, and with pillars, arabesques, and friezes of the highest finish, as well as with three bronze statues of 'Our Lady and the Child Jesus,' 'St John the Baptist,' and 'St Peter.' This image of Our Lady is called Della Scarpa, from her golden shoe.

In the chapel of the Baptismal Fonts is the grand marble basin and bronze lid, with bas-reliefs by Titian Minio, of Padua, and Desiderio, of Florence, pupils of Sansovino, 1545. Above the lid is a very fine statue of 'St John the Baptist,' in bronze, by Segalla, 1565.

The oratory of the cross (in the church) is formed by a small pulpit surmounting six columns, one of which is the most beautiful of the many which beautify St Mark's; it is of black and white porphyry. In the church is also the porphyry vessel of holy water, the base of which is an antique altar with Grecian sculpture of dolphins and tridents.

The exact era of the very exquisitely-sculptured marble altar of the chapel de Mascoli is unknown. The Virgin in the centre is by Nicolas Pisano.

On the balustrade between the church and the choir are fourteen admirable statues, the Virgin, St Mark, and the twelve Apostles, all by the brothers Jacobello and Pietro Paolo dalle Massagne, of Venice, 1394, pupils of the Pisan school.

At the entrance of the choir are two pulpits of choice marbles, supported by pillars of great value;

near them are two small marble altars of the most delicate carving. The confessional, which encloses the grand altar in the choir, is sustained by four pillars of Greek marble, on which some of the incidents of Holy Writ are sculptured in haut-relief; this ancient work is Byzantine in its style. At the back of the parapet of the grand altar, which is modern and of mixed marble and bronze, is the great object of Venetian reverence, the body of St Mark. Behind the grand altar is another, smaller but very beautiful, with bas-reliefs in marble and gold bronze, all by Sansovino. A small pulpit above this altar is borne by four twisted columns of oriental alabaster, eight feet in height, two of which are white and transparent; the learned Corniani pronounces them unique.

The bas-reliefs are of many styles, ages, and countries—some Egyptian; one, accounted Persian, represents 'Ceres in a car drawn by Dragons,' and merits particular attention.

The marble ornaments and the bronze folding door into the sacristy are the very perfect work of I. Sansovino; the bronze figures were a labour of twenty years; the subject is the 'Death and Resurrection of Christ.' Among the small busts in relief the artist has introduced those of Titian, Vecellio, Pietro, Aretino, and his own.

Notwithstanding the affluence of this city in great painters and their great works, St Mark's is much less rich in paintings than in the productions of the sister arts. The two grand altar pieces or icons are the most remarkable; one serves as a cover to the other. The exterior painting is at all times to be seen; the other is only given to public view on solemn festivals. The first, an old painting on wood, is Greek in its character; it is in four compartments, and the work

of Maestro Paolo and his sons Luc and Giovanni, of Venice, 1344; the second, called the Sala d'Oro, or Byzantine icon, is an enamel on a plate of silver and gold, glittering with pearls and precious stones, cameos and carvings. It represents incidents in Holy Writ and in the life of St Mark, mixed with apostles, prophets, angels, and Greek and Latin inscriptions.

The treasury, once so rich in gold, jewellery, precious stones, and the spoils of the east, participates in the diminished glories of Venice; it has lost everything but its relics, and some exquisite vases, bowls, pateras, &c., of hard oriental stone, burnished or enamelled with gold and silver, and some ancient crystals, both natural and artificial, of the rarest workmanship.

The *Church of St Zachary* is of a singular style of architecture, a blending of the Latin and the Greek; the architect is unknown, but it has been attributed to Martin Lombardo about 1487. The façade is very elegant and very rich in marbles; the principal entrance is adorned with beautiful sculpture, crowned with a statue of the titular saint, by Vittoria. The head of this very careful work had suffered dilapidation, but it has been repaired. The internal construction commands admiration, by the splendour of its marbles and the curious elegance of its style, in excellent harmony with the exterior.

Among the many fine paintings which cover the walls of St Zacharie the best are: the 'Circumcision,' by G. Bellini, and the altar piece of the 'Virgin, the Child Jesus, and the Four Saints,' one of the most admired productions of the same artist, so much admired, indeed, that it formed part of the French booty in 1797, and of restitution in 1815.

Of the best sculptures are: the

three altars in wood with gilded carvings, and many rare and characteristic devices by the Muranesi, 1445; the bust and monument of Alessandro Vittoria, the work of his own hands: he died in 1608, at the age of eighty-three.

The *Greek Church of St George* is by Tansovino, 1550. Three orders prevail in the façade; the very elaborate porch is Doric. This solid and elegant church, adapted expressly for the Greek ritual, is adorned with some good mosaics.

St Francisco della Vigna is built from the design of Sansovino, 1534; but the noble façade of the Corinthian order is a later work, by Palladio. St Francisco is a large and graceful edifice, enclosing seventeen chapels, and as many altars.

The finest pictures are accounted those of the 'Annunciation,' by Pennacchi, but in the style of Giovanni Bellini; the 'Resurrection,' by Paul Veronese; an ancient and curious work by Antonio di Negropont, who flourished at the beginning of the fifteenth century; the 'Virgin adoring her Child,' a small picture of the 'Last Supper,' carefully copied by Le Fevre from the original of Paul Veronese, which the republic presented to Louis XIV of France; 'God the Father and His Son' (placed above the pulpit), by Jerome Santa Croce; and 'Our Lady and certain Saints,' a very distinguished work of Paul Veronese.

St Pietro was rebuilt in 1621 on the plans of Gropiglia, but its façade, of the composite order, is by Esmeraldi, who closely imitates Palladio. This fine church was used as the cathedral of the diocese until 1807, when the patriarch's throne was removed to St Mark's. Its most distinctive possession is a very antique marble pulpit, believed by the vulgar to be the iden-

tical pulpit hallowed by the preaching of St Peter at Antioch. It has been pronounced the seat or throne of some African potentate, an Arabic inscription upon it being two verses of the Koran; doubts, however, as to its primitive character, still prevail. In this church is the master-piece of Gregorio Lazzarini, 'St Laurentio Giustiniani distributing alms,' 1691. A beautiful mosaic by A. Zuccato, after Tintoretto, is the altar piece.

No higher praise can be given to the architecture of the *Church of the Redeemer* than that it is Palladio's best work. It was raised in fulfilment of a solemn vow, offered up by the heads of the republic as a testimony of gratitude on the cessation of the plague which smote Venice in 1575, and carried off fifty thousand of its inhabitants.

This most beautiful church contains (among many others) three masterly paintings by Giovanni Bellini; all of the Virgin and the infant Saviour, with saints and angels; the artist's manner of treating his subject is very perceptibly different; the middle painting is the most elaborate, but the one to the right of the spectator is by far the most animated. The altar is overloaded with ornaments, showing the decay of a pure taste.

St Mary de la Salute is a rich and stately pile, but oppressed with ornaments, an indication of the commencement of the bad taste which became prevalent toward the end of the seventeenth century. It was built in 1531; the very lofty cupola, however, is much admired. Longhena was the architect. 1,200,000 piles were required in the foundation. This church was also erected by the government of Venice in token of thanksgiving for the discontinuance of the plague in 1630, when forty-four thousand fell victims to the pestilence. It contains 125 statues, and very many

paintings, being rich in the works of Titian.

In the ceiling of the choir are three large and eight smaller ovals; the larger, 'Elias,' the 'Manna,' and 'Habakkuk,' painted by Giuseppe del Salviati; the smaller, the 'Evangelists and Fathers,' by Titian, who also painted 'St Mark in the midst of Four Saints' (his early style) in the sacristy; the 'Death of Abel,' the 'Sacrifice of Abraham,' and 'David overthrowing Goliath' (three sublime productions of the very zenith of his skill) on the roof of the sacristy; and a later work in the church, the 'Descent of the Holy Ghost.' Tintoretto and Salviati have also embellished the interior. The noble convent once attached to this church is now the patriarchal seminary.

The *Church of St John and St Paul* is of the best architecture of the middle ages. An inscription above the organ shows it to have been commenced in 1246, and consecrated in 1430. The name of the architect has not been preserved.

The magnificence of this church, the chasteness and richness of its ornaments, and the many illustrious dead and interesting monuments within its sacred walls, have rendered it one of the most celebrated as it is one of the noblest in Venice.

The most admired paintings are—an altar piece (in nine compartments) of the 'Dead Christ,' the 'Annunciation,' 'St Christopher,' &c., by one of the Vivarinis; the 'Exhumation of the Body of St John of Damascus,' by L. Bassano; and the 'Holy Trinity,' the 'Virgin and Saints,' by the same artist; the 'Crucifixion,' by Tintoretto; 'Pope Honorius III confirming the Order of the Dominicans,' by Bassano; 'St Peter the Martyr,' a master-piece of Titian's, distinguished by French rapine and restoration; the 'Saviour in the

midst of his 'Apostles,' by Roch Mazoni; and the paintings on the ceiling of the sacristy, by Marco Vecellio. These are but a few out of a vast number of fine pictures.

The monuments and sculpture most celebrated are: the monument of the Doge Pietro Mocenigo, who died in 1476, by Pietro Lombardo and his sons, Antonio and Tullius; the statue of General Naldo, by L. Bregno; the mausoleum of Edward Windsor, an Englishman, 1574, a rarity in Italian cities; a marble group, 'Victor Capello on his knees before St Helena,' an admirable labour of Antonio Dentone, 1480; the monument of the Doge Pascal Malipiero, 1461; that of the Doge Thomas Mocenigo, by Pietro and Nicolas of Florence, and Giovanni and Martino of Fiesole, 1423; and that of the Doge Giovanni Mocenigo, a majestic work by Tullius Lombardo; of the Doge Nicolas Marcello, 1474, by an unknown artist; the stately mausoleum of the Doge Leonardo Loredano, 1521, by Grapiglia; the statue of the hero was sculptured by Campagna in his youth, after the drawing of Danese Cataneo, and of the Doge Andreo Vendramin, 1478, the most beautiful in Venice. Cicognara cites it as a proof of the perfection of Venetian art; it is believed to be of the school of the Leopardi, probably by that Alessandro Leopardi who made the bronze pedestals for the three masts in the Piazza of St Mark: the statues of Adam and Eve, by Tullius Lombardo, which adorned the sides of the urn, have been transferred to the palace Vendramin-Calergi, and replaced by two female figures, attributed to L. Bregno.

The grand window, in coloured glass, by Jerome Mocetto (sixteenth century), is asserted to be after the design of B. Vivarini.

The *Church of St Mary of the Frari* is by Nicolas Pisane, 1250.

It is vast and magnificent; entombed within it are sovereigns and warriors; but it derives greater distinction from being the burial place of Titian, who died during the plague in 1575. No monument has been raised to the great master, and it is only lately that two verses were engraved in the marble pavement to indicate his place of rest.

The *Church of St Mary*, called Il Duomo di Torcello, is a remarkable specimen of the ecclesiastical architecture of its day, 1008. Eighteen pillars of Greek marble support the middle nave, and appear, from their bases and capitals, to have formed part of some Roman edifice; the holy-water vessel appears also to have been a pagan altar. This church possesses a table of silver gilt, a Byzantine production of the same class as the Pala d'Oro of St Mark's. The windows have marble shutters on iron hinges, an eastern custom.

The *Church of St James of the Rialto* is the oldest in Venice; it was built in 421, and rebuilt in 1194. In all subsequent repairs its primitive form has been respected. Its altars and statuary are of superior elegance, but very modern in comparison with the age of the church.

The *Church of the Armenians* boasts some good pictures and sculptures, and the convent a well-filled library, and many interesting eastern MSS., a very perfect Egyptian mummy, well-preserved papyrus, cabinets of experimental philosophy and natural history, and a printing establishment, famous for its editions of oriental languages.

The *Palace of the Dukes or Doges*.—Like so many of the more important edifices of Venice, this the most important presents a mixture of styles. The crusades and the eastern conquests of the republic introduced Arabian and Greek

architecture, and the blending of their fantastic peculiarities with those properly European give a novel character to the buildings of the city, striking for its singularity, its beauty, and its grand historical associations. The predominant architectural character of this palace is Arabian. The first architect was Calendario, about the middle of the fourteenth century, under the ill-fated Marino Faliero; but Calendario's labours only comprised the part on the quay and the first six arches of the façade on the piazzetta; the remainder of these arches was indeed a continuance of the same design in 1424, under another unhappy doge, Francisco Foscari. One peculiarity is to be remarked in the upper range of arches in the piazzetta; they are all of white marble, excepting the ninth and tenth, counting from the Della Carta gate—from them criminal sentences were announced, and *their* marble is of the very significant hue of—red. The other portions of this palace were added at different periods in varying styles, and by many architects.

Most impressive as a whole, the details of the dogana are not less calculated to excite admiration. We would invite especial attention to the following beauties of the exterior:—

The capitals of the lower range of columns with their rich decorations, the greater portion from the chisels of Calendario and his pupils, consequently of the fourteenth century; they fix an important epoch altogether essential to any history of the arts.

The very elegant *frise à jour* resulting from the union of the upper line of arches.

The angle, between the quay and the piazzetta, which rests on one isolated column, a bold and even astonishing contrivance, showing how well the rules of statics were

then understood by the Italian architects.

The grand windows, with their sculptures and bas-reliefs, on the quay and the piazzetta.

It is impossible in our limited space specifically to describe the gates, courts, staircases, and halls of this most noble palace. The far-famed giant's staircase has its appellation from its two colossal figures of Mars and Neptune, by Andovino; at the top the doges were crowned, and there Marino Faliero (whose memory is consecrated by the genius of our noble poet) was beheaded: it certainly may be styled the most historical staircase in the world. The halls and galleries are full of paintings and statuary, frequently representations of the great deeds of the "octogenarian chief, Byzantium's conquering foe," of the "Peloponnesian" and other Venetian leaders. Many of the subjects are startling to a Protestant, such as—the 'Doge Leonardo Dona presented by St Mark to the Virgin,' &c. On the wainscot of the great council chamber, now the royal library of St Mark, are the portraits of seventy-six doges (thirty-nine being in another apartment), commencing with Obelerio the ninth potentate, 804. The place which, in the chronological order, should present Marino Faliero, is black and portraitless, with a pithy inscription detailing why—"Hic est locus Marini Falethri decapitati pro criminibus." The royal library, now in this hall, dates from Petrarch and Cardinal Bessarion, who presented their collections of books to the republic; it contains 70,000 volumes and 5,000 MSS. In it is preserved the famous map of the world, by Fra Mauro in 1460. It gives the whole surface of the world then known, and actually indicates the existence of the Cape of Good Hope, although it was then undi-

covered. A copy of this map was sent, at his own request, to King Alphonso IV of Portugal.

The paintings and sculptures cannot be fully enumerated in our limits, but their excellence can be estimated when it is known that among them are some of the best specimens of the Bassanos, the Tintoretos, Tiepolo, Palma, Titian, Paul Veronese, the Sansovinos, the Campagnas, Vittorias, &c. &c. &c.

The steeple of St Mark, in the piazza, is 284 Venetian feet in height; it was commenced in 902, and increased to its present elevation at three intervals, 1150, 1178, and 1510, when it was completed under the direction of Maestro Buono. From the summit is a fine prospect of the city, the Alps, the lagunes, and the Adriatic.

The lodge at the foot of the steeple is very splendid with the works of Sansovino and others. It used to be occupied, during the deliberations of the great council, by a high officer of the republic, the procurator of St Mark.

The three pillars or pedestals, in the same piazza, are the work of Alessandro Leopardi in 1505; the bas-reliefs are tritons, syrens, and maritime symbols. These pedestals support three masts, or more properly lofty flag-staffs, from which once floated the proud banner of the republic; their number is said to typify the three great conquests of the Venetian power—Cyprus, Candia, and the Morea.

The Procuratie Vecchie, or ancient galleries, were the official residence of the procurators until the erection of the

Procuratie Nuove, now the royal palace. Pietro Aretino said this fabric was beyond envy, and Palladio pronounced it the fairest and richest from ancient times to his. It was begun by Sansovino, in 1536, and finished after that great artist's death by Scamozzi. Its

pictures and statues are many and admirable.

The Mint is by Sansovino; it is in three orders, Rustic, Doric, and Ionic; the ancient establishment was in the same locality; its antiquity is proved by the issue of coin so early as the eighth century. The first gold ducats or Venetian sequins were struck in 1284.

The two columns of eastern granite, one red the other grèy, were brought from the Grecian Archipelago by the Doge Dominico Micheli on his return from his conquests in Palestine, when the eastern emperor was taught to respect the Venetian flag. They were placed in their present position in 1180, by Nicholas Barattieri, of Lombardy. In 1327 a marble figure of St Theodore was placed on the summit of one, and in 1816 the famous winged lion, in bronze, was replaced on the other; from 1797 to that year it was a trophy and a decoration of the Invalides in Paris.

Palaces.—The Trevisan Palace is a very elegant edifice by an unknown architect. It is adorned with many marbles, both Egyptian and Greek; its style (that of the Lombardi) marks the epoch of the good taste in architecture, which attained its height at the close of the sixteenth century. This palace is famous for having belonged to the Capello family; it was purchased by the beautiful Bianca, the mistress and wife of the Grand Duke Francis of Tuscany, and given by her to her brother Victor, in 1578. The family mansion (so well described in Lady Bulwer's novel), from which Bianca eloped with Bonaventuri, in 1563, is near the Ponte Storto.

The Pisani Palace announces the renewal of chaste and pure architecture in the fifteenth century; it contains the precious picture of

the 'Family of Darius at the feet of Alexander,' by Paul Veronese.

The Barbarico Palace is rich in Titians, showing his three progressive manners. Here is also the group of 'Dædalus and Icarus,' a youthful work of Canova.

The Ca' Doro is believed to be of the fourteenth century, but is still unfinished; the Arabian or Saracenic style predominates. Its name was thought to be derived from some exterior ornaments in gold, but a recently-discovered document shows it belonged to the Doro family.

The Palace Vendramin-Calergi is a model of symmetry, elegance, and magnificence. It is attributed to Pietro Lombardi in 1481. The façade is Corinthian, and adorned with Greek marble pillars, and incrusting with porphyry and serpentine.

The Manfrini Palace is distinguished for a noble gallery of pictures, foreign and Venetian. In this gallery one of Giorgione's works has received, as well as merited, Lord Byron's panegyric—

"'Tis a but portrait of his son, and wife,
And self; but *such* a woman! love in
life!"

The Manfrini Palace is open to amateurs every Monday and Thursday.

The Royal Arsenal (both naval and military) is girded with strong walls and towers; it is more than two miles in circumference, and announces what the power of Venice was. This arsenal was commenced about 1304, and continued through subsequent ages. The most attractive of its present objects are the four lions near the grand entrance; they are of the marble of Mount Hymettus, and were brought from Greece by Morosini, the Peloponnesian, in 1687.

The first (to the right) was the ornament of the ancient Piræus, now the Port-Leone of Athens; it

bears an inscription in form of a serpent on each side, near the mane. Akerblad believes them (rather strangely) to be Runic, and is even somewhat confirmed in that opinion by M. de Villosin. Bossi, and with him D'Hancarville, pronounce them Pelasgian; and Canova agrees. Rink considers he has deciphered more or less the words ΑΘΗΝΗ ΙΕΡΟΣ and some traces of the word ΛΕΩΝ—"the Lion sacred to Athens." Notwithstanding its merits, this work appears to have been prior to the best age of Grecian art. Some regard it as a monument of the battle of Marathon; it would in that case be 490 years older than the Christian era. This supposition is supported by the fact that in very remote times, prepared serpent's skin was used for writing, as well as papyrus, and the form of the material so used appearing on this monument betokens its high antiquity. On the most ancient of the Sphinxes to their kings, the Egyptians engraved the name and titles on the shoulder. Rosellini, the coadjutor of Champollion, believes the early Greeks adopted this custom from the Egyptians, and therefore inscriptions appear on each shoulder of this colossal lion. The second lion, also from the neighbourhood of the Piræus (Port-Leone), seems of the same antiquity; it is a fine work, excepting the head, unskillfully added by some modern artist. The other two require no comment; the pedestals are all Venetian.

With their dockyards, cannon foundries, &c., the Venetians have known how to mix monuments of their heroes, and ennobling works of art—an example worthy of imitation by more utilitarian naval powers. One of the best and latest monuments in the arsenal is by Canova, and to one of the last of free Venetian heroes, the Grand

Admiral Angelo Emo, who died in 1792. Opposite to it is the armour of Henry IV of France, presented by that distinguished monarch to the republic, when he requested to be enrolled among the patricians. Among other objects is a large gilded model of the now useless Buc-centaur. The arsenal contains arms, in six apartments, for 60,000 men.

The Rialto, "where merchants most *did* congregate," is not older than 1520; it was built by Scarpagnino, the old structure having been consumed by fire in 1513. The bridge of the same name is greatly admired for its solidity.

The Hunchback of the Rialto is opposite the church of St James. It is a marble column, on which were announced the laws and decrees of the senate; a small staircase by the side rests on a stooping figure by Pietro di Salo, and hence it has the name 'Il Gobbo di Rialto.'

The Theatre La Fenice was the second in size in Italy; it was burnt down in 1836, but is now re-erected on the same plan and dimensions. Open during the carnival only.

The Theatre Malibran is new (1834), on the site of the old theatre of St John Chrysostom.

The Prison on the quay of the Slavonians is an elegant structure. The Venetian authorities relate that Howard pronounced it healthy, and the strongest he had visited. What he pronounced, or would have pronounced, their secret state prisons, or "wells," hollowed in the palace walls, is not upon Venetian record; indeed, the authorities seem to have felt the disgrace these dungeons were to their republican institutions; for, on the first approach of the French, and before the final extinction of their independence, they destroyed the worst and deepest; some, however, are still to be seen; "and if," says Sir John Hobhouse, "you are in want of consolation for the extinction of patrician

power, perhaps you may find it there; scarcely a ray of light glimmers into the narrow gallery which leads to the cells, and the places of confinement themselves are totally dark. A wooden pallet, raised a foot from the ground, was the only furniture. The conductors tell you no light was allowed."

Those who love to make pilgrimages to lay shrines, consecrated by the abode of genius, learning, or celebrity, may be amply gratified in Venice by visiting the residences of old Marco Polo, Goldoni, Gozzi, Tittian, Canova, Lord Byron, and a great many more.

The Academy of Fine Arts, formerly the Confraternity of Charity, is a noble and national collection of choice paintings and statuary, nearly all of the Venetian school.

ROUTE 106.

VENICE TO BOLOGNA THROUGH FERRARA.

Distance, 13½ postes.

	Postes.
From Venice to Padua - - -	4
— Monselice - - -	1½
— Rovigo - - -	1½
— Polesella - - -	1
— Ferrara - - -	2
— Malalbergo - - -	1½
— Argine - - -	1
— Bologna - - -	1

Padua described from Milan to Venice.

An excellent road from Padua to Monselice runs by the side of the canal, bordered on both sides by numerous ancient palaces: the principal is that belonging to the Duke of Catajo; the building and gardens, turrets, statues, fountains, intermixed with the green cypress and blooming flowers, have a very pretty effect.

Monselice. (Inns: *Grand Hôtel*, and *Poste*) is situated between two lofty mounts; on the top of one are the ruins of an ancient castle. From Monselice an excursion may be made to Arquato, distant

about four miles, situated amongst the Euganean hills, the retreat of Petrarch, who is supposed to have died here in 1374. Monselice is noted for its sheep, and the ruins of the castle furnish the principal part of the vipers employed in the preparation of the teriaca of Venice.

About five miles before reaching Rovigo cross the Adige by a flying bridge; the tax for crossing for a post carriage with six horses, 2 Austrian livres 94 cts; four horses, 2 36; two ditto, 1 77; for vetturini, six horses, 1 47; four ditto, 1 18; two ditto, 98 cents.

Between Monselice and Rovigo, close by the town of Boara, the Adige is passed. Every traveller—in especial every northern traveller—must be struck with surprise at the power of vegetation, and the prodigies it performs in this country.

The territory is called Polesina di Rovigo; it is watered by a great number of canals, and yields a superabundance of hay, hemp, corn, and fruit of every description and of excellent quality. The whole of this part was laid under water in November, 1844, by the overflowing of the Po and Adige.

Rovigo (Inns: *Golden Shell*, *Cappa d'Oro*, and *Three Crowns*), with a population of about 9,000, is on a branch of the Adige.

The Hôtel de Ville, or Palace of the Podesta, forms a portion of a large place, the distinguishing ornament of which is a stone column formerly bearing the lion of St Mark. The theatre is large and well built. The cathedral deserves a passing inspection. At one of the extremities of Rovigo is a large round chapel, its exterior encircled with a piazza and pillars; to this chapel, where an image of the Virgin is an object of veneration, the devout have made so many votive offerings of pictures, that the walls are covered with them as with tapestry.

In the subterranean researches prosecuted at Adria, in this neighbourhood, some remains of Roman antiquities were unearthed, at a depth of rather more than two yards and a half; and about a yard deeper were found the relics of Etruscan tombs.

At Badia, not far from Rovigo, a pottery has recently been established: the wares are in imitation of those of England.

On leaving Rovigo the road lowers perceptibly, and after passing through

Arqua, a different town to that formerly mentioned, the road runs to the brink of the Bianco canal, eight miles distant, and then stretches along the left bank of the Polesella canal, and leads to a village of that name, at the point where the canal flows into the Po. The Polesella being crossed by a bridge, the course of the Po is pursued until the Ponte di Lago Scuro appears directly opposite, between high poplars, to Madalena, the frontier of Austria; the river is then passed over by means of a flying bridge. The contrivance to pass over this wide river is not unlike the flying bridges on the Rhine. A double boat, level with the embankments on both sides, for the convenience of driving carriages on to them, is fitted with masts and sails; the latter are only used when the wind blows against the stream, by which the boat is driven across much quicker than when left to the action of the current only. When the wind blows with the stream, lines and tow-boats are used. Toll: carriage with four horses, 8 pauls; two ditto, 4 pauls. When posting, the traveller pays this toll; en vetturini, the coachman pays it. On reaching the opposite bank, enter the Papal States, where a visé to your passport, a search in your luggage, and a fee for taking these things coolly, will sufficiently announce that “great fact.”

The route from Venice to Ferrara may be accomplished by water; first coasting the island of Malamocca, along the lagunes, then the island of Chioggia, near which the Brenta is entered; that river being ascended a very short way, the course is transferred to the canal di Valle, dug in 1567, to unite the Adige and the Cavanella. The Cavanella is ascended as far as Tornova; the canal di Loreo then leads to the Po, up which the passage is pursued to the Ponte di Lago Scuro, quite close to Ferrara.

Ferrara.—Hotel: *Tre Mori* (Three Moors). Population, 26,000. This city is erected near one of the arms of the Po, in a plain naturally fertile, but losing much of its value and salubrity in consequence of its very trifling elevation above the level of the sea.

It is asserted that when Aquileja was overthrown by Attila and his Huns, some of the fugitive inhabitants of Friuli directed their course towards the Po, and found a safe hiding place among swamps and woods, where Ferrara now stands. About the year 555 the Exarch of Ravenna environed their retreat with lines of walls, and from this apparently inauspicious foundation rapidly grew up one of the fairest and most flourishing cities of Italy.

In the present day Ferrara presents only sorrowful vestiges of her former greatness: reduced population, diminished trade, deserted palaces, and grass-grown streets, all proclaim the same tale. It is now a portion of the papal dominions, and still presents a noble aspect. The streets, "whose symmetry was not for solitude," are straight and wide; that of St Benedetto is 2,120 yards long, extending in a right line to the gate of St John. The entire length of the city, from the gate of St Benedict to that of St George, is 3,048 yards.

The street of La Giuecca is the handsomest in the whole city.

The public and private buildings are very fine; the citadel, on the west side of the city, is large, strong, and regular.

In the centre of Ferrara stands

The Castle, the ancient residence of the dukes, now that of the cardinallegate; it is moated on all sides, and flanked with four large towers.

This city, which once vaunted its own school, is very rich in paintings, having preserved the finest productions of Guercino, the Caraccis, Garofolo, Mantegna, and others.

The Cathedral, a fine church in the form of a Greek cross, holds the ashes of Lilio Gregorio Giraldi.

The Church of the Theatines, and more markedly that of

The Benedictines, present pictures of the greatest value. In this church was the tomb of Ariosto, until it was transported by the French, about the beginning of the present century, to the public lyceum. In one of the apartments of the adjoining convent is a Paradise painted by Garofolo; the artist was the friend of Ariosto, and at the poet's own desire introduced his portrait among the blessed, between St Catherine and St Sebastian.

The Church of St Dominico includes the tombs of both the poets Stozzi, of that almost universal genius Celio Calgagnini, of Nicolas Leonicensi, and others.

Among the palaces, those of Villa and Camerini are most deserving of regard.

The size and style of the theatre place it in the first rank of the dramatic temples of Italy.

The huge Chartreuse is now converted into a public cemetery; its site is reported to have covered the same ground as the whole city of Mirandola.

In the hospital of St Anne the same

"abhorred grate,
Marring the sunbeams with its hideous
shade,"

still gives its portion of light to the narrow cell in which Tasso, on the plea of his insanity, was imprisoned by Duke Alphonso; it is below the ground floor. It may be proper to state that a general belief seems now to prevail that there is much more exaggeration than truth in the stories of Tasso's prison.

The University, sometimes called the Lyceum, has an amply stocked library, both in books and rare MSS.; but its choicest treasures are the autograph writings of Ariosto, Tasso, and Guarini; Ariosto's arm-chair and inkstand are also religiously preserved. In addition to these inestimable possessions are collections of inscriptions, medals, and other objects of antiquity, obtained from the researches carried on about eight miles from the city, in a quarter where it was contended old Ferrara stood.

A good botanic garden is attached to the university, along with other possessions proper to the nature of that institution.

The house of Guarini is still to be seen; in it took place the first representation of 'Il Pastor Fido.'

The house of Ariosto is in the street of Mirasole, and is easily recognisable from bearing an elegant inscription to the genius of this Homer of Italy.

The Place Ariostea is the finest in Ferrara; it was once the Place of Napoleon. In the middle is a fine statue of the poet.

The civil and commercial tribunals are in the new palace called Della Ragione, in the Place of the Cathedral.

It would be erroneous to affirm that the air of Ferrara is absolutely wholesome, but it has become notorious that the accounts of its insalubrity are full of exaggeration. The society cannot be surpassed in any city.

The district is intersected with a great many streams, and is consequently marshy; it abounds, how-

ever, in wheat, and supplies rich and extensive pasturage. Fishing, particularly in the valleys of Com-machio, is one of the most important pursuits of the country.

No excursion can be made in the Environs of Ferrara without the attention being aroused by the aspect of the Po, so admirable for its broad, full sweep, its tributary canals, its environing sites, and its crowd of barks; and so terrible for its inundations, that the slightest rise in its waters spreads alarm through all the adjoining plains. Ferrara and the neighbouring country suffered much from the floods in the autumn of 1839.

The remainder of the route to Bologna offers nothing of interest.

BOLOGNA.

Inns: *Albergo Reale San Marco*, the best for families; quiet, with civility and attention and moderate charges. *Hôtel Swiss*: the puff and fudge about not bribing couriers is untrue. *Albergo Pelerin*: this is usually the stopping place for the voiturier.

Plenty of these gentry are to be met at Bologna, this being the spot where exchanges take place, and if not very much on your guard you will find yourself, when starting, transferred, *sans ceremonie*, into the safe keeping of a brother coachman. See Introduction.

The usual cost for four persons en vetturini from Bologna to Florence or Padua is 5 Napoleons, meals, beds, &c., included, occupying two days each way.

Diligences leave Bologna for Rome, direct, Mondays and Tuesdays, at one p.m.; fare, 14 scudi or ecu.

Florence, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at seven a.m.; fare, 4 scudi.

Milan, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at six a.m.; fare, 7½ scudi.

Padua, daily, at five a.m., except on Mondays and Thursdays, when they leave at twelve at noon.

Ferrara, same as Padua ; fare, 1 scudo 23 bajocchi.

Post office open from nine till three ; letters leave for England every day at eleven in the forenoon, except Saturday ; the postage of $1\frac{1}{2}$ paul must be paid.

Booksellers.—Rusconi, brothers, in the Mercati de Mezzo.

The principal theatre in Bologna, though large, is nothing when compared to La Scala or San Carlo, although all guide books, not excepting my friend Murray's, say it is one of the largest. It contains four tiers of boxes, the front of each box forming a distinct balcony, ornamented in the most simple style, white ground most sparingly gilt. In the centre is the state box for his highness the cardinal, who occasionally honours the performance with his presence. The admission is 3 pauls ; commences at eight o'clock.

Serenading.—The ancient custom of welcoming strangers by a band of music playing under the windows of the hotel is still practised in Bologna.

Two pauls will send them away ;

Five pauls will cause them to stay.

Original.

Churches.—The Cathedral in the centre of the town is a large building, dedicated to St Peter and St Paul ; the exterior is not very striking ; it was erected in the year 1600 ; the interior is ornamented with Corinthian columns, and has three naves, in which are some curious paintings. In the sanctuary is a fresco of the Annunciation, the last work of Ludovico Caracci ; in the chapter is a painting of 'St Peter and the Virgin bewailing the death of our Saviour ;' and at the bottom of the choir is another fresco of 'Our Saviour giving the keys of Paradise to St

Peter,' all by the same great master. Below the choir is a curious subterranean church.

The Church of St Petronius, in the great square, was erected in 432, and repaired in 1,300. In this large and ancient church Charles V was crowned by Clement VII. In this edifice is the famous meridian of Cassini, the gnomon of which is eighty feet in height ; and on the left is a little marble chapel, erected at the expense of Benedict XIV, to the memory of Cardinal Aldobrandi.

The Dominican Church has some good paintings, particularly the 'Paradise' of Guido ; a fresco, in fine preservation, and considered a chef-d'œuvre of that celebrated master. It also contains the body of its founder in a sarcophagus of white marble, ornamented with statues, one of which is said to be the work of Michael Angelo. In the piazza adjoining are two ancient tombs and two pillars.

The University has been completely restored and beautified ; the staircases and corridors are crowned with the shields of those persons of distinction who studied in the university.

The Library is arranged in twelve rooms, beautifully fitted up and well arranged ; in the end room are fire safety dresses, models, &c.

In the Anatomical Theatre are carved figures (in wood) of ancient professors ; the plafond is an alto-relievo in wood of large dimensions ; the small chapel contains several frescoes ; a veiled figure in the corner deserves notice.

The Tower of Asinelli, in the middle of the town, was built in 1119, and is 327 feet in height, being the largest edifice of its kind in Italy. From the upper gallery is a view of uncommon extent great variety, and beauty ; the neighbouring tower was erected in 1110 by Garrisendi and Otto, a noble family of Bologna ; it is 145

feet in height, and about eight feet out of the perpendicular.

The Piazza del Gigante, which is large but irregular, is adorned with a handsome fountain, ornamented with a colossal statue of Neptune, considered the chef-d'œuvre of John of Bologna, and executed by him in 1563.

Bologna has been the birthplace of many illustrious men, and a number of excellent painters, with more than thirty popes; among which were Casini the astronomer, Manfredi the poet, Guido, Albano, Dominichino, Annibale, Ludovico and Agostino Caracci, with Benedict XIV.

Climate.—The climate here is good and salubrious, but not very warm, except in the heat of summer; however, owing to the numerous porticos, it is well protected at all seasons from the sun and rain.

Provisions.—Bologna is one of the cities of Italy where one eats the best and the most. Its large and small sausages (mortadella e cotichini) are of European celebrity. There is nothing more nourishing than its soups, particularly the tortellini or capelletti, small patés filled with suet, yolks of eggs, and Parmesan cheese; some capelletti are filled with minced fowl, but they are inferior to the first. The cervellato, a pudding of raisins and pine kernels (pignoli), is excellent. The large salted eel of Comacchio, called cazzotto, is a good plat maigre. The solid coppo, excellently made by the peasants of milk, sugar, and yolks of eggs, is much in demand during the carnival, joyously kept by the Bolognese. The lattemiele is a light and delicate whipped cream.

Sweetmeats are popular: the zallettini, cakes made of the flour of maize, raisins, and pignoli; the fritelle, a fritter of rice and raisins; and the castagnacci from the flour

of chestnuts, the delight of children, and sold in the streets, are all excellent. The terra del Cattu is an agreeable and strong pastille.

The rosolios of Bologna are much esteemed, particularly those of the rose and mint. The latte di vecchia, the perfetto amore, ratafia, and maraschino are very good; this last, however, has not a foreign reputation equal to that of Zara.

Bologna has been surnamed La Grassa. Its fertile hills produce nuts, melons, and all kinds of fruit, particularly the golden grape, poetically named "uva paradisa," mentioned in the agreeable letters of the elegant father Roberti. This grape, on account of its solid skin, keeps in excellent preservation till the months of March or April, and, during the carnival, is much in request in the boxes of the theatre. It also stands carriage. The Bolognese senate annually made a present of this fruit to the Emperor Charles VI. Prince Eugene de Leuchtemberg who had the reversion of the domain of Galiera (the portion presented to his eldest daughter Josephine by Napoleon) received some of these grapes twice a year. They were sent in a kind of waggon, something similar to French voitures de déménagement, packed in boxes, and disposed in the manner adopted for the paraphernalia of ladies during their travels. The waggon, thus loaded, crossed the Alps at a great expense; but at Christmas and at Easter the prince had the pleasure of offering the royal family at Munich, where he resided, such grapes that, at their first apparition, must have appeared miraculous.

Wines.—The wines of the neighbouring hills are strong, and of middling quality, but do not keep long from the bad habit of watering them whilst in the cuve.

Bologna, once celebrated for its manufacture of crapes and gauzes,

has now but a part of its superiority in these articles.

Dogs—The dog fancier will regret the not being able to find any trace of these dogs, so celebrated in the middle ages, figuring in the arms of the city, and alluded to in the proud epitaph of King Ensius, son of the Emperor Frederick II, who died a prisoner of the Bolognese.

“Sic cane non magno sæpe tenetur aper.”

These dogs, of the race carlins, which still in the country bear the name of Bolognini, have disappeared like the old race of Maltese dogs mentioned by Varron, but already extinct in 1777, at the time of Count de Borch's visit to that island.

Campo Santo.—When the Char- treuse convent was suppressed, the government converted the mon- astery into a campo santo or burying ground, reserving parti- cular courts and places for illustri- ous families, members of the govern- ment, titled churchmen, and religious establishments still existing; and the spirit of toleration has extended so far that Protestants and Papists repose together in one common dormitory. In one of the angular courts are the tombs and sculptured monuments brought from the Capu- chin convent, celebrated as the spot chosen by women of rank and beauty as their last abode; the skulls have been cleaned and arranged on tablets, with the names of their former owners. The tombs of the rich are ornamented with handsome sarcophagi, while those of the poor are distinguished by wooden crosses. In the midst of this court orange, citron, rose, and myrtle trees intertwine their foliage and flowers.

Baths of La Porretta.—A good road conducts to the thermal and mineral waters of La Porretta. Hid- den in one of the rocky folds of the Apennines, this sheltered spot en- joys, notwithstanding its elevated

situation, a mild and temperate at- mosphere. Vacca, speaking of these baths, says there is not a place more favoured by nature in all Europe. The numerous invalids attracted by these still deservedly celebrated waters are comfortably lodged, and generally—*i. e.* some- times—get rid of their complaints.

A part of the baths is brilliantly lighted with gas extracted from these springs. A shoemaker, named Spiga, was the first who discovered this natural illumination.

ROUTE 108.

BOLOGNA TO FLORENCE.

Distance, 9 postes.

	Postes.
From Bologna to Pianoro	1½
(A third horse without waiting for returns.)	
— Lojano	1½
(A third horse, &c. &c.)	
— Filigare	1
— Covigliaio	1
(A third horse from Montecarelli to Covigliaio.)	
— Montecarelli	1
— Cafagiolo	1
— Fontebuena	1
(A third horse from Florence to Fontebuena.)	
— Florence	1

Pianoro is the first post station from Bologna. The road runs along the depths of a valley bound- ed with softly swelling hills; its inequalities become much more frequent and more severely felt beyond Pianoro.

The approach to

Scaricalasino commands a pros- pect of such a nature as to defy the efforts of the pencil or even of the pen adequately to depict its won- ders: the naked eye embraces the grand chains of the Alps and the Apennines, the vast Lombard plain, “the fruitful garden of great Italy,” as far as Padua; and when the weather is especially serene and favourable, the environs of Udine, the long sweeps of the Po, the

valleys of Comacchio, and the Adriatic sea. All this portion of the route teems with bold and picturesque beauties, and is full of interest for the naturalist—sea shells, petrified fish, and lava, presenting him with unequivocal signs of a subsided deluge and extinct volcanoes.

Bidding adieu to the land of his holiness the pope at La Cas, where the inn is like a dog kennel, we reach

Tuscany.—The frontier line of Tuscany is at Filigare, a post station, where the grand duke has a modern range of buildings, as doganas and offices for his police, where the luggage of travellers undergoes a search, unless a knowing look from coachee, signifying that a 5 paul piece will save the trouble: passports receive a visé.

Petra-Mala is a few miles distant from Filigare. Here the lovers and explorers of physical phenomena are certain of high gratification in the

Monte di Fo.—An inextinguishable fire covers five or six square yards of the surface of a very fertile but stony ground, and is commonly called *Fuoco di Legno* (wood fire). No chink or fissure is perceptible in the part from which the flames arise, and dog-grass and other herbs grow in close neighbourhood with the fiery exhalation. In some parts the flames are of a bluish colour, like that from spirits of wine; in other parts red, and vivid enough, in gloomy weather and during the darkness of the night, to light up the neighbouring heights. When water is thrown upon it, the fire crackles, disappears for an instant, and then resumes its former vivacity; its action upon wood is prompt and powerful, but stones seem perfectly unaffected by its influence. Some naturalists consider the *Fuoco di Legno* to be the last effort of an

expiring volcano; others pronounce it the precursor of a volcano, and promise middle Italy, before a long lapse of time, a terrible eruption from this new Vesuvius.

The neighbouring mountains are unfruitful, producing nothing but sickly and stunted plants.

Half a league from *Pietra-Mala* is a well of perfectly cold water, called *Acqua Buja*, which takes fire if brought into contact with a lighted candle.

Covigliaio, a town succeeded by

Giogo, where the highest point of this part of the Apennines is touched. An almost uninterrupted descent leads to

Cafagiolo, and then to

Machene, a solitary inn, where the vetturini stops to dine.

Tagliaferro, a country place, near which is the conclusion of the old road which passed through Scarperia, a town of some repute for its cutlery and side arms.

These heights were formerly exposed to such sudden and boisterous storms of wind as to overthrow not only men and horses, but carriages, and even heavily-loaded carts; but at the present time the provident care of the government has greatly lessened the danger by the construction of walls and buttresses sheltering the most exposed quarters.

Fontebuona, near which is a country palace of the grand duke's. A mountain is here ascended, and its summit gives a perfect view of Florence and the Val d'Arno—a landscape of varied and most surpassing beauty.

A mile from Fontebuona, to the left of the road, and in the heart of the valley, is the grove of

Pratolino, a maison de plaisance of the ancient dukes of Tuscany, celebrated for the embellishments lavished on it by the Medici. The gardens displayed elaborately adorned fountains, hydraulic ma-

chinery not only regulating the play and limits of the waters, but putting figures in motion and organs into play; from the depths of a thicket rose a colossal form called the Genius of the Apennines—at his feet a huge monster vomited a stream of water; the interior could be entered, and presented a grotto filled with shells, and cooled with numerous jets d'eau;—there were, moreover, a profusion of statues, urns, water-works, terraces, amphitheatres, labyrinths, and evergreen alleys. Bernard Buontalente, the famous architect, exhausted all the resources of his art in creating this scene of enchantment. It has been asserted that these grounds, the total demolition of which is so deeply to be regretted, served as a model for the park, gardens, and fountains of Versailles.

Two ranges of hills, rich in oil and wine, in vineyards and olive groves, stretch with the road to

Trespiano, where it runs along the boundary of a modern cemetery. A triumphal arch, raised in 1739, in honour of the entry of Francis I. as grand duke, into his capital, precedes the gate which admits into Florence. The arch is a magnificent work, and a seemingly introduction to the sanctuary of the arts and sciences: but hardly is the gate of St. Gallo passed, when the eye is pained with the wretched aspect of this part of the city; it is difficult to believe that this is the far-famed seat of the princely house of the Medici. One may compare the meanness of this entrance into Florence to the humble door of a house, crowded with masterpieces in every art, but without the exterior exhibiting a single sign of the wealth within—a practice not uncommon with the more opulent inhabitants of many cities in the east.

FLORENCE.

Hotels: *Hôtel d'Italie*, formerly the residence of Queen Caroline Murat. This house is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Arno, one front with the entrance in the street, and the other overlooking the river, commanding beautiful and extensive views. The writer of that part of Murray's 'Northern Italy'* relating to Florence, has done the proprietor of this house, M. Baldi, great injustice, by stating that in consequence of the great heat and mosquitoes it is only recommendable for four months in the year. If this is true as regards the *Hôtel d'Italie*, it must be equally so with the *Grande Bretagne*, Arno, Four Nations, and other hotels, on the same side of the river and similarly exposed; but Mr. Murray has been imposed upon here, as well as in hundreds of other places, by his numerous fantastical contributors. The house is as free from mosquitoes as any in Florence, which has been testified by hundreds who have slept in it since the above paragraph appeared; and for style and comfort none can be better.

Albergo Grand Bretagne, proprietor, Messrs. Angelo and Caprini. This hotel, most delightfully situated on the Arno, is one of the very best, yet the immaculate writer of 'Northern Italy' places this house *after* the York Hotel, which will bear a comparison with the *Grande Bretagne*, just the same as a farthing rushlight will with a wax candle. Mr. Murray, in one of his Hand-Books, says that "the inns first mentioned are

* The writer of the Second Edition of *Northern Italy*, however, has in most places adopted the characters of the various hotels from my first edition. Oh, fie! Mr. Murray! to take hints from Coghlan, when you so liberally pay your collectors.

supposed to be the best." The Bretagne consists of two large houses, communicating below and above,—and certainly they present an appearance of comfort that cheers one's heart. The wide and convenient staircases are carpeted from the bottom to the fourth story, and the style and quantity of useful and ornamental furniture in all the apartments are perfect; in short, I do not know, in any part of the continent, an hotel which offers so many temptations in the shape of situation, size, cleanliness, good and well-served dinners, capital wine, civility, and attention. *Hôtel Iles Britannique*, a good and comfortable house, belonging to Mr. Baldi, the proprietor of the *Hôtel d'Italie*, situate on the opposite side of the Arno; it is conducted by Mrs. Baldi, who is a very intelligent, lady-like Englishwoman.—*Europe*. This hotel is situated in the Piazza St. Trinita, with a table d'hôte at four o'clock, at 5 pauls; breakfast, 3 pauls; bachelor's apartments, 5 pauls per night.—*Hôtel du Nord*, also in the Piazza Trinita; bed rooms for single persons, 5 pauls; a very good table d'hôte at five o'clock, 5 pauls; breakfast, 3 pauls.—*Schneider's Hotel*.

Apartments abound in every direction, but particularly on the Arno. It is impossible to give any thing approaching a price, as so much depends, in addition to size and situation, on the season. In September the rents may be said to commence looking up; in November they are so high that persons with low funds get to the highest rooms. The people in Florence who let, say that houses and apartments are cheaper in Florence than in Rome, and the letters in Rome say you may have apartments at your own price—if you call in summer; but very good apartments, consisting of four bed rooms, two sitting rooms, servant's room,

and kitchen, may be had for about 80 francescone (6*l.*) a month; more or less rooms will be in proportion; two rooms well situated may be had for about 8 francescone a month, or 20 pauls a week.

Board and lodging. Miss Clark having removed to a splendid house on the sunny side of the Arno, has rendered her establishment exceedingly desirable; it is well conducted, and the charges reasonable.

Cafés.—That of Doney, Piazza Trinita, is the best and most frequented; coffee with a loaf and butter, 1 paul; coffee noir, 2 crazie. The flowers girls (*i. e.* ladies of a certain age) present the gentlemen who are in the habit of taking their breakfasts here with a nosegay every morning; to those who are likely to stay some time they will open an account. In the evening, when the florists are pursuing their avocation on the Casine, this and other cafés are besieged by vendors of marbles, mosaics, and alabaster ornaments; offer just half what they ask, and as in nine cases out of ten you will be sure to get the article, be good enough to place the other half to my credit.

Restaurateurs.—The best are the L'Aquila d'Oro, Borgo St. Apostoli, La Stella, Via Calzajuolo, La Luna, &c.; here one may dine à la carte, from 2 pauls to 2 francescone.

The Florentine table is plentifully and delicately served. The veal, lamb, poultry, sturgeon, grayling, tunny, oysters, anchovies, and rag-nuoli, a species of lobster from the lake of Biguglia, Corsica, are all excellent. The fresh butter from the casino of the Grand duke is still stamped with the balls (*palle*) of the Medici. The ham (*prosciutto*) of Casentino is considered the best in Italy.

Tuscany produces several es-

teemed species of mushrooms with which the market of Florence is plentifully supplied. The most noted are, the spugniola, steccherini, cicciola, prognolo di maremma, cocolla, bianca, and particularly the novolo ordinario.

Fruit.—The delicious red, white, or black grapes, in large long bunches, called pergolese, from the trellis on which they are trained, and brumeste by the old Florentine authors, are the brumaste of the ancients, so named from a Greek word signifying cow's teat. The pergolese is gathered three times a-year, in September, November, and in January. This last vintage gives no wine; but after selecting the bunches fit to eat, the remainder is used to make the agresto, a white acid liquor employed in the kitchen instead of lemon juice. Delicious peaches, strawberries, and figs.

Wines.—Aleatico, a strong, heady, red wine; vino Sante, a sweet white wine, and Muscadello; other sorts of white wines are healthy and recherché. The price varies from 3 to 4 pauls a flask (two bottles). The Chianti is also an excellent red wine, which may be had in large or small bottles; the latter costs $1\frac{1}{2}$ paul.

Bankers.—Although there are a great number of respectable banking firms in Florence, the principal connected with English travellers, are Maguay, Pakenham, & Co., Piazza Santa Trinita. This respectable firm have branch banks, at Rome, and other places. Fenzi and Hall, Piazza Grand Duca; Plowden and French, near the Café Doney, are Catholic bankers.

Agent.—Mr. Samuel Lowe, at the corner of the Piazza Trinita, corresponds with the principal agents in London. Mr. Lowe also transacts business as a banker; strangers will find every attention and civility from this gentleman, who has been established in Florence for many years.

English divine service is performed twice every Sunday in the church, Via della Aqua.

Physicians.—It is important to know that there are several English medical men residing in Florence. Those enjoying the most practice, I believe, are Dr. Harding, and Sir Charles Herbert; native physicians are Drs. Bufalini and Alberti; surgeons Zannetti and Andrei; the most celebrated accoucheur is Dr. Mazzoni.

English Chemist.—Mr. Roberts, near the Piazza Trinita, has lately commenced business, who makes up prescriptions with care and promptitude. All the English patent medicines may be had on reasonable terms.

Hackney Coaches.—There is no authorized tax for the fare of carriages; much therefore depends upon the weather, demand, or humour of the driver as to what may be the sum fixed upon; the average charge in ordinary cases is 3 pauls for the first hour, and 2 pauls for each succeeding hour within the gates. For a drive to the Casine, and indeed in all cases, a bargain should be previously made.

Carriages furnished by the hotel are charged 25 pauls a day; half a day, 15 pauls.

Saddle-horses, 10 pauls a day; 5 pauls half a day; and 3 pauls an hour.

Booksellers.—Mr. Molini, jun., in the Via Archibusieri, is an intelligent, well-informed, and obliging tradesman, and speaks English remarkably well, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging the extreme kindness and attention I received. Mr. Molini suffered to a great extent by the inundation on the morning of Sunday the 3rd of November, 1844. The water reached up to the glass cases of the shop, and left a settlement of solid mud exceeding one foot in depth. An immense quantity of most valuable

works were so damaged by the water and dirt as to be rendered valueless. In this establishment travellers will find every description of guide books, maps, interpreters, and also the most popular works in every language. Galignani's paper is taken in for the use of strangers. There are many other booksellers and print shops in various parts of Florence; several on the Arno.

Reading Room.—Vieusseux, in Piazza Trinita, near the Hôtel du Nord, takes in for the use of subscribers a great assortment of English, Italian, French, and German papers. As this is the only one in Florence it may with safety be "strongly recommended."

The Post office, in the Piazza Ducca, is open daily from nine till four. Letters depart for and arrive daily from England. The Tuscan postage must be paid.

The best baths are in the Borgo St. Apostoli. The charge for a single bath is about 2 pauls, including linen.

There are two clubs in Florence, one exclusively belonging to the nobility; the other, the Casino, comprehends nobility, gentry, professional men, and respectable shopkeepers; to the latter strangers may be introduced by a member for a few days. This establishment, which is on a very extensive scale, comprises a magnificent ball room, besides card and billiard rooms, dining and smoking room.

Passports.—On quitting Florence *par terre* for Rome, the signature of the English minister and the pope's nuncio are required, but to go *par maré*, the English visé (and in every case the police) will save time and pauls in Leghorn; but it must again receive the signature of the consul for Rome before you will be allowed to embark, or if you were to escape the vigilance of the steam-packet people and police at Leghorn, on arrival at Civita Vecchia

you would not be allowed to proceed.

Diligences from the coach office on the Arno for Rome, twice a week. Tuesdays and Saturdays, by Sienne, in forty-two hours; fare, 75 frs.

Bologna, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, in the evening; fare, 23 frs.

Milan, same days; fare, 63 frs.

Pisa, every evening except Sunday; fare, 9 frs.

Leghorn, every evening at six o'clock, Sunday excepted; fare, 12 frs.

Compagnie Français has an office in the Piazza Trinita, from whence a diligence starts every evening about seven, in twelve hours, to Leghorn, through Pisa.

Vetturini to Rome, by Sienne, in five days, taking four persons, everything included except *buona mano* for 40 scudi or dollars; to Venice, the same. Be particular in making an agreement—everything specified, nothing left to chance. For instructions, see Introduction. Families having their own carriage should invariably post. The expense of a pair of horses from Florence to Rome, including postilions and garçon d'écurie, would be 186 frs., or 37 francescone: this does not include extra horses going up the hills; so that persons travelling en vetturini will get to Rome for the same sum, with board and lodging, that a person travelling in their own carriage will pay for horses only. If there are three or four persons, more horses must be put to, which renders the difference in the expense much greater.

Florence, the capital of Tuscany, is a place of great antiquity, founded, as Machiavel says, by the merchants of Fiesole, and augmented by colonies sent from Rome. In Sylla's time it was called Fluentia, because of the streams which fall near it into the Arno; and afterwards Florentia, from its flourishing

condition. After the decline of the Roman empire it went through a great many revolutions, and became at length a free state, in which condition it continued for some time, till the family of Medicis acquired the sovereignty of the city and country, under the title of Grand Duke of Tuscany. It is a large, beautiful, flourishing city, pleasantly situated in a fruitful valley, on the river Arno, encompassed with beautiful hills, almost in the form of an amphitheatre, on three sides. These hills are full of villages, country seats, gardens, groves, and woods of olives rising gradually, till they reach the highest tops of the Apennines. Towards the west lies that rich valley, watered by the river Arno, which extends as far as Pisa, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and delicious fruits. The town is about seven miles in circumference, and is divided by the river Arno into two parts, that communicate by four stone and two suspension bridges, but one of the latter was washed away during the inundation in Nov. 1844. The streets are straight and well paved, in imitation of the old Roman highways, with great flat stones. The private buildings are lofty, the palaces numerous and well contrived, and the churches very little inferior to those of Rome; insomuch that this city has deservedly obtained the name of Florence the Fair.

The quays on the banks of the Arno are called *Lungo de l'Arno*; they have noble mansions and palaces on each side.

The south-east quay is a very delightful promenade in winter, the situation being favourable for enjoying the sun, and also warm when the wind is not strong.

The other promenades are the Boboli gardens, which belong to the palace Pitti; the Poggio Imperiale, near the Roman gate, Isola, and

the Casine, in the afternoon, or rather evening, where the carriages drive: it is the Hyde park of Florence.

The squares in Florence are generally spacious, but very indifferently ornamented; the finest, as to extent, is that of the Gran Duca; it contains the old palace, the offices, and the edifice called *la Loggia*. This square also contains a fountain, with a very large marble basin of an octagon form, erected by Cosmo I, in the centre of which is a colossal figure of Neptune standing erect in a shell drawn by four horses, and encircled by figures representing nymphs and tritons.

The Old Palace, in one of the angles of the Gran Duca, is a heavy and melancholy looking building, erected in the thirteenth century, intended for the centre of republican dignity; at the entrance is David triumphing over Goliath, said to be by Michael Angelo, and Hercules with Cacus, by Vincenzo Rossi, the pupil of Bandinelli: the interior of the court forms an odd contrast with the exterior, having a portico ornamented with columns in stucco upon a gilt ground, the roof being covered with arabesques of the school of Raphael; the grand staircase is also adorned with arabesques, and leads to different halls, one of them of immense size, in a very neglected condition, containing large frescoes representing the most celebrated actions of the Florentine republic. The palace is also ornamented with a lofty tower, erected by Arnolfo, and considered a chef-d'œuvre of architecture, and

The Loggia (or open gallery) is adorned with Judith and Holofernes, by Donatello, in bronze; Perseus with Medusa's head, by Cellini, also in bronze; a Young Warrior carrying off a Sabine Female; a bas-relief on the pedestal representing the Rape of the

Sabines; two lions, and six antique statues of Roman priestesses, all in marble.

The *Palazzo Pitti* was begun from the designs of Filippo Brunellesco, and finished by Ammannati in 1440; this is in every respect a noble and elegant palace, a view of which will give great pleasure to the traveller, as it contains a choice collection of paintings, to enter into a detailed account of which would far exceed the limits of this work; besides, in this case particularly, it is unnecessary, as in each room, of which there are fifteen, there are two or three printed catalogues, rather more to be depended on than the *Hand-Book of Murray*, who states that Canova's *Venus* is to be found in a chamber to herself, when it is a great fact, that she has re-occupied her present position for several years—ten at least. The rooms worthy of notice are fourteen in number; in the gallery *Flora* is the celebrated *Venus of Canova*, so excellently finished as to be a rival of even the *Venus of Medicis*, in the Florenting gallery.

Saloon of Venus.—The frescoes on the ceiling are *Minerva forcing a Youth* (by whom is meant *Cosmo I*) from the arms of *Venus*, to place him under the guidance of *Hercules*, while the *Genius of War* shows him the laurel wreath he ought to aspire after; the *Continence of Scipio*; *Antiochus quitting his Mistress* to go where duty calls him; *Crispus*, son of the *Emperor Constantine*, resisting the solicitations of *Fausta*, his stepmother; *Cyrus dismissing his prisoner Panthea*, that he might not be seduced by her charms; *Augustus showing Cleopatra* that her beauty had not power to captivate him; *Alexander receiving the Mother and Wife of Darius* with humanity, but without being betrayed into faulty admiration of the latter;

Massinissa sending poison to the Queen of Numidia, that she might avoid, by death, the disgrace of swelling *Scipio's* triumph.

While *Pietro da Cortona* was employed in painting this ceiling, *Ferdinando II*, who came to view the work, expressed great admiration of a child drowned in tears. "See," replied the painter, "with what facility children are made either to laugh or weep!" and, so saying, he gave one stroke with his brush, and the child appeared to be laughing; till, with another stroke, he restored the countenance to its original form.

Ceiling of the Camera d'Apollo (Saloon of Apollo).—A *Youth*, who again represents *Cosmo I*, inspired with poetic fire, and *Apollo* showing him the celestial globe, that he may sing of its wonders; *Cæsar* attending to instructive books as he walks, that he may not waste time; *Augustus*, after having shut the *Temple of Janus*, cherishing the *Muses*, and listening to the '*Æneid*;' *Alexander* preparing to march, and taking with him part of the '*Iliad*;' the *Emperor Justinian* forming a code of laws.

Ceiling of the Camera di Marta (Saloon of Mars).—*Cosmo I*, under the form of a young warrior, leaping out of a boat, and combating with his lance, while *Mars* assists him by darting lightning at his enemies; *Castor and Pollux* carrying the spoils of the vanquished to *Hercules*, who makes them into a trophy; *Captives* loaded with chains supplicating the *Goddess of Victory*, *Peace*, with the olive branch in her hand, giving them comfort, while *Abundance* revives, and scatters blessings among the conquered people.

Ceiling of the Camera di Giove (Saloon of Jupiter).—*Jupiter* receiving a young *Hero*, who still represents *Cosmo I*, and is conducted to *Olympus*, by *Hercules*

and Fortune, in order to receive a crown of immortality: a genius holds his hands before the hero's eyes, to prevent their being dazzled by the splendour of the Thunderer, while another Genius presents the young man's armour, perforated with javelins, to the Goddess of Victory, who engraves his name upon a shield; she is supposed to have just begun, and only written the initial letter of the word *Medicis*. The frescoes, in form of a fan, represent the emblems of peace; namely, Minerva planting an olive tree; Mars mounted on Pegasus; Castor and Pollux with their horses coupled together; Vulcan reposing in his forge; Diana sleeping after the chase; Apollo, god of arts, and Mercury, god of commerce and wealth, appear among the emblems of peace; while the General of the Vanquished is represented as making ineffectual efforts to snap his chains; in which attempt he is aided by Discord, who carries in her hand a torch to relume the flames of war.

Ceiling of the Stanza di Ercole (Saloon of Hercules).—Hercules on the Funeral Pile; above which is the apotheosis of that hero, whom Mars and Prudence conduct to Olympus, where he receives a crown of immortality.

In the apartments are magnificent vases of Sèvres porcelain; ornamented clocks; tables of Florentine mosaic works: they are elegantly furnished. The paintings may be seen from nine in the morning till three in the afternoon, every day except Sunday; the band plays every morning, from ten till half-past, before the palace. No fees are allowed to be taken.

The Giardino di Boboli, open to the public on Sundays and Thursdays, is very large, and contains several pieces of sculpture; the most remarkable of which are two Dacian prisoners, in oriental porphyry, at the entrance; facing the

entrance are a curious grotto, a colossal Ceres, the fountain of Neptune, standing on a granite basin above twenty feet in diameter, with the Ganges, Nile, and Euphrates beneath, all by Giovanni di Bologna; Neptune, in bronze, surrounded with sea monsters, by Lorenzi; and four unfinished statues by Michael Angelo. Adjoining the palace is the

Museo d'Istoria Naturale, said to be the finest museum existing, with respect to the anatomical preparations in wax, and the petrifications and minerals.

The famous representation of the Plague was done by Abate Zumbo, a Sicilian of a melancholy cast of character, in the days of the *Medicis*; these representations in wax are so true to nature, that few persons can bear to examine them; they exhibit the terrible details of the plague and the charnel house in all their minutiae, including the decomposition of the human frame, the blackening, the swelling, and the bursting of the trunk, with the worm, the rat, the tarantula engaged in their horrible work, and the mushroom springing up in the midst of corruption. Below stairs is the laboratory: on the first floor are rooms filled with quadrupeds, fishes, &c. &c.; also apartments for mathematics, electricity, hydraulics, mechanics, and a handsome library of upwards of 20,000 volumes, arranged as follows: 1. Astronomy, simple mathematics; 2. Physics, general philosophy; 3. Natural history; 4. Medicine, surgery, and anatomy; 5. Chemistry; 6. Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, various arts; 7. Acts of the academy and periodical works; 8. Geography, voyages, chronology; 9. Various manuscripts. On the second floor, in a suit of apartments, are birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, shells, fossils, minerals, and wax plants: the birds are represented sitting upon branches,

with their names, eggs, and nests underneath. On the same floor are about twenty rooms containing the anatomical preparations in wax; those of the female form and of the plague cannot be seen without the guide, being closed from public inspection; two or three pauls are given, according to the size of the party. The medical and botanical plants and drugs are in a room by themselves; and the plants in the botanical garden attached to the museum are arranged according to the classification of Linnæus. Several professors' chairs are established here, lectures being delivered on mineralogy, chemistry, &c. The observatory is furnished with instruments made in London.

Many other places in Florence, which although by no means of the immense size of Pitti Palace, are still very beautiful, and well worthy of notice; their style of building however is much the same, having square courts in the centre, sometimes embellished with a fountain and an open gallery running round; some of them have the appearance of much grandeur, particularly the Palazzo Riccardi, in the Via Larga, once the residence of the Medici, and the first asylum of the Muses at Florence: it was built in 1430, under Cosmo, then gonfalonier of the republic, and was for some time the residence of Charles V, Louis XII, Francis I, Leo X, and Clement VII. The ceilings of the library and gallery are beautifully painted by Luc Giordano, and it has a valuable collection of printed books and manuscripts.

Among the other palaces worthy of notice are Gezini, still adorned with some very fine paintings, Corsini, Strozzi, Gondi, Mozzi, Capponi, Uguccioni, Viviani, and others. Upon the walls of these palaces are large iron rings, a mark of distinction to the owner; and

the walls themselves are of such a construction as to defy cannon shot, a consideration of great importance in the stormy times of the Florentine republic. This city is indebted to Michael Angelo and his school for the general good taste which presides over its architecture.

The Palazzo Buonarotti, or the house in which Michael Angelo Buonarotti resided, is in the Via Ghibellina; it contains some paintings representing the principal actions of his life, chiefly by his own hand.

The Royal Gallery.—This is by far the most valuable treasure Florence possesses; it is an immense building close upon the old palace. Cosmo I had this celebrated building erected by Vasari, in the sixteenth century; indeed it is to the Medici family principally that Florence owes this noble collection, and the late Archduke Leopold, following the same liberal and generous policy, declared this gallery the property of the nation. In the staircase leading to the royal gallery, between the windows, is a statue of Bacchus; the first vestibule contains a statue of Mars, another of Silenus, with the infant Bacchus in bronze, and ten busts of the princes of the house of Medici; the second vestibule contains a horse in marble, two quadrangular columns, on one is a head of Cybele, and on the other a bust of Jupiter; the wild boar, a celebrated antique, said to be of Grecian sculpture; statues of Trajan and Augustus, two wolf-dogs, and a bust of Leopold. On passing through the vestibule, we enter the first corridor of this immense gallery, the ceilings of which are adorned with arabesques, and close under them is a fine series of five hundred portraits of illustrious characters in chronological order. Among the most remarkable busts

and statues in the corridors are those of Nero, Otho, Titus, Antoninus Pius, Marcus Aurelius, Alexander Severus, very rare; a fine bust of Caracalla, called by connoisseurs "the last sigh of the art;" the Venus of Belvidere, ascribed to Phidias; and at the bottom of the third corridor is the copy of the Laocoon, by Bandinelli.

The octagon hall, called the Tribune, is paved with various coloured marbles, and contains the most admirable specimens of sculpture and painting. Here is the famous Venus de Medici, supposed to have been the work of Praxiteles; the celebrated Apollo, called Apollino; the Lottatori, or the Wrestlers; the Arrotino, or the Grinder; and the Fauns; these are evidently the productions of the best ages of ancient sculpture, and excellently restored by Buonarrotti. The statue of the Venus de Medici, when found, was broken in twelve or thirteen places, and the hands are modern; it is about five English feet in height, and altogether exquisite. Besides the two vestibules, three corridors, and hall, already mentioned, this museum of the fine arts contains the following apartments, full of antiquities—Hall of Niobe, cabinets of modern and antique bronzes in fourteen glass cases, cabinet of Greek and Latin inscriptions, Egyptian monuments, &c. &c.; portraits of painters, chiefly done by themselves, in two large apartments; cabinets with pictures of the Venetian, French, Flemish, Dutch, Italian, and Tuscan schools; cabinet of the hermaphrodite, and cabinets of gems, &c.; in all, two vestibules, three corridors, two halls, and twelve cabinets. Some of the cabinets are kept locked, and must be seen with a guide. The Fabbrica de gli Uffizii comprehends the royal gallery; it was built by Vasari; the exterior is adorned with Doric columns, and

forms two magnificent porticos, united at one end by an arch, over which is a statue of Cosmo I, with two recumbent figures of Equity and Rigour, by Vincenzo Danti. The Magliabechiana library is under the same roof with the gallery; it is here where the Florentine academy meet; it is rich in manuscripts and printed books; the gallery and library are open from nine till three o'clock every day, festivals excepted.

Il Duomo, or the cathedral called St Maria del Fiore, is situated nearly in the centre of the city; it was begun in 1296, from the designs of Arnolfo, and finished about 1442 by Brunellesco. It is a vast edifice, 426 feet in length and 353 in width; the outward walls of this immense church are incrustated with various coloured marble, and the pavement is also marble; the superb cupola, an octagon of 140 feet from one angle to the other, was likewise completed by Brunellesco, and the interior was painted by Fred. Zuccheri. Many distinguished personages in the early times of the Florentine republic have curious monuments here; on the side wall of the interior is a curious equestrian painted figure of Sir John Hawkwood, an Englishman, who signalised himself in the service of the Florentines, and died in 1393. Behind the high altar is a marble Pietà, said to have been the last work of Buonarrotti, and which he was prevented from finishing by death; and on the altar are three statues, of God the Father, our Saviour, and an Angel, by Bandinelli; near the door leading to the Via de Servi is an antique portrait of Dante, the father of Italian poetry, done by Andrea Orgagna; in the piazza of the cathedral is pointed out the Sassa di Dante, a favourite stone upon which the poet used to sit, but his tomb is at Ravenna, where he died;

for without any crime, and unmindful of his services, he was stripped of his fortune and banished, and his ungrateful country was not worthy to contain his ashes; his name now, however, too late, is looked up to with veneration and respect. The meridian in this church is said to be the largest astronomical instrument in Europe.

The Campanile, or Belfry, is a quadrangular edifice designed by Giotto, and begun in 1334; it is 260 feet in height, cased with marble of different colours, and considered the most beautiful edifice of its kind in Italy; from the top a beautiful view of Florence and its environs is obtained. Opposite the cathedral is the baptistery, dedicated to St John the Baptist; it is an octagon figure, the exterior is incrustated with polished marble, and its three bronze doors are so beautiful that Michael Angelo Buonarrotti used to call them the gates of Paradise; the bas-reliefs with which they are adorned are most admirable, the most ancient is by Andrea Ugolini of Pisa, and the other two by Lorenzo Ghiberti. The ceiling is covered with mosaics by Apollonius, Teffi, and Gaddi; in the interior are sixteen immense pillars of granite, which support a gallery, and between them are statues representing the twelve apostles, by Ammannati; the high altar and the ornaments of the pulpit are by Ticciati, the principal of which is a statue of St John transported to heaven by angels.

The Church of St Lorenzo, rebuilt in 1425, by Brunellesco, is divided into three naves by two rows of columns which support a frieze and cornices, and have a very good effect: the high altar is a beautiful piece of Florentine work, executed by command of the Grand Duke Leopold. The new sacristy, designed by Buonarrotti, contains the tomb of William de Medici, Duke

of Nemours, and brother to Leo X, with the tomb of Lorenzo de Medici, Duke of Urbino; this small chapel is enriched with several statues by Buonarrotti, equal to the finest of his works; but what renders this church so celebrated is the chapel of the Medici, begun in 1604, by Fernando I. This magnificent mausoleum of the princes of Medicis is an octagon, and the beauty and richness of its materials, with their high polish and finishing, are beyond imagination; the inside is entirely incrustated with siliceous stones of the richest kind, and the most valuable marbles: on a lofty basement running round the chapel are represented the arms of the different cities subject to the grand duke; six sides of the octagon are embellished with sarcophagi of oriental granite; here are two bronze statues, one by John of Bologna, and the other by Pietro Tacca. The chapel of the Medici may be seen daily from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon; no fee allowed to be taken.

The Church of Santa Maria Novella, in the Piazza Nuovana, was begun in 1279, and was so much admired by Michael Angelo that he commonly called it his sposa; it is covered within and without with black and white marble: the paintings are by some of the best masters: the high altar was erected in 1804; its altar piece is by Sabatello.

The Dominican Church of San Marco is a handsome building, ornamented with good sculpture and valuable paintings; it contains the works of John of Bologna, Fra. Bartolomeo, the monuments of Angelo Poliziano, the restorer of the Greek and Latin languages, and John Mirandula, called the Phoenix of the Sciences; also that of Savonarola, whose portrait and cell are still shown to strangers. The monks of the Dominican convent have an excellent apothecary.

cary's shop, celebrated for good and cheap medicines, particularly an aromatic vinegar very useful to take on a journey to Rome; they also sell all sorts of washes, pomatums, perfumes, &c. &c.

The Church of the Annunziata contains the remains of John of Bologna, behind the altar in a chapel; his tomb is adorned with a crucifix and bas-reliefs in bronze, after his design, and at his own expense, as an epitaph expresses it; he died in Florence in 1608. Adjoining this chapel is an oratory fitted up by the last of the Medici line, the daughter of Cosmo III, who married the Elector of Bavaria; and in this church is Bandinelli's Dead Christ in marble: in a corridor on the left is the celebrated fresco of Andrea del Sarto, deemed his master-piece, and called *La Madonna del Sacco*; the portico of the porch is also painted by this great artist: but he is buried in the open vestibule before the church.

The Church of San Spirito is very lofty, and well lighted; it was erected by Brunellesco, and in point of architecture it is the finest church in Florence. The Cappella Maggiore is very beautiful, richly incrustated with precious marbles, and adorned with statues; here are also a number of good paintings and numerous columns of *Pietra Serena*.

The Church of Santa Croce, the Pantheon of the Florentines, was built in 1297, from the designs of Arnolfo, and afterwards repaired by Vasari; it is a vast edifice, and well calculated to promote religious contemplation. On the right, as you enter is the tomb of Michael Angelo Buonarrotti, exhibiting his bust, sculptured by himself, with three crowns: below is a sarcophagus with *Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture* deploring the loss their favourite; here is also

his picture of Jesus Christ and the Holy Women: this great man was born at Chiusi, near Arezzo, in 1474, and died at Rome in 1563, but the Grand Duke of Tuscany ordered his remains to be removed and buried in this church. One of the finest monuments here is that to the memory of Alfieri the poet, by Canova; it is entirely of white marble, and exhibits a sarcophagus adorned with masks, lyres, laurel leaves, with a head of Alfieri in bas-relief. Italy is represented as a female crowned with flowers, weeping over the remains of her poet. There are many other monuments in this church, among which are the following:—that of Pietro Michelli, called by Linnæus the *Lynx of Botany*; Nardini, the celebrated musician; Fantonia, the mathematician; Arctino, the historian; Machiavelli, erected 266 years after his decease, by the *Literati*; this monument is simple but elegant; it exhibits a figure of Justice. Also that of the illustrious and much-injured Galileo; his bust is by Foggini. Galileo was first interred in the unconsecrated ground of the Piazza Santa Croce, lying under the suspicion of heresy on account of his philosophical discoveries; and it was almost a century after his decease before leave was obtained to remove his bones into the church.

The Chapel of Niccolini, belonging to the Santa Croce, was built after the design of Antonio Dosio; it is worthy of notice, on account of the mausoleums, statues, paintings, and frescoes with which it is adorned. The choir, the sacristy, and the convent of St Croce, contain some of the best paintings which distinguish the restoration of the art by Giotto, Cimabue, and others. The library, the noviciate, and the chapel Pazzi Brunellesco are also worth seeing.

Theatres.—Florence has three theatres, the Pergola, or Opera house, the Cocomero, smaller than the Pergola, for comedies, &c., and the Teatro Nuova.

La Pergola is a beautiful edifice, erected in 1755, after the design of Pietro Tacca; the inside is spacious and handsome, having five stories of boxes; the admission to the pit is three pauls, while perfect liberty is given to leave the pit and go and converse with a friend in the boxes; but this is only one of the proofs how far a very moderate income will support a single individual or a family in this charming town.

The festivals and holidays of the church are numerous, and carefully attended to in Italy, the inhabitants shutting up their shops, and giving up the day, after service, to amusement; but the principal festivals here are the chariot races on St John's eve in the Piazza St Maria Nuovana; and in the afternoon of St John's day (being the patron saint of Florence) the horse races take place in the Corso dei Barberi, the longest street in Florence. The grand duke, with the troops, and company make a splendid appearance, and in the evening there is a pretty exhibition of fire-works at the Palazzo Vecchio.

Florence has had the honour of giving education to a greater number of distinguished artists and eminent individuals than almost any other city in Italy; among the number are Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccia, Corilla, Machiavelli, Galileo, Michael Angelo Buonarotti, and others.

Florence abounds with industrious and ingenious mechanics. Very excellent satin and silks, particularly the plain sorts, are made here. capital woollens of every species. Dyeing, especially black, is in great perfection. Carriages, musical in-

struments, mathematical instruments, &c. &c., are elegant and good; also a kind of mock mosaic, an admirable imitation. The Leghorn hats are made in great quantities.

The Florentines are attached to learning, the arts, and sciences; they are in general good hearted, friendly, and amiable, while the great body of the people are more polished than in almost any other part of Italy; and the style of language used even by the peasantry is good; they are also industrious and ingenious in business. The Tuscan peasantry, as a body, are pure in their morals, and pastoral in their way of living; their diet is light, consisting of bread, fruit, pulse, a very little butcher's meat, and the ordinary wine of the country, notwithstanding which they work very hard, even in the hottest weather, and commonly arrive at old age. Before being much exposed to the sun both sexes are comely, and the Arcadian dresses, with the fine countenances of the female peasantry, particularly in the neighbourhood of Florence, render them very attractive. The nobility and opulent people are elegant in their manners, pleasing in their conversation, and kind and attentive to strangers and foreigners. The female fashions here are neither French nor English, but a mixture of both, which is very pretty. The ladies are tall and handsome, with large soft black eyes, a fine forehead, and expressive countenance. The society here is excellent.

Environs of Florence.—In describing the environs of this and other towns on the continent I must caution the traveller against allowing his expectations to be too much raised, for excepting the environs of Naples, which are certainly the most interesting in the world, I hardly know any others worth much trouble or fatigue. We shall

begin with Fiesole, anciently Fæsulæ, one of the twelve great cities of Etruria, about three miles distant from the Porta Pinti. In consequence of the frequent wars which raged for several centuries successively, Fiesole was several times destroyed, and it has now little or nothing to recommend it but a charming view of Florence and the Val d'Arno. Here is an ancient temple converted into a church, supposed to have been originally dedicated to Bacchus, containing fourteen columns with Ionic capitals, with the altar and pavement of the ancient building. The modern Fiesole has a cathedral, built in 1028, an episcopal palace, a seminary, and the Franciscan convent; as to the amphitheatre and other antiquities of the same kind, asserted to be still perceptible, it requires a much larger share of credulity, and a more heated imagination than I possess, to attempt to describe what there is little or nothing in reality to justify. Fiesole has one advantage, in not only being cool, but almost cold, in the summer. I visited it in July, and the wind was so strong, that I had my hat blown away once, and could only preserve it by retaining a hold great part of the time; and between the description of the place and the reality, I felt much disappointed.

One mile from the Porta Romano, on the Poggio Imperiale, is a royal villa containing a statue of Adonis, by M. A. Buonarotti, which is much admired, and considered his chef d'œuvre, with portraits of Petrarcha and Laura, by Albert Durer. Pratolino, a royal villa nearly six miles from the Porta San Gallo, has a celebrated garden, with a colossal statue of the Apennine, sixty feet in height, by John of Bologna; its interior is hollowed into caverns, having springs and fountains.

On the way to Pratolino is the modern campo santo, or burying ground of Florence.

The Careggi de Medici, about three miles from the Porta San Gallo, is celebrated as the favourite retreat of Lorenzo the Magnificent, and as the spot where, with an assemblage of learned and eminent men, he formed those plans of patriotic institutions and stately edifices by which his country was benefited and adorned. The house stands upon an eminence, which renders it cool and delightful even in the heat of summer, is furnished with excellent water, and affords a noble and almost boundless prospect of every description of rich and beautiful scenery.

Vallombrosa, about fifteen miles distant from Fiesole, is well worthy of notice, not only on account of its being immortalised by Milton, but because it is here that the noble Certosa or Carthusian monastery, is situated, still containing some fine paintings, with a rich and beautiful country surrounding it. Pedestrian tourists will find an excursion to this and the neighbouring convents of Camaldules and L'Alvernia, the former about eighteen miles from Vallombrosa, and the latter fourteen miles further, a pleasant trip, as they will be received with much hospitality and kindness, and even invited to spend a week or two, only making a trifling present on going away.

ROUTE 109.

FLORENCE TO PISA AND LEGHORN.

	Postes.
From Florence to Lastra . . .	1
— Ambrogiana . . .	1
— Scala . . .	1
— Castel del Bosco . . .	1
— Fornacette . . .	1
— Pisa . . .	1
— Leghorn . . .	2

The whole road from Florence to

Leghorn is excellent, having a succession of hill and dale, through a rich country.

Pisa.—Inns: *Ine Donzella*, on the Arno, kept by Mr. Peverarde, is a first-rate house, clean and comfortable; *Grand Bretagne*, very good, clean, and reasonable; *Victoria*, also on the Arno.

Pisa, one of the twelve cities of Etruria, stands on the banks of the Arno, by which, like Florence, it is divided into two nearly equal parts; it is an ancient and beautiful town, situated in a fine country, having a magnificent and broad quay on each side of the river, and adorned with many noble and elegant buildings, which give it an air of grandeur in spite of its poverty and fallen splendour. Pisa is said to have been built after the 'Trojan war; it is certainly very ancient. In more modern times it has been the capital of a great republic, having at its command a fine fleet, which put down the African corsairs, was a terror to the Saracens, and checked the ambition of Genoa. This city, next to Florence, is the largest in Tuscany. Its three bridges over the Arno are elegant and handsome; the streets are excellently paved, wide, and straight; but, although its walls are about five miles in circumference, it does not contain above 20,000 inhabitants. Pisa is forty-two miles from Florence, sixteen Tuscan miles from Leghorn, and eight miles from the Mediterranean.

The Duomo, or Cathedral, a Gothic edifice, in the shape of a Latin cross, was begun about 1063 by Buschetto, a Greek architect. It is the third or the fourth finest church in Italy, and the repairs and cleaning commenced some time ago are just finishing; indeed I doubt whether it may not be called the second or third finest church: but as it was repairing when I visited it, I can hardly hazard an exact opinion;

its size is very large, and it is adorned with many fine columns of porphyry, granite, jasper, verde antico, &c. The bronze doors, made by Bonano, are extremely curious; those by John of Bologna, which shut the entrances at the west end, are exceedingly beautiful, being covered with figures of saints, prophets, &c., adorned with an elegant border of flowers, foliage, fruits, and birds, in a most extraordinary manner; the interior is ornamented with seventy-four lofty columns, sixty of oriental granite, the others of marble; twelve altars, designed by Michael Angelo, adorn the walls; the high altar is magnificently decorated. The mosaic, on the ceiling, of our Saviour, &c., which strikes every one who enters, was by G. Gaddi and others, about 1325; and the pictures of St. Peter, St. John, St. Margaret, and St. Catherine, are by Andrea del Sarto; besides these there are a number of fine paintings. The chapel of the Holy Sacrament, and that of St. Ranieri, are superbly ornamented; the antique bronze griffin on the top of the cathedral is said to be of Egyptian workmanship.

The Baptistery in front of the cathedral is a rotunda, built after the designs of Diotisalvi, during the middle of the twelfth century; its interior resembles an ancient temple, having twelve arches, supported by eight large columns of Sardinian granite, with another row over them, on which rest the cupola; in the centre stands a large octagon font of marble, and near it the pulpit of the same material, supported by columns of precious marble, and ornamented with bas-reliefs, considered one of the finest works of Niccolo Pisano.

The Campanile, or Belfry, called the Leaning Tower, was finished in 1174; it is about 170 feet high, and twelve feet out of the perpendicular; this beautiful edifice is

adorned with more than 200 columns of granite and other marbles; the ascent to the top is easy, and the view is extensive and beautiful.

The Campo Santo, or burial place, is a large rectangle, surrounded by sixty-two arches, of a very light Gothic, begun in 1278, and finished in 1283, from the designs of Giovanni Pisano. This edifice is perfectly unique in its kind; the arches and pavements are of white marble; it contains sarcophagi and statuary; but what makes it so remarkable is, that the walls are painted in fresco with sacred history by the first restorers of painting; they were begun about the year 1300, and continued till 1670. The works of the old masters, especially Orgagna's, have been much injured by repainting. All these curious frescoes are engraved in a work published at Florence in 1812, entitled '*Pittura a Fresco del Campo Santo.*' Here, and at the Baptistery and Leaning Tower, a fee is required.

The churches of St. Matteo, St. Pierino, St. Michele in Borgo, St. Andrea, and St. Francesco, contain a few curious and some good paintings, with other antiquities. The church of St. Stephano is reputed to contain the bones of St. Stephen; and among its other curiosities is an organ, said to be the finest in Europe. The Regal palace, the palaces of the Cavaliers, Lanfréduei, Seta, and Casa Mecherini, are worthy of notice.

The Sapienza, or University, was originally founded by the Emperor Henry VII., and has produced a great many learned men; the Torre delle Specola, or observatory, was erected in 1737, and is furnished with good English instruments. This university has also a botanic garden, rich in foreign plants, and a small museum of birds, shells, fossils, &c. &c. The great hospital is large, and well attended. The Loggia dei Mercanti and Casino

Nobili are handsome buildings; the theatre is capacious, but not elegantly fitted up.

The canal extending between Pisa and Leghorn was made under Ferdinand I., and the modern aqueduct, begun by the same, was finished by his son Cosmo II. It is a noble work, and conveys pure and excellent water from the village of Asciano to Pisa, a distance of four miles.

At Pisa, every third year, on the 17th of June, a singular and very beautiful illumination takes place in honour of St. Ranieri. The immense length of the noble quays, with their fine curves, and the bridges, add much to the splendour of this festival, and also of the carnival, which here is very gay. The baths of St. Julian, four miles from Pisa, have good lodgings, are handsome and commodious, and an excellent spot for invalids in the summer; they are very beneficial for gout and diseases of the liver.

For railway fares from Pisa to Leghorn, and vice versâ, see Leghorn.

Climate.—Pisa has already been recommended as a place of residence for invalids; it is therefore only necessary to say that apartments, with all sorts of excellent provisions, are plentiful and moderate, and that the nobility and gentry are polite and attentive to foreigners. A *new English Church* has been lately erected behind the Hôtel Grand Bretagne.

The road to Lucca is one of the most beautiful that can be imagined; the country is not only rich, and in the highest state of cultivation, but the vines, loaded with grapes, are run in festoons from one large tree to another on each side of the road, having an appearance equally tasteful, surprising, and elegant.

Lucca.—Inns: *Orlandi's*. This well-conducted, comfortable house has been left out of Murray's '*Hand-Book*,' and the *Grande Bretagne*, which has been closed these last

nine years, is strongly recommended! —*Hôtel de l'Europe*, very good. The ancient city of Lucca, called *L'Industriosa*, is situated in a fertile plain, watered by the Serchio and the Ozzorri. It is three miles in circumference, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants, defended by a wall, bastions, and ramparts; the latter forming a delightful promenade, by which the circuit of the town may be made in an hour. It is only very lately that it laid down the name of the republic of Lucca; it is now under the Grand Duke of Lucca. The cathedral, with some of the churches, contain a few good paintings. The Ducal palace has few pictures; in front is a beautiful statue in white marble of Maria Louisa.

The theatre is small, but elegant, and there is a good university. The streets are well paved and clean. The Lucchese are active and industrious, the upper ranks learned and polite. The ladies are celebrated for their beauty, and are well educated; the lower classes honest and respectful.

ROUTE 110.

LUCCA TO THE BATHS OF LUCCA.

About five miles on the road we pass very near Marlia, a palace built by the Princess Elisa, now occupied by the Grand Duke of Lucca, furnished with much elegance, and standing in a beautiful garden.

If a dense rural population be any test of the healthfulness and fertility of a country, the claims of the duchy of Lucca to that character are incontestible, for its census gives 150,000 souls in a territory of fifty square leagues, and this in spite of a large annual drain upon that number by the emigration of husbandmen to Corsica and Lombardy, and a not very inconsiderable diminution in the crowds who seek a precarious livelihood in the king-

doms of the north, so common with their plaster casts (*stucchini di Lucca*) in our own cities, towns, and hamlets.

The northern extremity of the district containing the baths is a continuous mountain range; some of these mountains are well clothed with forests of oak, elm, pines, and the finest chestnut trees in the world, whilst a vigorous and never-failing vegetation enriches the lower regions; some of the summits are sharp precipitous peaks, others are flat or jagged. Deep ravines have been formed by the torrents and cascades which feed the Lima and the Serchio.

The roads have been well laid out, and are kept in perfect order. They are shaded with plane trees, cypresses, willows, and others; and although the umbrageousness thus given during the heats of the day is grateful to the traveller, an English eye is apt to be wearied with the unbroken uniformity of these tree borders. The route very frequently serpentine along the basis of the mountain.

From the Tuscan frontier to the baths is about sixteen miles; a very excellent road, which unites with that from Lucca, runs along with a chain of delightful hills, and through a series of towns and hamlets, and falls into one of the two principal routes to the baths, that on the left bank of the Serchio.

The Serchio, which in summer is a brook in the bed of a river, becomes very formidable in winter from the extent and fury of its current, when swollen by the melting of the snows or an abundant fall of rain; it has not unfrequently overcome its banks, and spread ruin and devastation in its course. In the autumn of 1836, especially, in consequence of a violent storm, the river became so tumid from its host of mountain tributes that it required only three hours to attain a height

until then unknown; its fury was irresistible; the greater part of its bridges were swept away, dikes, mounds, and embankments offered unavailing obstructions; they were soon broken or carried away, and the country has still to mourn the many unrepaired ravages of that single day.

Alongside the route to be pursued, four bridges cross the Serchio; the first is the

Ponte al Moriano, close to which are clustered some houses and an inn, while a strong sluice diverts the waters of the Serchio to form a pleasing rivulet, which, after turning several mills, directs its course towards Lucca and Peschia.

The Decimo is the second bridge, and, like the former, is of a good style of architecture.

The Ponte alla Maddalena is very commonly called the Devil's Bridge. It exhibits the unusual form of a semicircle; the architect, by what has been termed an inexplicable and useless caprice, has given so superior an elevation to the middle arch that the summit from the sides of the river to the centre presents an angle of sixty degrees. The narrowness of this bridge is such that it only yields space enough for a man and a horse, and its aspect altogether is so singular that many feel unwilling to trust themselves upon it; its strength, however, has been well evidenced, and it has hitherto withstood the rage of the Serchio.

Near the hamlets of Fornoli and Chienti the Lima flows into the Serchio. At a short distance from the fourth bridge, to the right of the road, is a fountain of extraordinary beauty and abundance; its waters are always icy cold, and so delicious to the taste, that they can be drunk freely and with relish even when no thirst is felt. The river continues to be skirted by the road to

Ponte al Serraglio, the bridge im-

mediately connected with the baths. It is strong and handsome, and of a single arch; it leads direct into a spacious place.

The route on the other, the right bank, is equally pleasant and picturesque. A branch of the Serchio is crossed by a solid stone bridge, and the road runs on to another branch, the Fegana, which is passed by means of a kind of wooden raft of heavy timber; this is practicable enough in summer, when the river, like most mountain-fed streams, is nearly dry. The raft is but a temporary resource until the repairs of an adjacent bridge are completed, two of its arches, with all their massive piles, having been swept away in 1836. Not far from the baths this road divides into two branches; the one to the right crosses the Lima by a temporary wooden bridge, and joins the great road from Lucca; the other branch, of recent formation, with rows of new houses, runs along with the course of the Lima until it encounters the bed of the little river Cumaione (over which is to be thrown an iron bridge), and terminates near the hospital in the promenade from the Casino Reale to the town.

BATHS OF LUCCA.

Hotels.—There are three large hotels at the Ponte al Serraglio, belonging to the same proprietor, M. Pagnini; they are conveniently situated, well conducted, and moderate. A table d'hôte daily at four o'clock; breakfast, with meat, 3 pauls; or board and lodging at one dollar a day.

Ponte al Serraglio is the name not only of the bridge but of the town, which may be styled that of the Lucca baths.

At the *Villa dei Bagni* is Orlandi's comfortable hotel.

The baths are situated in a narrow ravine on the banks of the Lima.

The history of the discovery of the hot mineral waters, and of the establishment of this town, is as romantic, and perhaps better authenticated, than that of Bladud and his well-known city. It was a wild and desert spot, until some Roman soldiers by mere accident discovered the hot springs, and found them so conducive to the healing of their wounds and ailments, that they settled by the river, contriving wooden shelters in the form of barracks on the left bank. It is recorded that at a later period the gospel truths spread, and were secretly taught in this retreat; it thus formed a sort of focus for the Christian faith of the neighbourhood, whilst the virtues of the waters became more and more known and authenticated, and the wooden barracks in process of time grew into substantial houses. A convent was also built, of which only the campanile now remains.

The present town, which is of considerable size, and of annual increase, is divided into two parts connected by a bridge, already insufficient, although neither narrow nor incommodious for the congregation of equipages, horsemen, and pedestrians. The old portion of the town (on the left bank) having been destroyed, handsome streets and detached buildings have usurped its place. In the principal street connected with the Strada Elisa is a neat parish church and parsonage house. The opposite side, however, contains the fashionable quarter.

Among the most remarkable public edifices are

The Casino Reale, the site of which was dug from out the slope of the mountain, the incumbent soil being restrained by walls of very solid masonry. Joseph Paradini is the architect of this fine structure. The façade is 140 feet long, with a portico of six Corinthian columns

of white marble. Two staircases with iron balustrades, supporting beautiful lamps, lead to a stone balcony, or rather terrace, shaded with tasteful awnings, and extensive enough for an easy promenade. The view from it is very fine, embracing the romantic course of the Lima and the grandeur of the surrounding mountains.

The casino is splendidly furnished, and its réunions during the season, for the purposes of conversation, reading, &c., and the other resources pleasantly to "give time a shove," are attended by distinguished visitors. Balls are given every Monday in the great hall; sometimes 400 are assembled, from every part of Europe. Concerts take place in the same hall. *The gambling has been discontinued by order of the Duke of Lucca: what effect its abolition will have on the place has to be yet proved.*

In addition to the natural beauties of this delightfully romantic spot, consisting of endless rides, drives, and shaded promenades, there is abundant first-rate accommodation for visitors: provisions are both abundant and cheap. These attractions will naturally induce thousands to seek that retirement from the scorching heat of an Italian sun, which in the entire space of this beautiful country can be met with only here; but to render a sojourn at Lucca baths in every way agreeable to the convalescent as well as to the invalid, M. Pagnini, the proprietor of the three principal hotels, has in the most liberal manner erected a handsome building in the most pleasant part of Ponte la Sarraglio, as a source of recreation and enjoyment, which is not to be found at any other watering place in Europe. Although the casino possesses numerous apartments at the disposal of visitors, there are many families and persons who have a very

decided objection to even enter a building where gambling is carried on; in this case the party so situated must either sacrifice their feelings, or deprive themselves of that literary and social intercourse which alone can be obtained in these establishments elsewhere. To obviate this drawback to the full enjoyment of a residence at the baths of Lucca, at the suggestion of several English families who annually take up their summer residence here, the said building was erected at the sole expense of M. Pagnini, and at this moment is in a most flourishing condition; the apartments, nine in number, comprise an assembly, supper, and reading rooms, billiard, card, and smoking rooms, ante-rooms, and library, spacious, airy, well-furnished, and fitted with every convenience. The entire arrangement is vested in a committee of seven English gentlemen, who meet once a week for the purpose of admitting members, regulating the nights of extra amusements, such as concerts and lectures, which, added to the regular balls and réunions, keep up a constant round of intellectual and rational amusement.

To ensure the utmost respectability, it is necessary for a candidate to be proposed and seconded by two married members; or if proposed by a bachelor, there must be two married men as seconders; but strangers who are only passing through, or making but a limited stay at the baths, may be admitted for three days, by the introduction of one member. The terms of subscription are 3 napoleons for a family for the season, and 2 napoleons for a single person; for a family for a month 25 frs., and 15 frs. for a single person.

The assembly room is open every Friday evening from nine till twelve, when a good band attends. Refreshments may be had at moderate prices.

The reading room is supplied with English, French, German, and Italian papers—the ‘Times,’ ‘Sun,’ London and Paris ‘Observer,’ two copies of ‘Galignani’s Messenger,’ ‘Débats,’ ‘Deux Mondes,’ &c.

The establishment is called the *Cercle de Réunion*, and is evidently the best conducted, most comfortable réunion I have met with in any part of the continent, and great praise is due to M. Pagnini for the liberal, spirited, and generous manner he has met the wishes of the English families visiting these celebrated baths.

The Hospital owes its existence to the munificence of Count Demidoff, who founded it in 1826 for seventy patients of either sex, who are sedulously tended by a society of those truly Christian ladies, the Sisters of Charity. A chapel (also at the cost of Count Demidoff) was built on the opposite side of the river Cumaione for the use of the hospital, but a portion of it was destroyed in 1836, as well as the neat bridge which connected the two buildings. Strong beams of wood have since been used in the stead of this bridge.

The duke’s villa is detached, and in a fine mountain site; it is of a simple style but in excellent taste, while the noble prospects from its windows and terraces, its gardens, statues, fountains, alleys, and flower parterres, render it a delightful summer sojourn. The ducal court has not been held here for some years.

The *Villa dei Bagni* (at Orlandi’s excellent hotel, where one is sure to find civility, good fare, and moderate charges) may be now considered as a sort of faubourg to Pontal Serraglio; in it is (in addition to the duke’s palace) the English church, and the theatre, which, as well as the hospital, was the gift of Count Demidoff.

The strada, or public promenades

are on the two sides of the river; that on the left is called the

Strada Elisa, from having been formed by the Princess Elisa Bonaparte, the sister of Napoleon. On one side of this well-frequented walk flow the limpid waters of the Lima, on the other is a striking mountain landscape mixed with deep-coloured woods and glistening torrents. This promenade was destroyed in 1836, but has since been restored and replanted; it extends about three miles, as far as some ancient mills.

The continuation of the principal street of the town, bordered with trees of different kinds, leaves the duke's villa to the left, runs through the villa dei Bagni, and terminates at some ancient forges, called Casa Bacciana. These forges were almost totally destroyed in the often-cited inundation of 1836. A very distinct echo is found close by, but less sonorous than formerly, owing, it is said, to the masses of rock detached at different times from the neighbouring mountain.

An account of the environs will be little more than a detail of the mountains.

The northern mountain presents a very smiling aspect from the woods, villages, and villas which adorn its heights or its base, as well as from the buildings containing the baths and the necessary offices; for all the springs have their source in the northern mountain. It is bounded by two rivers, to the east and south by the Lima, and to the west by the Cumaione, an impetuous winter torrent. The mountain is intersected, especially in the vicinity of the springs, by gravel walks, sightly alleys, and shady zigzag paths set with aromatic shrubs.

To the west rises another and higher mountain; on its summit is the village of Granaiaiola, and a beautiful convent, once of high renown.

To the south rises a third, its eminence crowned with the village of Lugliano. Some of the houses in this village are of a superior order for the reception of tourists or valetudinarians. The asses' milk here is particularly good.

In the garden of the furthest house in Lugliano is a curious ash tree; in the hollow of the trunk has been formed a sort of cell, where fifteen persons can sit at table; the foliage is so close as to yield a perfect shelter from the hottest sunshine. From this house, which stands detached from any interposing obstructions, is a prospect most varied and extensive. To say nothing of the luxuriant beauties spread more immediately around, the mountains of Carrara, the tower of Bargiglio, the sea, Lucca, Leghorn, and the heights beyond Genoa, are discernible. It is even said that, in favourable weather, a practised eye, with the help of a telescope, can catch the dim outline of the distant coast of France.

The valley del Prato Fiorito is about five miles east of Ponte al Serraglio; it is covered with the closest and finest herbage, far surpassing what is maintained at great cost in the best garden-plots in less favoured climates. The surface of this valley, in its whole extent, does not offer a single stone nor a parasitical plant; in the spring it is enamelled with flowers of all hues, and in that season, though the keen air may remind the spectator that above him are rocks covered with snow, every breeze comes loaded with the richest perfume. At all times this valley retains the freshness of its verdure, and is so smooth that a learned physician has compared it to a Titanic billiard table. The sea in the distance relieves the mountain scenery.

The ice used at Lucca, at the baths, and indeed in the surround-

ing districts, is procured from the heights above this valley.

The Baths.—*The Hot Water Springs.*—The celebrity and antiquity of the baths of Lucca have called forth many histories and hypotheses of their origin and their nature. The most general opinion, and the one supported by the greatest weight of geological and chemical learning, seems to be, that these waters are produced by volcanic agency in the depths of the northern mountain, and are moreover chemically affected by the process of filtration through the interior to the surface.

There are ten principal springs. The first is called

Bernabo, a name derived from a citizen of Pistoia, who found these waters cure a disease which had resisted all other means and appliances. The buildings enclosing this spring are convenient, containing eight apartments, each with one or more spacious baths of white marble, to all of which the water is conveyed in pipes; the temperature is 35° of Reaumur. The Bernabo is at the foot of the mountain, and is the nearest to the town; it is not commonly used by invalids, but by those in health, who desire the invigorating refreshment ordinarily derived from bathing.

More to the west and in a higher position is

Doccia Rossa, resorted to by invalids; the arrangements for bathing, fomenting, &c., are of admirable method.

Trastullini contains numerous bathing rooms and a supply of couches, linen, and everything a patient may require, which indeed is the case in all these establishments.

Above the spring dei Trastullini is that with the name

Della Disperata, so designated from the many and marvellous cures its waters have wrought in

cases pronounced desperate—beyond the power of human medicine. Alibert says it is regarded as the sheet-anchor: the heat exceeds 36° of Reaumur.

The Coronale has been found most serviceable for diseases of the head. Temperature 35°.

The title *Dell' Innamorata*, or *Della Maritata*, has been given to a spring because the use of its waters is said to be productive of the long-denied blessings of maternity; even in cases where those blessings have been despaired of as well as coveted, its efficacy has been manifested. The temperature never surpasses 34° of Reaumur.

San Giovanni, the customary heat of which is but 31°.

The spring del Fontino is used for nervous disorders; its habitual heat is 37° of Reaumur.

The Doccione is the most copious, the hottest, and most elevated of all the springs; it is very generally called *Bagni Caldi* from its exceeding 43° of Reaumur. The famous bath of Corsena was formerly supplied from this source—it is now merely a large reservoir.

The physical properties of all these springs present an almost perfect identity; they are all inodorous, light, and clear, though they all hold in suspension saline matter and terreous substances, which cause them to form incrustations and stalactites in the channels through which they are conveyed to their respective receptacles. They leave a sharp and sourish taste after drinking; but if the water be retained a little while in the mouth its saline flavour is remarkable: they are soft and oily to the touch, qualities owing, it is said, to some portion of gelatinous animal matter in their composition, which Vacquelina, Castiglioni, and others have pronounced common to waters filtered through mountains. It has been shown that their tem-

peratures are not alike, which may be attributable to their distance or proximity to their outlets or to the obstacles encountered in their course. The supply is plentiful and unfailing; sufficient to fill 1,200 baths daily. These waters retain all their properties when transported to any distance in jars or bottles hermetically sealed.

Many analyses have been made by competent professors of their chemical properties; the most searching perhaps by Moscheni: his latest experiments give us the component parts of the hot mineral waters—

1. A considerable portion of pure carbonic acid gas.

2. Sulphates of lime, magnesia, and acidulated sulphates of alum and potash.

3. Hydro-chlorates of soda and magnesia.

4. Carbonates of lime and magnesia.

5. Carbonate of flint.

6. Carbonate of alum.

7. Carbonate of oxide of iron.

The springs are the purest after a long drought, for their water is then exempt from any pluvial admixture; exposure to the atmosphere rapidly decomposes its distinguishing properties.

These waters are universally admitted to act beneficially upon the digestive organs, and through them sympathetically on the whole animal economy. They are found or considered efficacious in all diseases which present no inflammatory symptoms, such as scrofulous and scorbutic affections, hemorrhages of some descriptions, corruptions of the blood, hypochondriasis, intermittent fevers, some cases of paralysis, affections of the spleen and liver, stone, when not long confirmed, gravel, gout, and all cutaneous disorders.

The injudicious use of these waters has often been productive of

the worst effects. They are interdicted in all cases of a plethoric character, in consumptions, hectic fevers; in fine, in all cases where danger would arise from an unnatural activity being given to the circulation; the baths are considered improper also for persons of a very nervous and irritable temperament.

The waters are drunk by patients, as well as used for all the purposes of bathing and fomenting.

A list of visitors would be a list of European genius, learning, and high station. Here Montaigne relaxed his intellectual strength, and learned to trifle and give bals champêtres to the bourgeois and villagers; here Montesquieu, Voltaire, Alfieri, Chaptal, Humboldt, Brogniart, and many more, renovated the health and strength perhaps impaired by labours which have enriched the world; it is even said these waters act as a fillip to the play of wit and eloquence—a medical Hippocrene!

There only remains to state, in conclusion, that the buildings around the baths of the town supply every thing an invalid can desire for ease, recreation, or convalescence. Asses', goats' and cows' milk, invalid chairs, carriages, saddle horses and asses, and all kinds of provisions, which the exceeding fruitfulness of the country supplies cheaply and abundantly. Lodgings are to be engaged in private houses, in farm houses, and villas for those who dislike the publicity of an hotel.

These baths are the resort of travellers of all countries, English, Germans, French, Poles, Russians, and Americans. The nature of the climate should not be unnoticed as a grand auxiliary to the healing properties of the baths of Lucca.

Dr Trotman, from Florence, attends the baths during the season.

Banker, Mr F. Peverada, and at the Tre Donzella, Pisa.

Excursions.—The principal excursions.

sions from the baths are to Barga, a very old and picturesque city, where the carriage road ends, and horse-tracks alone continue the communication through the mountains; Galliciano and Castelnuovo—from the former there is a fine mountain pass to Saravegga, and from the latter another over the Tambura to Massa. On the road leading to these there is some very beautiful scenery up the Torreta Cava. There is a beautiful ride through Lojano (where there is a singular tree, with a flooring placed amongst the branches, on which twenty persons may conveniently dine) to Pezzurna, whence on a clear day there is a beautiful view, discovering Florence on one side, and Leghorn and the sea upon the other. The return to the baths through Bermabbio by the strawberry gardens is grand and striking. But one of the most romantic rides is to San Marcello. The carriage road does not at present extend more than four miles in this direction, but when the duchy of Lucca shall pass at the death of the Duchess of Parma into the Tuscan dominion, then this road will be completed, and form a ready and splendid communication with Florence and Lombardy. At San Marcello the road joins that which leads through the mountains to Modena. At San Marcello there is a new felt factory, and a very large establishment at the Ponti di Lima for making paper; there are also iron works at Moriano, in the immediate neighbourhood. From San Marcello the tourist may ascend the Scaffviolo, whence there is a fine view, embracing the Adriatic on one side, and the Mediterranean on the other. Descending to Cotyharo, there are some good pictures in the church. Continuing to Fimmelbo, the summit of the Cimone presents another extensive view. The traveller will return to the baths over the pass of the Rondinaja, and the whole de-

scend along the banks of the Fegara torrent is magnificent and interesting. The immediate environs are crowded with walks; which are easy of access to ponies, donkeys, and postantini. Lucca, baths of San Julian, Pisa, Certosa, Gombo, and Casine.

LEGHORN.

Hotel; *Smith's Albergo San Marco*; excellent, very much superior to Thompson's; the rooms are large, comfortably furnished, and clean, with good dinners, good wine (ask for Coghlan's particular Marsella), civil host, with an English wife. The attention and civility one meets with at this hotel render it a comfort to enter it. On the arrival of the steamers at Leghorn some delay takes place previous to landing, waiting the arrival of the police on board. This being a free port, luggage is not examined on entering, but very strictly on leaving; 1 fr. each is charged for boatage. Persons only landing during the stoppage of the vessel, generally from six in the morning till four in the afternoon, should leave their luggage on board; during this period a hasty visit may be paid to Pisa by railway trains, which leave five times a day: fare, first class, 3 pauls; second class, 2 pauls; third class, 1 paul.

N.B. Second class not very good; time half an hour.

Hackney flies may be hired from the boat to the railway for 2 pauls; or for the first hour, 3 pauls; second hour, 2 pauls; the porters demand exorbitantly for carrying luggage; travellers with any great quantity should go by water through the town to the San Marco.

Passports.—Very particular attention should be paid at Leghorn to obtain the necessary visés to your passport; on presenting the paper you receive on landing at the police

office, your passport is returned; it must then be signed at the governor's office, and then by the Neapolitan consul if going direct to Naples, or by the Roman consul if going to Rome by Civita Vecchia.

Consuls.—The following are the fees paid for signing:—

		pauls.	crazie.
English consul	-	5	0
American ditto	-	12	0
French ditto	-	5	2
Roman ditto	-	6	0
Neapolitan ditto	-	11	0
Russian ditto	-	5	0
Sardinian ditto	-	7	1
Austrian ditto	-	5	0
Swiss ditto	-	2	0

The city was fortified by Cosmo I. and his two sons, who drained the marshes, cut canals, formed two commodious harbours, and declared it a free port. It is two miles in circumference, and contains 60,000 inhabitants, 15,000 of whom are Jews. The great square is spacious and handsome; it contains the grand church, a noble edifice, designed by Vasari; the Via Granda, or principal street, is long, broad, straight, and well paved, furnished on each side with rich shops, coffee houses, &c. Other objects worthy of notice are the mole, the three lazarettos, coral manufactory, the statue of Ferdinand I., which stands on the quay, with four slaves in bronze chained to the pedestal; the statue is by Giovanni del' Opera, the slaves by Pietro Tacca; the opera house, the English burial ground, the large oil magazine, capable of holding 20,000 barrels. All religions are tolerated here, but the Catholic is the predominant. Leghorn appears to be a very admirable illustration of the advantages conferred by a free trade in encouraging commerce and manufactures, as it certainly is the first port in the Mediterranean, and has, excepting the capital cities, a much

greater appearance of opulence and industry than any other town in Italy. The streets are generally good, the English merchants have large and handsome houses, and the great body of the inhabitants appear to be comfortable. The present grand Duke of Tuscany seems to be fully aware of its importance, as he has constructed a new aqueduct, made a beautiful walk, called the Condotti, and is doing much to embellish and improve the city. The promenades are the walk just mentioned and the grand square, where the band frequently plays before the governor's house of an evening; there is also a fine drive by the sea, called the Ardenza, about two miles out of the town; and the church of the Madonna di Montenaro is an elegant specimen of architecture, about one mile and a half further. Leghorn is a good deal frequented in the end of August and during the month of September for sea bathing. As this is entirely a mercantile town, the society is not in general what would suit an idle man or a man of pleasure. Provisions are plentiful and good; living is not dear, but not so moderate as in many other towns.

Climate.—Leghorn has become salubrious since the recent introduction of good drinkable water, and the enlarging and cleaning its numerous streets. Ophthalmia seems endemic there, and blindness produced by this disease is frequently met with amongst the people. The cause is attributed to the fine sand blown off the ground by the winds, also by the great humidity of the quarter Venezia, which is entirely intersected by canals.

Eatables.—Vast and splendid warehouses, newly constructed, are filled with the celebrated small cod, called baccala, that forms the principal sustenance of the people, and

is sold for only 4 crazie (28 cents) a pound. Excellent anchovies from the isle of Gorgona; sardelle from Bastia. Delicate beccafichi in the month of September. Red mullet, excellent for breakfast.

Mushrooms, called fungo Greco, peculiar to Leghorn, are the most delicious of Italy.

Superior small white figs and grapes.

Tea, coffee, sugar, foreign wines, rum, porter, &c. are, through the porto franco, cheaper here than in any other part of Italy.

Steam-boats for Marseilles and Naples, and vice versâ, in two days.

	1st cabin.	2nd cabin.
	fr.	fr.
The fare from Leghorn	220	150
To Civita Vecchia	50	30
To Naples	100	65
To Genoa	40	25
Marseilles	100	65

Children under ten years of age pay half price, domestics half the price of the seconds.

A new road from Leghorn to Civita Vecchia is being constructed, which, placing them at only twenty hours' distance, promises to supersede the route through Sienne, and to become the most agreeable and quickest communication with Rome.

Bookseller.—Andrew Nanni, successor to Gamba.

Alabaster and Marble Ornaments, &c.—A variety of objects of art are here offered at moderate prices. Copies of antique statues, and chimney-pieces in Carrara marble, are no where cheaper or of better execution, and are largely exported to America. The tables in scagliola are also highly recommendable.

Leghorn is one of the richest entrepôts in Italy for cachemires, feathers, and oriental stuffs.

ROUTE 111.

From Lucca to Sienne, 10 postes.

	Postes.
From Lucca to Pisa	2
— Fornacette	1
— Castel del Bosco	1
— Scala	1
— Cammiano	1
— Poggibonsi	2
— Castiglioncello	1
— Sienne	1

From Leghorn to Sienne, 9 postes.

	Postes.
From Leghorn to Fornacette	2
— Castel del Bosco	1
— Scala	1
— Cammiano	1
— Poggibonsi	2
— Castiglioncello	1
— Sienne	1

Route from Sienne to Rome, see p. 619.

ROUTE 112.

FLORENCE TO LEGHORN BY EMPOLI AND PONTEDERA.

Distance, 7 postes.

	Postes.
From Florence to Lastra	1
— Ambrogiana	1
— Scala	1
— Castel del Bosco	1
— Fornacette	1
— Leghorn	2

The route to be pursued is undeniably one of the pleasantest in Tuscany. It skirts val d'Arno, climbs mounts Oliveto, Castel Pucci, and St Salvador, and the hills of Signa and Bellosguardo. At Signa the best hats of the fine Tuscan straw are manufactured.

Lastra, where the Tuscan straw plaiting also flourishes, as well as a manufactory of vases; with bas-reliefs and other ornaments.

Monte Lupo, where similar vases are made (chiefly used to adorn gardens), and have been produced, it is said, from the old Etruscan times.

Ambrogiana; here is a villa of the grand duke's.

Empoli, with a population of 3,000, is a walled town, and central considered with reference to the

other cities of Tuscany ; a position very favourable for its trade. At Empoli was held the diet of the Ghibelines after the victory they had gained ; it was debated whether or not Florence should be destroyed and rebuilt at Empoli ; insane as such a project appears, it would have been executed or attempted but for the lusty opposition of Farinata degli Uberti.

Scala is succeeded by

St Miniato, distinguished as the birthplace of the illustrious family of Borromeo ; it is a small village.

St Romano, the succeeding village, has nothing remarkable but its church. At a little distance was the frontier line of the rival republics of Pisa and Florence. Each power had its frontier castle, but only their ruins remain. That of Florence was at Montopopoli, that of Pisa at Marchi.

Castel del Bosco, beyond which the Era is crossed ; its junction with the Arno is at a little distance.

Pontedera, a lively town, of 3,000 souls ; it contains manufactories of cloth, tanneries, and dye-houses.

Fornacette and *Cascina* are the last places in the route.

ROUTE 113.

BOLOGNA TO ANCONA.

Distance, $15\frac{3}{4}$ postes.

From		Postes.
Bologna to	St Niccolo	$1\frac{1}{2}$
—	Imola	$1\frac{1}{4}$
—	Faenza	1
—	Forli	1
—	Cesena	$1\frac{1}{2}$
—	Savignano	1
—	Rimini	1
—	Cattolica	$1\frac{1}{2}$
—	Pesaro	-
—	Fano	1
—	C. Marotta	1
—	Sinigaglia	1
—	Casa Bruciato	1
—	Ancona	$1\frac{1}{4}$

The route from Bologna to Ancona is part of the Via Emilia, which reaches from Rimini to Placenza.

Between Bologna and Imola are five rivers and one canal ; the road is straight and level.

Beyond the village of St Niccolo is *Castel St Pietro*, with 3,000 inhabitants, its fortress built by the Bolognese in 1200. The country is exceedingly fertile ; the rivers Salustra and Corsecchio are crossed.

Imola, with a population of 10,000, is on the Santerno, at the entrance of the great plain of Lombardy. It covers the ruins of the ancient forum Cornelii, which was destroyed by Justinian and rebuilt by the Lombards. To show that in after times Imola suffered greatly, it need only be said it was subject to Cæsar Borgia. The soldier pope, Julius II, attached it to the states of the church.

The Cathedral has been almost reconstructed by Morelli, a native of the city ; in it lie St Casciano and St Peter Chrysologus. The churches of the Dominicans and of the Brotherhood of St Charles both possess pictures by Ludovico Carracci. Pius VII was bishop of Imola previous to his elevation.

The Santerno is crossed, on leaving Imola, by a modern bridge.

Castel Bolognese, so named from a fortress erected in 1388 by the Bolognese.

Faenza.—Hotel : *La Posta*. Population, 20,000. A walled city on the Lamone. Its form is a perfect square ; four wide streets abut on the principal place, in the centre of which is a fine fountain ; on one of its sides is the Palazzo Pubblico and a new theatre ; on the other the clock tower and cathedral.

One incident connected with the history of Faenza may interest an Englishman. In 1376 the good knight, John Hawkwood, a native of Essex, and a leader of free lances (to give him a mild and chivalrous title) in the pay of the pope, carried wholesale massacre and plunder into the city.

The Lyceum and churches possess some excellent paintings by Carlo Cignani, Giorgione, Jacomone (a native artist and a pupil of Raphael), and Innocenzio da Imola. One picture by Guido, the best of his second manner, was selected by the French as proper for the Louvre. On its way it was detained at Milan, and has since been restored. Some of the private collections are valuable.

Faenza is famed for its earthenware, and is the first Italian city in which those articles were manufactured. When the French first imported them, they borrowed and retained the name of the place, by which to designate the novel production, *faience*. The Faenza manufacture is now inferior to the Saxon, French, or English. Silk and paper are also objects of the industry of the citizens. A navigable canal communicates with the Po.

This city was the birthplace of the profound mathematician Torricelli.

The district is fruitful in corn and wine, flax and hemp; its fertility is often mentioned by Roman authors; it has also other characteristics, in hot and saline springs; whilst on the banks of the Lamone, where sheep feed freely, is an ash-coloured tufa yielding a salt of perfect whiteness. On some of the heights are found veins of lead; in some, vestiges of iron and copper mines; in others, alabaster; and between the rivers Lamone and Sentria is a plentiful vein of sulphur. Rare aquatic and marsh plants abound in the plain above Faenza.

Forl.—Hotel: *La Poste*. Population, 16,000. A city at the foot of the Apennines, in a well-watered plain, removed from their unfertilizing influence. Its foundation is ancient, attributed indeed to M. L. Salinator, after the defeat of

Asdrubal, near the Metaurus (the Carthaginian leader's tomb is pointed out near Urbino). The citizens were for a long time prosperous and independent, but after many reverses Forl became another acquisition of Pope Julius II.

The streets are adorned with piazzas, and a superior style of architecture prevails both in the public and private buildings; one of the latter, the Guerrini palace, is asserted to be after a design of Michael Angelo Buonarrotti.

The chapel of Our Lady of Fire, in the cathedral, was wholly painted by C. Cignani, who devoted twenty years to the work. The other churches have undeniable claims to admiration for their paintings by C. Maratta, Guercino, and Guido.

Forlimpopoli, with 4,000 inhabitants, is on a high hill covered with vineyards. In 700, King Grimoald destroyed the city, which in time was rebuilt, and re-ruined by the Cardinal-Legate Egidio Carila, a Spaniard. It was afterwards presented by Pope Alexander VI (Borgia) to his son Cæsar; and, strange as it may seem, the condition of Forlimpopoli became worse after Cæsar Borgia's death, for it was torn by the factions of the Sassi and the Fatuli. Pope Clement VII added it to the holy see.

Forlimpopoli was the scene of one of the keenly-contested battles Murat fought in 1815 to retain the dominions which Davoust, in the retreat from Moscow, somewhat profanely reproached King Joachim with holding, not by the grace of God, but that of his brother-in-law.

Polenta, from which sprung the Polentani family, lords of Ravenna.

Cesena, with 8,000 souls, stands at the foot of a high mountain. Its streets are uneven; but, as in many of the smaller Italian cities, only one of them is much frequented. The public buildings and churches are of no great importance, but

they are beautified with pictures, and by artists no less distinguished than Guercino, Sacchi, Francia, and Sassa Ferrato. Cesena is the birthplace of the two popes, Pius VI and VII.

Four miles distant is the Rubicon, now the Pisciatello, to which the passage of Cæsar, with his "*Jacta est alea*," has given not only a classic celebrity but a proverbial existence in all modern tongues. The Rubicon then divided Italy and Cisalpine Gaul. It is proper to state that several neighbouring streams have their advocates as the real Rubicon; one is even called *Il Rubicone*. Of the locality there is no doubt, though there may exist some as to the identical rivulet.

Rimini.—Hotels: *La Fontaine*, and *La Poste*. Population, 10,000. A very ancient seaport near the embouchure of the Marecchia. One of its harbours has been filled up with deposits swept down from the Apennines; it has another capable of holding its fishing craft. In Rimini was the famous council between the Arians and the Athanasians. The city attained great splendour under the Malatesta.

Near St Julian's gate is a bridge as old as the reigns of Augustus and his successor, it stands at the junction of the Emilian and Flaminian ways; the stone is of a whiteness and beauty almost equal to marble, and is the same as that of the well-preserved triumphal arch of Augustus at the other side of the city, the grandeur of which is truly Roman.

A mass of stones, near the church of the Capuchins, is said, though on slender authority, to be the remains of the amphitheatre of P. Sempronius. In the market place is a sort of pedestal, which tradition pronounces to have upheld the tribune from which Cæsar addressed his legions after passing the Rubicon. Near it St Anthony is reported

to have preached, and on a very different mission; it was at Rimini also the legend declares the saint to have indirectly rebuked the obduracy of the people by preaching to the attentive fishes of the canal.

The old Cathedral, which was built on the ruins of a temple of Castor and Pollux, has been replaced by the present fabric, erected in the fifteenth century, on the admirable design of Leon Baptista Alberti. The church of St Julian contains a fine Paul Veronese.

There are some handsome fountains in Rimini, one adorned with a statue of Pope Paul V. It is a city of high poetical celebrity. At St Arangelo, in the environs, Pope Clement XIV (Ganganelli) was born.

Some twelve miles distant, toward the Apennines, on the brow of a mountain, stands

San Marino.—The mountain and some neighbouring heights, giving a diameter of not much more than six miles, constitute the republic of San Marino with its 7,000 subjects. It has existed unchanged since the middle of the fourth century, whilst the rest of Italy, from Turin to Syracuse, has presented such a changeful and bloody drama.

Marino, a mason of Dalmatia and a Christian convert, after thirty years' labour in the port at Rimini, retired to this mountain to lead a life of prayer and self-denial; his retreat and the austerities he practised became known, and he soon had disciples and imitators. A princess to whom the mountain belonged gave it in full proprietorship to Marino, who founded not a convent but a republic, stating his conviction that the precepts of the gospel accorded well with the requirements of society.

The annals of this diminutive republic offer little or nothing to the historian, neither conquest nor deed

of arms—nothing better than 1,500 years of peaceful good fortune; that it was never either feared or formidable is undoubtedly the reason why it was allowed to exist unassailed through so many turbulent ages; it was even unappropriated by Napoleon.

The republic possesses three castles, as many convents, and five churches. The city is often wrapped in clouds, whilst the lower ranges of the mountain are scorched by the summer sun. The vineyards among the rocks produce excellent wines. There is but one road, sufficiently good but steep, into the city, and it is expressly forbidden to approach it in any other direction. The republicans are much attached to the place of their nativity, and very rarely quit it.

La Cattolica, so called from its having been the retreat of the orthodox divines who separated themselves from the Arian bishops during the council of Rimini.

Pesaro.—Hotel: *L'Auberge de Parme*. Population, 18,000. An ancient city near the mouth of the Foglio. It was united to the states of the church by Pope Urban VIII.

Pesaro is surrounded with walls and bastions; the port is small but commodious—the streets wide and straight. In the public place is a fine fountain with a statue of Pope Clement XI (Albani), a native of the district.

The city possesses a library, a museum, and a collection of medals bequeathed to it by the learned antiquary, Olivieri. The churches still enclose some fine paintings; the best were conveyed to Paris, and were returned, not to their original occupancy, but to the halls of the Vatican, where they still remain.

The bridge, the remains of which are still visible, is assigned by some to Augustus, by others to Trajan.

The air is now perfectly salubrious from the draining of the marshes; the neighbourhood is very rich in vineyards, olive groves, and gardens; the figs are excellent. In this neighbourhood the Princess of Wales, afterwards Queen Caroline, possessed a villa, now the property of a family whose name was once familiar to English ears—that of Bergami. In the garden are the two monuments the princess erected—to her daughter and to “Brunswick’s fated chieftain,” her brother, who fell at Waterloo.

Twenty miles from Pesaro is

Urbino, the capital of the delegation, containing 14,000 souls, a city whose name is imperishable, for it is blended with that of Raphael. The house where the divine painter was born still exists; but not one of his works is to be seen in Urbino. This city also gave birth to Polydore, Virgil, Bramante, and Barocchio.

Fano (in the direct route), a seaport, with 17,000 inhabitants. Of its Roman existence little remains beyond a triumphal arch, also to Augustus, to which Constantine made some additions; of the famous Temple of Fortune (Fano being the ancient Fanum Fortunæ) not a trace remains.

Fano is well built, and possesses more even than an Italian average of fine churches and paintings. The frescoes in the cathedral are by Dominichino. The theatre is very remarkable for its size and antiquity, as well as for its interior decorations and arrangements.

Near this city the sea abounds with the fish called sea-horses, from the head and neck having a sort of mane, offering some resemblance to that of the horse.

The roads branch in all directions from Fano, and are generally excellent.

Capo Marotta, beyond which the road ascends between the rivers

Cesano and Misa. They are only half a league apart.

Sinigaglia.—Hotel: *Locanda della Formica.* Population, 8,000. On the coast and in a situation very favourable for trade, protected by a strong fort. The foundation of this city is assigned to the Senonian Gauls. Here Cæsar Borgia committed one of the most cold-blooded atrocities of which even he or his family were guilty—the murder of the captains, Vitelli, Paul and Francis Orsini, and Oliverotto, with the massacre of every soldier in Oliverotto's troop in their barracks.

Paintings by Perugino, Barocchio, and others adorn the churches.

In Sinigaglia is held the large annual fair established in the thirteenth century; it is perhaps the best, the busiest, and most characteristic in Italy; it forms an era in the quiet lives of the peasantry for very many miles round, and is the resort of traders from all parts; the duties levied, despite a world of ingenious evasions and no lack of petty perjuries, are of considerable advantage to the revenue. The fair commences in July, and continues nineteen days.

From *Casa Bruciata* the route is diverted from the coast, and pursued along a new road bending inland to Ancona.

Ancona.—Hotels: *La Paix*, and *Le Grande Bretagne.* The population is 36,000, including the faubourgs, but exclusive of 5,000 Jews; who inhabit a separate quarter, in which they have a synagogue.

Cato asserts that Ancona was originated by some Aborigines; Pliny and Strabo that it was founded, B.C. 400, by Syracusans, who fled from their tyrant, Dionysius; others, that it was the work of Dorian Greeks, and enlarged by Syracusans. Juvenal applies to it the epithet "Doria," while the Greek word *Γωρία* is not

only similar in sound, but signifies an angle or curve, in which form Ancona is built. During the Roman empire this city was of high account for the vividness of its dyes and the gorgeous depth of its imperial purple; it is indebted to Trajan for its present noble harbour.

After its conquest by King Agilulf it was the seat of a marquise; from a corruption of the word (*marchesato*) the territory came to be styled and is still styled the March of Ancona. It was taken and sacked by the Saracens, rebuilt by the citizens, and continued free until the earlier part of the sixteenth century. Balba, bishop of Casali, and Gonzaga, the papal general, surprised it in 1532, and under pretext of protection against the Turks, induced the inhabitants to aid in erecting a fortress, which they filled with the pope's soldiery and subjugated the city. It continued under the papal rule until 1798, when it was taken and occupied by the French; the following year their general, Meunier, held it long and boldly before he would surrender to the besieging Russians and allies. At the dismemberment of the French kingdom of Italy, Ancona was restored to the holy see.

This city is the capital of the delegation, the seat of a bishopric and of the higher tribunals; it occupies, principally, the slopes of the hill of St Cyriac which sinks down into the gulf of Venice. There are two moles; on the old one is the grand triumphal arch of Trajan, of uncemented white marble, and still presenting a dedicatory inscription. It is unquestionably one of the noblest monuments Roman power and art have bequeathed to Italy. On the new mole is the arch of Pope Clement XII; in any other place and company it would be declared surpassingly fine.

Ancona is in general well built, but very many of the streets are narrow and gloomy, and their arrangement, as a whole, is indifferent. The port is defended with batteries.

The Cathedral occupies the point of a promontory on the site where a Temple of Venus stood; the architecture and position are both striking, and the columns and other spoils of the Temple of Venus have been used in the construction of the interior. The great external ornament is the grand porch, with its clustered columns and crowded busts, the work of Margaritone. The cupola is believed to be one of the oldest in Italy. The walls are adorned with the frescoes of Gentili and Podesti, and the paintings of Francesca, Lippi, and Guercino. Relics abound, and the small subterranean chapel, as well as the Gianelli monuments, will well repay the time necessary for their examination.

St Agostino contains pictures of a high degree of excellence; its interior was restored by Vanvitelli. The grand doorway is a noble work in marble, and with statues, by Mocrio.

The churches of the Incoronata, Misericordia, St Niccolo, and St Pelagia are all deserving of a visit.

The Government Palace is now the residence of the legate; it is on an eminence and in a very picturesque situation.

The Palace Ferrette is a proof how skilful Tibaldi was as painter and architect. In the Palace Manciforte is a fine gallery of paintings.

The Loggia dei Marcanti (Exchange) is a fine building, incrusting with marble; the bas-reliefs Vasari assigns to Mocrio, others to Georgio di Sebenico. The interior architecture, the stucco ornaments, and paintings after the manner of Michael Angelo, are all by Tibaldi.

The Grand Lazaretto was erected by Clement XII, the greatest benefactor of all the popes to Ancona; at the erection of this building, which is pentagonal, Ancona was declared a free port.

Ancona is one of the busiest cities in Italy; its trade is considerable with several European ports and with the Levant, the Hebrew population being actively engaged in commerce. A well-frequented fair is held, opening on each 20th of August.

Connoisseurs in female beauty pronounce the women along this coast of the Adriatic the handsomest in Italy—a reputation they appear to have long enjoyed.

ROUTE 114.

BOLOGNA TO RAVENNA.

From Bologna to Faenza, see the preceding Route; $3\frac{1}{2}$ postes.

From Faenza there is a road of recent construction to Ravenna.

To the left is *Lugo*, a town with nearly 10,000 inhabitants. It was built by the Bolognese; the French sacked it in 1796.

Fusignano, also to the left, is the birthplace of Corelli, the musician, and the modern poet, Vincent Monti.

Bagnacavallo, a small town, with a noble castle.

Some unimportant villages and rivulets are passed, and then the Montone, rushing from the Apennines to finish its impetuous course in the Adriatic.

Ravenna ($2\frac{1}{2}$ postes).—Hotel: *La Spada*. Population, 16,000. Ravenna is one of the cities of such bygone importance, that its history "in little" is a catalogue rather than a sketch. Although mentioned by some of the earlier Roman writers, it was a place of no importance until the reign of Augustus. Silviu Staticus calls it "the marshy," an

epithet particularly well deserved. Augustus dug a port at Ravenna, then close to the sea (now four miles distant), in which rode the fleet of the Adriatic; two forts defended the entrance. Early in the fifth century Honorius made it the imperial residence, for its morasses offered insuperable obstacles to the barbarians; here he and his successors found an inglorious security until Ravenna fell, and with it the western empire of the Cæsars, before Odoacer, who in his turn yielded it to Theodoric, King of the Goths. The great generals of Justinian, Belisarius and Narses, having won for the eastern emperor some portion of Italy, it was governed by exarchs, and Ravenna was the capital. Narses was the first exarch, Eutichius the last. From that period this "fortress of falling empire" gradually declined under successive masters, until it became subject to Venice, and flourished under that power to its cession to Pope Julius II.

The city now presents an imposing aspect of antiquity, but of an antiquity almost without life; it is surrounded with walls, and its pine forest still glooms around it; indeed all the interest it inspires lies in the past.

The Cathedral was built in the fourth century, but a modern structure has superseded it. In the interior graceful columns of antique marble support the middle nave. Two lateral chapels are beautiful with the frescoes of Guido. In this cathedral is also, Moses bringing down the Manna—a great work of that great master. Among its more curious possessions is a carved ivory seat, called St Maximinian's chair, and an almanack, from 532 to 626, in marble.

The Church of St Vitale is not only thickly adorned with mosaics and bas-reliefs, but the mosaics are

of the reign of Justinian (when the church was built), and are still fresh, warm, and beautiful. St Vitale is octagonal, and its style is strictly Byzantine. In the garden of the Benedictine convent, annexed to this church, is the once most splendid, and still very noble, sepulchre of a woman remarkable for her rank, slavery, vicissitudes, and vices—the Empress Galla Placidia.

The churches of Ravenna, more than any other city, not even excepting Rome, are interesting to the Christian antiquary; the most distinguished either for their antiquity, architecture, or adornments, are St Romualdo, St John the Baptist, St Maria del Porto, St Dominico, St Apollinare Nuovo, St Francesco, St Agata, Santo Spirito, and St Niccoli.

St Apollinare is out of the city, in the Classe faubourg, on the edge of the Pineta. It is an ancient basilica (534), and perhaps the best existing specimen of early Christian art. In the nave and the aisles are portraits, either mosaics or paintings, of the prelates of Ravenna, from St Apollinare, who underwent martyrdom in 74, to the present archbishop, the 126th in succession.

The magnificent Mausoleum of King Theodore, a mile beyond the gates, is now the Church of St Maria della Rotonda. The large porphyry sarcophagus, containing the ashes of the monarch, has been removed from the summit, and conveyed, it is said, to the city, where it is to be seen at the base of the wall, which is all that now remains of Theodoric's palace; but some antiquaries pronounce that relic not a sarcophagus, but a bath.

That which, of more modern attributes, distinguishes Ravenna beyond the cities of the Peninsula, is, that in it lie all that could perish of Dante. His tomb was built by

Bernard Bembo, in 1483, and has since been frequently repaired and embellished, not always with fitting taste.

Not far from the tomb of Dante is the house of Lord Byron, where he wrote his tragedies, and some of his poems; many of his stanzas, breathing the purest and noblest spirit of poesy, relate to Ravenna; they are familiar or accessible to all people, so that it would be superfluous to quote them at length.

Near Ravenna was fought, in 1512, the obstinate and sanguinary battle between the French under their youthful general, Gaston de Foix, and the allied Spanish and papal force. Nearly 20,000 were left dead upon the field, and it was the last fight of Gaston de Foix: he was killed at the close of the action, when the Spanish army retreated in compact order. A column has been erected in commemoration of this event. Besides Bayard, and the other great captains, there were present at this battle the Cardinal de Medici (afterwards Pope Leo X), who was taken prisoner, Castiglione, and Ariosto.

A mile from Ravenna is the Pineta (pine forest) once supplying the Roman navy with timber; it extends many miles along the coast of the Adriatic. Boccaccio, Dryden, and Byron have made it of undying interest.

A canal connects Ravenna with the sea. The surrounding district is still low and swampy, but canals and some improvement in agriculture have improved the air and the fruitfulness of the soil.

ROUTE 115.

ANCONA TO ROME.

Distance, 24 postes.

From		Postes.
Ancona to Osimo	-	1½
— Loreto	-	1
— Recanati	-	0¾

		Postes.
From Recanati to Sambucheto		0¾
— Macerata	-	1
— Tolentino	-	1½
— Valcimara	-	1
— Ponte della Trave	-	1
— Seravalle	-	1
— Case Nuove	-	1
— Foligno	-	1
— Le Vene	-	1
— Spoleto	-	1
— La Strettura	-	1
— Terni	-	1
— Narni	-	1
— Otricoli	-	1
— Borghetto	-	0¾
— Civita Castellana	-	0¾
— Nepi	-	1
— Monterosi	-	0¾
— Baccano	-	1
— La Storta	-	1
— Rome	-	1½

(From Rome to La Storta, 1½.)

From Ancona to Loreto by Osimo, the road, which is steep and fatiguing, runs through a beautiful and highly cultivated country.

Loreto. — Hotel: *La Cloche*. Population about 8,000. Loreto is on the brow of a hill; the principal street presents a double row of shops for the sale of chaplets, rosaries, medals, and all kinds of devotional articles; a trade estimated at about 90,000 pauls annually. Pope Sixtus V surrounded Loreto with a massive wall, to protect it from the Turks, who made several descents on the coast in hopes of a matchless booty from the plunder of the shrine. The whole interest of the place centres in

La Santa Casa, the cottage hal-
lowed by the birth and abode of
the Blessed Virgin; this sacred
dwelling was transported, according
to the legends of the church, from
Nazareth to Dalmatia, and from
Dalmatia to its present site, which
it did not finally occupy until it
made several changes of occupation
in the surrounding forest. It is
now placed within a church, the
Chiesa della Santa, one of the most
costly and elaborate in Italy. The
Santa Casa is placed under the
cupola; it is a small brick build-

ing, very rude and lowly; the door and window posts are now covered with silver; the pavement is in marble squares of contrasting colours, for the transporting angels, it is said, either left the original floor behind in Nazareth, or it fell out on the way. In a niche near the hearth is the statue of the Virgin, carved by St Luke; it is of cedar wood, perfectly black with age and smoke; the vestments dazzle with gold and precious stones in the light of the ever burning silver lamps. It is almost impossible to describe the wealth of the interior, where the walls are almost entirely hidden with bas-reliefs in gilded silver; the exterior is cased in Carrara marble, and presents Corinthian columns, niches, statues of apostles and sybils, and bas-reliefs. The design was by Bramante, the statuary, &c. &c., by A. Sansovino, G. Lombardo, John of Bologna, and many of the first artists of that era of high art; some of them, and a great many workmen, laboured gratuitously. Some of Sansovino's works in this sanctuary Vasari calls "divine."

The pictures of Guido, Andrea del Sarto, Guercino, Titian, and other great masters adorn the sanctuary, or the charitable institutions connected with it. In the dispensary (Spezieria) are three hundred earthenware vases, or gallipots, painted from the designs of Raphael and Julio Romano. For these gems of art silver vases have been offered and refused.

The treasury was undeniably the richest in the world, until the necessities of Pope Pius compelled him to appropriate the sacred wealth in order to defray the sum stipulated to be paid to France by the treaty of Tolentino, in 1797. In the following year the French seized and sacked Loreto; the statue of the Virgin was conveyed to Paris, where it was sacri-

legiously exhibited among mummies and scientific curiosities: it was restored in 1801.

The piety and munificence of the devout have again given wealth and splendour to Our Lady of Loreto. Some of the offerings from popes, princes, and prelates, are most appropriate, others are strange enough; a cannon ball which missed Pope Julius II, for instance, and the nuptial garments of the King of Saxony.

Recanati, a little town of some antiquity. From the mountain of Recanati water is conveyed by a very noble aqueduct to Loreto.

Macerata.—Hotel: *La Poste, chez Monichesi*. Population, 16,000. This well-built city is equi-distant from the Adriatic and the Apennines. The churches are enriched with paintings, and some of the private galleries exhibit choice collections. The theatre is by the same architect as the cathedral—the Chevalier Morelli. Macerata is the capital of a delegation, and contains an university and some collegiate establishments. There is little trade, but excellent society.

Out of the city is a stupendous enclosure, by Alcandri, devoted to the national sport called pallone (resembling foot-ball), a place which has no rival for its noble spaciousness.

The plain beyond Macerata is not unfruitful, but much inferior to the country from Recanati. In this plain was fought the conclusive battle between the Neapolitans and Austrians, which cost Murat his crown, and, six months after, his life.

Tolentino, a little city on the Chienti, of no celebrity except what it derives from having been the scene of the treaty between Bonaparte and the Papal Commissioners in 1797. Among other territories the pope ceded those of Avignon, which of all Napoleon's

conquests is the only one France now retains.

After Tolentino the road winds among the Apennines.

Valcimara, a village in a valley abounding with noble oaks.

Camerino is a town crowning a mountainous eminence to the left.

Seravalle, a town in a defile between two mountains hardly a thousand feet asunder; it is the line of demarcation between the March of Ancona and Umbria. The ruins of the old walls and a castle built by the Goths are visible.

Colfiorito, where is a lake famous for leeches, and after it *Casa Nuove*, are passed to

Foligno.—Hotels: *L'Hotel Nouveau*, *La Poste*, *Les Trois Maures*. The population of this pleasant city is 8,000; the valley of the Spoleto, in which it stands, is watered by the classic stream of the Clitumnus. The Toppino bathes the walls of Foligno.

The streets are in general straight and some even elegant. The cathedral and the Franciscan and Augustine churches are worthy of notice. In the convent of the Contesses, its beautiful cupola, designed by Bramante, was the "Madonna di Foligno" of Raphael; it was one of the French spoils, was duly returned from the Louvre but *not* from the Vatican.

The society here is excellent, and there is a considerable trade in silk and woollen cloths. The climate is delightfully mild, considering the position of Foligno. The earthquakes of 1832 caused very serious injuries to the buildings of this city.

Midway between Foligno and Spoleto (after leaving Trevi, the Trebia of Pliny, to the left) is

Le Vene, on the Flaminian way; and in this locality, by the source of the Clitumnus, stands a small antique temple, which there is good reason to believe is the very building Pliny describes as existing and an-

cient in his day. Notwithstanding the scepticism of many learned antiquaries, and the controversy in which so "much learned dust involved the combatants," there can be little doubt this is the identical temple Pliny describes, or a precisely similar one built on its exact site, which is not very probable. It has been consecrated, and is now used for public worship.

Spoleto, a very ancient city, with a present population of 6,000, said to be built on an extinct crater. The streets are narrow and hilly. Spoleto has been called the Saviour of Rome, for Hannibal believed there was no obstacle between his victory at Thrasimene and the seizure of Rome; but he encountered so resolute a resistance at Spoleto that his triumphal career was checked, and he was obliged to withdraw his forces from before that city.

The ancient splendour of Spoleto is manifested by the ruins of a theatre and of the palace, built by Theodoric and restored by Narses; the site of the temple of Concord is occupied by the church of the Crucifix, in which six beautiful pillars of the heathen edifice are preserved, the case also in the convent of St Andrew and the church of St Julian; above all, the remains of a bridge above 200 feet long, 140 high, resting on twenty-four thick piles. It is uncertain whether this bridge was the work of the Romans or the Goths; its remains are now made serviceable as an aqueduct. In Spoleto the earthquake of 1767 committed great ravages.

The front of the cathedral is old mosaic work, the choir was painted by Filippo Lippi, a Florentine, who is buried in it; he was poisoned by the family of a noble lady whom he had persuaded to leave her convent. The chapel of the Aneajani palace possesses a fine Raphael.

The district is in general fruitful, and the wine of high repute; the

mountain prospects in the environs are magnificent, and among the mountains hermitages are very frequent.

A little way from Spoleto the road attains its highest elevation in winding over Mont Somma.

Terni.—Hotel: *L'Europe*. Population, 7,000. The foundation of Terni is reputed to be as old as Rome. It was the birthplace of the Emperor Tacitus, and of another Tacitus much better known—the great historian. In Terni, as in most of the cities in this route, are the remains of Roman magnificence: the ruins of an amphitheatre in the gardens of the archbishop, of a temple of the Sun in the church of St. Salvador, and of some baths in the country mansion of the Spadas.

If Terni offer little to gratify the traveller, he is more than recompensed by the Cadute delle Marmore. Four miles from the city “Velino cleaves the wave-worn precipice.” The cascade is best known to an Englishman as the Falls of Terni. The Velino descends from the mountains of the Upper Albruzzi, passes through the Rieti, “the Italian Tempe,” and falls into the lake Lugo. The falls may in one sense be called artificial. In the year of Rome, 671, Curius Dentatus, to deliver the Reatine territory from the frequent inundations of the lake, diverted the course of the Velino from the lake, and by means of a canal carried the precipitous waters of that river down a precipice of little less than a thousand feet into the Nar. The roar is like unbroken thunder, and as the headlong waters break upon the rocks, they form not so much spray as what may be called water dust, which falls like dew upon all surrounding objects. At sunrise every particle of this spray catches and reflects the solar beams, and a thousand rainbows jostle, dance, rise, and

fall about the matchless cataract. A south wind drives the spray against the mountain side, which it covers like a veil. The sun, seen through this watery medium, resembles a rainbow of the most vivid hues. Lord Byron's lines read as if they must have been written on the spot, when full of the inspiring influence of the *genius loci*. He strongly recommends travellers to “trace the Velino at least as high as the little lake called the Pie' di Lup.”

There are two points of view—from the heights and from the valley on the opposite side; the lower one is the best, but less easily accessible than the higher.

Beyond Terni the meadows become more verdant, the land generally much better cultivated, and plantations of mulberries and fruit trees very frequent. Two aqueducts now, as of yore, supply irrigation to the plains.

Narni, a small but ancient city—the old Colonia Narnia. In 1527, when Charles V besieged Pope Clement VIII in the castle of St. Angelo, the Venetian troops, on their march to join the emperor's standard, utterly destroyed Narni; they spared neither women nor babes, and burnt or demolished the public and private buildings, so that Narni now offers little to detain the traveller beyond the stately ruins of a bridge attributed to the great bridge builder, Augustus Cæsar. Narni was the birthplace of the Emperor Nerva.

In the environs of Narni is seen a canal dug in the heart of the mountains; it is fifteen miles long, and supplies water to a great many fountains.

In the descent from Narni to Otricoli the road emerges from the chain of the Apennines.

Otricoli stands on a hill; ruins announce its bygone splendour; in fact, the space between this town

and Rome was so covered with buildings of every character, that when the Emperor Constantine first entered Italy and reached Otricoli he believed he was at Rome.

Beyond Otricoli "old Tiber," on his way to his "marble wilderness," is crossed by a bridge of three arches, built by Augustus, and repaired by Pope Sixtus V. In the environs are deep ravines, showing the power of some old volcanic convulsion. In this neighbourhood Marshal Macdonald, with very inferior forces, overthrew the Neapolitan general, Mack.

Borghetto, not far from which is *Civita Castellano* (Hotel: *La Poste*), pronounced by some the celebrated city of the Veii; by others, the ancient capital of the Falisci. The present city is small, badly built, and thinly peopled. The palace of Pope Alexander VII is now a state prison. From the elevated parts of the city is a commanding view of the fort of Serra Caprarola, on the famous Mons Soracte, now St Oreste. In this neighbourhood, also, the ground has been riven into deep and frightful chasms, but they are generally clothed with wood, and with beautiful parasitical plants.

At Civita Castellana it is usual to quit the Flaminian way, now in bad condition, and pursue the new road through Nepi to the highway from Florence to Rome.

Monterosi, a fortress on the brow of a hill. A few years ago many subterranean ways and some Etruscan monuments were discovered here.

On leaving Monterosi the air is found to be unhealthy, especially in the night.

Baccano, where is seen a small lake in the crater of an old volcano.

This portion of the route offers nothing either interesting or picturesque—nothing to announce the approach to a city, and that city

Rome; but when an adjacent eminence is attained, St Peter's, and the seven hills, and the countless spires of the Eternal City greet the eye.

The last post station is La Storta.

ROUTE 116.

FLORENCE TO ROME BY SIENNE.

Distance, $23\frac{1}{4}$ postes.

From	Florence to Caselano	Postes.
—	Tavernelle - -	- 1
—	Poggibonsi - -	- 1
—	Castiglioncello - -	- 1
—	Sienna - -	- 1
—	Montarone - -	- 1
—	Buoncovento - -	- 1
—	Torrenieri - -	- 1
—	Podenini - -	- 1
—	Ricorsi - -	- 1
—	Radico-fani - -	- 1
—	Pontecentino - -	- 1
—	Aquapendente - -	- 1
—	St Lorenzo - -	- $0\frac{3}{4}$
—	Bolsena - -	- 1
—	Montefiascone - -	- $1\frac{1}{4}$
—	Viterbo - -	- 1
—	L'Imposta - -	- 1
—	Ronci-gli- one - -	- 1
—	Monterosi - -	- 1
—	Baccano - -	- 1
—	La Storta - -	- 1
—	Rome - -	- $1\frac{1}{4}$

This route is considerably shorter than that through Perugia, yet it will take five good days with the same horses, starting early every morning. Except at Sienna the inns are most wretched, filthy places, and I most earnestly entreat all who can possibly support the motion of a vessel to go by sea. After you quit Tuscany the entire road is most barren, with a repetition of the fare I met with on the Simplon—hard beds, hard eggs, hard water, hard bread, and everlasting hard old hens.

The road from Florence through Poggibonsi to Sienna and Radico-fani was always tolerably good, though mountainous; and has recently been so much improved, that some of the steepest hills are now avoided.

Sienna, formerly called Sena Julia, is by some authors supposed to have been an ancient town of Etruria; others attribute its foundation to the Gauls, who marched to Rome under the command of Brennus; but Cramer thinks it was a colony founded either by Julius Cæsar or Augustus, and called Sena Julia, to distinguish it from Sena Gallica in Umbria. It stands on the acclivity of a tufa mountain, or, perhaps, more properly speaking, the crater of an extinct volcano, and once contained a hundred thousand inhabitants, though its present population does not amount to a fifth part of that number. The buildings are handsome, and the streets airy; but many of them so much up and down hill, as to be scarcely practicable for carriages. The wine, water, bread, meat, and fruits, are excellent; the upper classes of persons well educated, pleasing, and remarkably kind to foreigners; and the Tuscan language is said to be spoken here in its utmost perfection.

Some remains of the old walls of Sienna are discoverable near the church of St Antonio; and several ancient grottoes, cellars, subterranean aqueducts, &c., excavated under the mountain, merit notice.

The Cathedral, which occupies the site of a temple dedicated to Minerva, is a master-piece of Tuscan-Gothic architecture, incrusting without and within with black and white marble: it was erected about the year 1250. Near the great door are two vases for holy water; the one executed by Giacomo della Quercia, the other an antique, found at the same time with the Graces; and both these vessels contain marble fish, so well done that they appear to be swimming. The pavement is one of the most curious works of art in Italy; and consists of scrip-

tural histories, wrought in mosaic. The story of Moses was designed by Beccafumi. The story of Joshua is by Duccio di Buoninsegna, Sanese. In the pavement are likewise represented the emblems of cities once in alliance with Sienna. The pavement of the area under the cupola, and that before the high altar representing Abraham's intended Sacrifice of his Son, are particularly celebrated; and the latter is attributed to Meccarino. The art of paving in this beautiful way, or, more properly speaking, of representing figures in black and white marble thus exquisitely, is now lost. Near the entrance of the choir are four large frescoes by Salimbeni. The Chigi chapel contains a copy, in Roman mosaic, of a painting by Carlo Maratta; a statue of the Magdalene, by Bernini; and three other statues, by his scholars. The chapel of St Giovanni contains a statue of that saint by Donatello. This cathedral is adorned with painted glass windows, executed in 1549; and busts of all the popes down to Alexander III: among these formerly was the bust of Pope Joan, with the following inscription under it: "Johannes VIII, Fæmina de Anglia."

The Library, or Sacristy, contains some volumes of church music, well worth notice, on account of the illuminations with which they are decorated: here likewise is a celebrated antique group, in marble, of the Graces, which was found under the church; and on the walls are frescoes representing the principal transactions of the life of Pius II. Two very elegant modern monuments, one of which was executed by Ricci, ornament this sacristy.

The tower of the Palazzo della Signoria, commonly called del Mangia, and built by Agnolo and Agostino, in 1325, is a fine piece of architecture.

The churches of the Spedale di St Maria della Scala, the

Agostiniani, St Martino di Provenzano, St Quirino, del Carmine, and the church of the Camaldolensi, on the outside of the town, contain good pictures.

The Church of St Lorenzo is famous for an ancient Roman inscription, and a well, at the bottom of which is a sort of fountain, supported by columns apparently of high antiquity: and the Dominican church contains a painting of the Madonna with our Saviour in her arms, executed by Guido di Siena in 1221, nineteen years before the birth of Cimabue.

The Palazzo degli Eccelsi contains the Sala della Pace, ornamented with paintings which represent, on one side the Recreations of Peace, and on the other, Tyranny, Cruelty, Deceit, and War; the Sala di Consiglio, where are paintings relative to the history of Sienne, and other subjects, by Bartoli; the Sala di Balia, ornamented with paintings which represent the Life of Alexander III, and are highly valuable, exhibiting the costume of the age in which they were done; the Sala del Consistorio, embellished with some of Beccafumi's finest frescoes, and the Judgment of Solomon, by Luc Giordano, &c. The theatre forms a part of this palazzo, and is a large and commodious building.

The fountain, constructed in 1193, is so famous for the quantity and quality of its water, as to be mentioned in the 'Inferno' of Dante: indeed there are few cities placed in so elevated a situation as Sienne, which can boast such abundance of excellent water: and moreover, the climate, for persons not afflicted with weak lungs, is wholesome at all seasons of the year.

Sienne possesses a celebrated university, several academies, valuable libraries, museums, &c.; and gave birth to Gregory VII and Alexander III, two of the greatest sovereigns who ever filled the papal throne.

The *Environs of Sienne* contain several villas delightfully calculated for summer habitations.

Beyond Sienne, some leagues to the left of the high road, lies *Chiusi*, the ancient Clusium, near the lake of Chiana, formerly Clanius. This city, once Porsena's capital, but at present thinly peopled, on account of its noxious air, contained the mausoleum of Porsena, described by Pliny in his 'Natural History.' This monument resembled that at Albano, which consists of a high square base, with five round pyramids placed upon it; one being in the centre, and one on each of the square corners.

Chiusi contains a museum of Etruscan antiquities, excavated in that city.

Buonconvento, pleasantly situated on the Ombrone, about fifteen miles from Sienne, is likewise infected with malaria, and here the Emperor Henry VII was poisoned by receiving the sacrament from a Dominican monk.

San Quirico, placed in a healthy air, amidst olive trees and vineyards, contains a small Tuscan-Gothic church, the nave and choir of which merit notice; a palace belonging to the Chigi family; a curious well, opposite to the palace; and an ancient square tower, supposed to be of Roman origin.

Near the mountain of Radicofani the soil is volcanic and the country wild and desolate; the road, however, is excellent, the ascent five miles in length, and the descent the same. Radicofani, which rises 2,470 feet above the level of the Mediterranean sea, exhibits on its summit large heaps of stones, supposed to be the mouth of an extinct volcano. This is the frontier of Tuscany; and at the foot of the mountain, on the way to Torrecelli, the road traverses a torrent, sometimes dangerous after rain. Beyond Torrecelli stands

Ponte Centino, the first village of the ecclesiastical state. This coun-

try is embellished with woods, and a fine bridge, thrown across the Paglia. Passports and luggage examined.

Aquapendente, the approach is particularly beautiful; this was the *Aquila* of the ancients, and derives its appellation from the waterfalls in its vicinity.

Hence the road traverses a volcanic plain to

San Lorenzo Nuovo, a remarkably well-constructed, clean, and pretty village, which possesses the advantages of wholesome air and good water, and was built by Pius VI, that the inhabitants of what is now called St Lorenzo Rovinato might remove hither to avoid the pestilential atmosphere of the latter place.

Not far distant from St Lorenzo Nuovo is

Bolsena, supposed to cover part of the site of the ancient Volsinium, one of the principal cities of Etruria, and whence the Romans, 265 years before Christ, are said to have removed 2,000 statues to Rome. About the period when Pyrrhus waged war against that city, Volsinium became so much enervated by wealth and luxury, as to allow its slaves to overthrow its government: in short, its citizens were under the necessity of seeking protection from the Romans, who quickly subdued and punished the rebels. The Etruscan goddess, *Nortia*, was worshipped at Volsinium; and, according to Livy, the people of this town marked the years by fixing nails in her temple. Remains of a building denominated the Temple of *Nortia* may still be seen at Bolsena, as may Etruscan ornaments, which adorn the front of the parochial church; and opposite to this edifice is a sarcophagus of Roman workmanship. In the environs are remains of an amphitheatre, together with an immense quantity of broken cornices, capi-

tals of pillars, ancient mosaics, &c. This now unimportant village is seated on a magnificent lake of the same name, anciently called *Lacus Volsiniensis*, and thirty-five Roman miles in circumference: this lake contains two small islands; it is supposed to be the crater of a volcano. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the views in this neighbourhood, but the air is unwholesome from malaria.

North-east of Bolsena, where the *Clanis* receives the little river *Paglia* (the *Vallia* of the Itineraries), stands *Orvieto* (anciently *Herbanum*), celebrated for the excellence of its wines, and containing a handsome Tuscan-Gothic cathedral.

Between Bolsena and Montefiascone, the road passes close to a remarkable hill, covered with regular prismatic basaltine columns, most of them standing obliquely, and a considerable length out of the ground: indeed, the whole country, so far as Montefiascone, exhibits rocks of basalt, interspersed with forest scenery; and near the above-named hill is an ancient tomb, erected, according to the inscription it bears, by *L. Canuleius*, for himself and his family.

Montefiascone, a very finely-situated though not a handsome town, produces such excellent wine, that a prelate died from drinking it to excess; it is called *Est*, and costs three pauls a bottle.

Between Montefiascone and *Viterbo* the country is dreary; and about a mile and a half from the latter town, on the right, is a lake of hot water, easy of access, and worth notice: its diameter is 136 palmi, its depth about forty-three palmi; and, although it seems to boil, it does not raise *Reaumur's* thermometer higher than fifty-four. The exhalations from this lake are sulphureous, and the water leaves on the ground over which it runs a white tartaric deposit.

Viterbo, supposed to occupy the place of the *Fanum Voltumnæ*, celebrated as the spot where the general assembly of the Etruscans was held on solemn occasions, is situated at the base of *Mont Cimino*, anciently *Mons Ciminus*, and encompassed by walls flanked with towers, which give it, at a distance, a splendid appearance: it contains about 13,000 inhabitants, is well built, well paved, and embellished with handsome fountains and a fine gate, erected by *Clement XIII*.

The road from *Viterbo* to *Ronciglione* traverses part of the *Mont Cimino*, amidst flowers, odoriferous herbs, oaks, chestnuts, and other forest trees; and at the base of this mountain, near *Ronciglione*, is the lake of *Vico*, anciently *Lacus Ciminus*, encircled with richly-wooded hills, and forming a beautiful basin of near three miles in circumference, said to have been the funnel of a volcano, and where, as tradition reports, a city called *Succinium* once stood, but was suddenly swallowed up in the depths of the lake. The *Ciminian* forest, described by ancient writers as being almost impenetrable, is said to have covered the country round this lake to an immense extent.

Nine leagues from *Viterbo*, but not on the high road, is *Corneto*, remarkable for the number of Etruscan antiquities which have been and still are to be found in its vicinity; and one league north of *Corneto* is a hill called *Civita Turchina*, upon which the ancient *Tarquini* (one of the twelve great cities of *Etruria*) is supposed to have stood. Several little eminences called *Monti Rozzi*, and supposed to have been the *Necropolis* of *Tarquini*, lie between this hill and the town of *Corneto*; and those which have been opened exhibit subterraneous chambers cut in the tufa, lined with stucco, and

filled with Etruscan vases and sarcophagi.

Ronciglione is situated near a picturesque valley in a barren soil, where agriculture seems almost wholly neglected, and where the *Campagna di Roma* begins to feel the influence during hot weather of that wide-spreading and incomprehensible pest, *malaria*.

Near *Monterosi* (*Mons Erosus*), on the right, and not far distant from the high road, stands *Sutri*, formerly the Etruscan town of *Sutrium*, where remains may be traced of an amphitheatre cut out of a hill of tufa. The *Loretto* and *Sienna* roads form a junction on approaching *Monterosi*, contiguous to which is a lake occasionally offensive to the smell.

Baccano, the station on the *Via Cassia*, called in the ancient Itineraries *Baccanas*, and placed in a peculiarly noxious air, is only two posts from *Rome*. The hill above *Baccano* commands a view of the cupola of *St Peter's*; and on the left, about one mile and a half north-east of *Storta*, may be seen a village called *Isola Farnesina*; and supposed to stand on the site of the *Castellum*, erected by the *Fabii* to defend the Roman territories against the incursions of the *Veientes*.

No country can be more dreary nor more neglected than that which lies between *Baccano* and the *Ponte Molle*. From the heights near this bridge *Rome* presents herself to view, gradually expanding as the road descends to the banks of the *Tiber*, a river which rises in the *Apennine* above *Arretium*, traverses *Rome*, and discharges itself into the sea at *Ostia*, after having been joined during a course of nearly 150 miles by above forty tributary streams. The original name of this river is reported to have been *Albula*, afterwards changed to *Tiberis*, in memory of an Etruscan

prince called Tiberis or Thybris, who was drowned in its waters.

Between Storta and the Ponte Molle is the tomb of P. Vibius Marianus, near which, on the left, was the old road from Rome to Veii.

The Ponte Molle, anciently denominated Pons Milvius, is supposed to have been thrown over the Tiber by M. Æmilius Scaurus, who was censor A. U. C. 644. This bridge is celebrated for the vision seen here by Constantine, and the victory gained by that prince over the tyrant Maxentius, who was drowned in the river near this spot; there are, however, scarce any remains of the ancient bridge except its foundation.

The approach to Rome is by the Via Cassia; but after passing the Ponte Molle, the modern road nearly follows the direction of the ancient Via Flaminia, between the Pincian and the Marian hills. Near the Porta del Popolo, toward the Porta Pinciani, is the Muro torto, a part of the city wall which declines from its perpendicular; and adjoining to this is another part of the wall, supposed to have been the sepulchre of the Domitii, and the depository of the ashes of Nero.

ROUTE 117.

FLORENCE TO ROME BY PERUGIA AND FOLIGNO.

Distance, 27½ postes.

	Postes.
From Florence to Pontassieve	- 1½
— Incisa - - -	- 1½
— Levane - - -	- 1
— St Giovanni - - -	- 1
— Ponticino - - -	- 1
— Arezzo - - -	- 1
— Rigutino - - -	- 1
— Camascia - - -	- 1
— Case del Piano - - -	- 1½
— Magione - - -	- 1
— Perugia - - -	- 1½
— St Maria degli Angeli - - -	- 1
— Foligno - - -	- 1
— Foligno to Rome - - -	- 12½

Pontassieve is soon followed by

Incisa, a little village, but with one proud distinction—in it the family of Petrarch had its origin. The Arno is crossed in this spot, and its left bank pursued through a delightful and fertile plain.

As it is usual to leave the direct route for the sanctuaries of Vallombrosa, Camaldoli, and Alvernia, we will devote a few lines to each.

Vallombrosa was founded by St John Gualbert in 1040; but in 1637 the Abbé Niccolini rebuilt nearly the whole abbey, and enriched it with a library and a museum which has been since despoiled. The church is embellished with gilded stuccoes and paintings of merit; in the sacristy is a fine piece of Sabatelli's. At a little distance is an isolated rock called Il Paradisino (the Little Paradise), where the saint dwelt before the foundation of his sanctuary; from the summit is a noble prospect. Vallombrosa is familiar to English ears from the often quoted lines of Milton.

The Sanctuary of Camaldoli was founded in the eleventh century by St Romuald. Ninety-three years after the church and convent were destroyed by fire, but were soon rebuilt by the monks, who at that period were rich and powerful. In 1498 the Venetians, joined to the partisans of the Medici, attacked this convent, but encountered so unexpected and determined a resistance from the holy fathers that they were unable to possess themselves of it, and meanly wreaked their spiteful disappointment in ravages of every kind. The vast mountain wood, the convent, and the hermitage are the most remarkable objects.

On the summit of the mountain of Alvernia, between the sources of the Arno and the Tiber, is the third sanctuary, occupied by mendicant

friars. To this locality, before the sanctuary was built, St Francis of Assisi and some of his holy associates retired in 1213, and lived in the natural grottoes among the rocks.

The church and vast convent of this sanctuary were commenced in 1294; they owe their chief embellishments to the patronage of Pope Eugenius IV.

Figline (in the direct route) is a walled town of 3,000 inhabitants.

St Giovanni, a town of similar population, gave birth to Masaccio, the master of Perugia.

Montevarchi is a similar town. Levane and Ponticino are then passed to

Arezzo.—Hotel: *La Poste*. Population, 9,000. This very ancient city is built partly on the plain and partly on the slopes of the hills. It was one of the strongest of the Etruscan cities. Scipio, in his march to Carthage, drew important supplies of arms and provisions from Arezzo. It was subjected to great calamities during the persecutions of the early Christians, and at the irruption of the barbarians. At a later period this city enjoyed the protection of the Franks, and even had the rare privilege of coining money, gold, silver, and copper. De Cossé, the general of Louis of Anjou, seized Arezzo, despoiled it of its wealth, and then sold it to the Florentines for 24,000 ducats. At the commencement of the present century the inhabitants had the temerity to offer a lively resistance to the progress of the French arms under Mounier, for which the city was given up to pillage for several days. It is now a portion of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany.

The streets are generally wide and well paved, and the houses of a superior order; the places are few and far from spacious, but they are adorned with fountains and statues.

The Loggie, by Vasari, is the best work of that gifted artist in his architectural capacity. The *Fraternità* is a noble Gothic building; its façade is more modern (by Felix Fossato, 1552), in stone, with an ornamental clock. The cathedral is at the highest point of the city; it was commenced in 1218 by Jacob Tedesco, and continued in 1275 by Margheritone. Its internal architecture is simple but very impressive, from the grandeur of its proportions, and its dim, religious light, for all the windows are of stained glass and very beautiful; they have been compared to those of York Minster. The best paintings are by Pocetti, Santini, Benvenuti, Catani, Ademolli, and Sabatelli. The carved work of foliage, &c., at the grand altar is of as early a date as 1286, by Giovanni Pisano, nor are costly mosaics and enamels wanting. This church contains the tombs of Tarlati, a bishop, a soldier, an excommunicated prelate, and a leader of the Ghibelines, and of Pope Gregory X, who died at Arezzo.

Arezzo has thirty churches, enclosing the works of Giotto, Vasari, and other great artists. In *La Badia* is a work of great curiosity and renown; a false cupola is painted by Father Pozzo, and with most perfect illusion and success.

This city possesses a full share of public institutions, and can boast of houses visited by all the lovers of genius and its humanizing power. Here, in a house still existing, Petrarch was born; nor does the list of illustrious natives end with that most illustrious name. Mæcenæ, the Aretins, Pope Julius III, Margaritone, the Guittones, Vasari, Vanni, and others.

Rigolino, *Castiglione*, and *Fiorentino* are places of no importance.

Cortona is a small city of about 3,500 souls, built on a mountain, and one of the twelve Etruscan

cities. Its walls are Cyclopean. It contains several objects of interest—the cathedral; the Passerini palace; the old Etruscan tomb, oddly enough called the Grotto of Pythagoras; the church of St Margaret, where lie her mortal remains; and a museum rich in inscriptions, vases, medals, and statues.

Camascia is the last station in the Tuscan dominions; from it a road leads to Montepilciano and to

Chiusi, a small city near the lake of that name. Though it contains only 1,600 souls, it is highly interesting for its Etruscan character and its treasures of antiquity and art. In the vicinity are seen the result of the mighty hydraulic operations of one of the first of mathematical engineers—the Count Fossombroni, the grand duke's prime minister; their success is one of the greatest triumphs science has achieved in modern Italy. A dead and sterile soil, and a most pernicious atmosphere, replaced by salubrity and fruitfulness.

After passing *Ossaja*, and climbing the mountain of the Spelunca, there is seen a tranquil lake mirroring in its bosom its borders of blooming fruit trees; this is the far-famed lake of Thrasimene (now called Perugia). Here was the great battle, during which, if we may believe Livy, “an earthquake reeled unheededly away” beneath the very feet of the hotly-contending Romans and Carthaginians. At Thrasimene the site of the battle cannot be mistaken; Sir John Hobhouse says this was one of the greatest triumphs of perhaps the greatest general of antiquity, Hannibal.

There are three islands in this lake, the largest is called *Isola Maggiore*.

Perugia.—Hotels: *L'Europe*, and *La Grande Bretagne*. Population, 18,000. Perugia is built on an eminence, the Tiber bathing its feet.

It is enclosed by high mountains, and for its noble basilicas and palaces, as well as for its works of art, is a very remarkable city. Perugia may be considered indeed to have originated a school of painting (that of Umbria), its great master being Perugino. The society here is of the best, because of the most intellectual character.

The Cathedral, dedicated to St Lawrence, is Gothic; it contains paintings by Perugino, L. Signorelli, Scaramuccia, and others. In this cathedral are the tombs of Popes Innocent III, Urban IV, and Martin IV.

The Church of St Maria dei Fossi is enriched with one of the best productions of Perugino.

In the Chapel of St Severus are frescoes, the youthful labours of Raphael.

The churches of St Agostino, St Antonio, St Maria Nuova, St Filippo, St Ercolano, the Dominicans, and others, contain paintings of value by Guido, A. Sacchi, and the greater artists. The best, however, were torn from the churches for the enrichment of the Louvre, and they now enrich the Vatican. The celebrated Coronation of the Virgin, designed by Raphael, and executed by Fattorino and Julio Romano, is replaced in the church of St Maria di Monte Luce by a modern copy. In the Dominicans is a very interesting monument—that of the good, able, and most ill-fated Pope Benedict XI.

The remains of antiquity, as well as the triumphs of art, adorn Perugia. In the Place Grimaldi is a gate, the relics, it is said, of a triumphal arch inscribed to Augustus, but apparently of a prior date to his reign. In the church of St Angelo are abundant and beautiful fragments of the Pagan temple it has displaced.

Perugia possesses an university, the third in the Papal States; a

seminary; a very rich archæological museum, libraries, &c. The library of the chapter contains, among many precious MSS., a gospel of the eighth century.

The vicinity of Perugia is transcendently beautiful—beautiful in the sterner and softer characters of the Italian landscapes, for the mountains round about form a connecting link between the two chains of the Apennines, and are interspersed with valleys, streams and gardens; nor should the yellow Tiber be forgotten, as giving classic interest as well as an additional charm to the landscape.

The river is crossed at Ponte San Giovanni, and two leagues farther a very large and perfectly isolated building commands the traveller's attention—the great Sanctuary of La Madonna degli Angioli, a spot hallowed at one period of his life by the residence of St. Francis of Assisi. The church was greatly injured by the earthquake of 1832.

Not far distant, on the declivity of a mountain, is the small city of

Assisi, with about 5,000 souls. It owes its celebrity to the tomb of St. Francis, to which an immense number of pilgrims resort. The double temple—for it resembles one church built upon another—was a work of the thirteenth century, in honour of St. Francis; it deserves minute examination as a beautiful specimen of the revival of architecture after the dark ages, and it is also pure Gothic—a style not very frequently met with. This church is said to have supplied the model for all the Franciscan churches.

Assisi presents many other objects of interest; it is the birth-place of Metastasio.

The remainder of the route from Foligno is described from Ancona to Rome.

CIVITA VECCHIA.

Inns: *Hôtel Iles Britannique*: a large new house, close to the landing place, is now excellently conducted by Signor Orlandi, who pays every attention to his guests. The *Europe* has been converted from a dirty auberge, to a comfortable, clean hotel, also belonging to Mr. Orlandi.

After the passport business is arranged, travellers going to Rome, or merely to pass away a few hours, are permitted to land, and although a *free (!)* port, the luggage is taken to the custom house and strictly examined. Boatage for landing, 1 paul each; portorage from boat to custom house, 1 paul for a portmanteau or carpet bag; for trunks, 1½ paul; and the scrambling for the said luggage—landing at Calais or Jersey is child's play in comparison. After satisfying boatmen and porters (no easy matter), you are handed over to the tender mercies of the Dogana officials; unpacking, packing, and plumbing, 1½ paul each package.*

Diligences to Rome regularly three times a week, at twelve in the day, and a malle-poste every evening at eight, except Tuesdays and Saturdays; fare, 20 pauls by the former, and 24 pauls by the latter; but on other days, and even on the same days, if the diligence has departed before the packet arrives, the Direction at the coach

* This plumbing at Civita Vecchia prevents the luggage being examined on the road and at the gate of Rome, but it exposes one to much delay, annoyance, and a further expense in Rome, as plumbed luggage must go to the chief custom house to have the plumb officially removed. Whereas, if not plumbed, a few pauls will in most cases ensure one a speedy delivery from these troublesome gentry.

office (adjoining the Iles Britannique) will, on having three places secured, forward an extra conveyance; two persons had better do this, if not later than one o'clock, than remain at this most stupid place; the fare by this extra diligence is the same as by the malle-poste, 24 pauls.

Passports.—Supposing your passport to have received the visé of the Roman Consul at the last place you left, without which you will have either to return from whence you came or wait some days at Civita Vecchia, apply at the police office for yours, and take it to the British consul (fee, 5 pauls); after he signs it, take it again to the police office to be signed for Rome (fee 1 paul).

Vetturini are also plentiful, which will take travellers for the same, or sometimes less, than the public conveyances.

The only place worthy a visit is

The Gallery of Etruscan Vases from the ruins of Corneto, kept by Sig. Donato Bucci, a learned and polite person. This gallery is an agreeable rendezvous for travellers; some very splendid vases of incontestible authenticity may be bought here at a reasonable price.

Depôt of Roman alum, extracted from a mine in the neighbourhood.

An excellent road, terminated in 1840, following the ancient Via Aurelia, leads one to Leghorn in twenty-four hours. It is the shortest and most agreeable communication between Rome and Florence.

Steam boats.—All the steamers from Naples and Marseilles touch at Civita Vecchia.

	1st cabin.	2nd cabin.
The fare for the whole voyage is . . .	fr. 180	fr. 120
For Naples . . .	55	35
— Leghorn . . .	50	30
— Genoa . . .	85	50
— Marseilles . . .	130	75

Children under ten years of age

pay half price; servants half the price of seconds; luggage above sixty-five kil. for first class passengers, and forty-five for second, is rigorously taxed.

The French government steamers, with the Levant mail, also touch at Civita Vecchia. In 1844 as many as 18,000 passengers landed there. The port remains the same as in the time of Trajan.

Although this harbour is the most important, as well as the safest, seaport in the papal dominions, Civita Vecchia does not contain more than 7,000 inhabitants. It was an insignificant village until Trajan dug its present noble harbour. This city did not escape in the irruption of the Northmen. Totilla took it, and dealt unsparingly with the inhabitants; and even Narses, when he overthrew the Gothic conqueror, showed little more humanity to the unhappy citizens. Its fortifications, which are very inefficient, were completed by Pope Urban VII. Benedict XIV. made it a free port; since that privilege its trade and importance have materially increased.

Civita Vecchia possesses several convents, a theatre, an arsenal, and dockyards. The prisons are the largest in the states of the church.

ROUTE 118.

CIVITA VECCHIA TO ROME.

Distance 7 postes.

	Postes.
From Civita Vecchia to St. Severo	2
— Palo	1½
— Castelguido	1½
— Rome	

From Civita Vecchia to Rome it is seven postes, or about fifty-six English miles, occupying in the diligence or en vetturini about eight hours: posting in six hours. The accommodation on the road is of the most wretched description; yet such is the appetite created by a sea voyage and a keen air, that I

have seen wives and widows devour with gusto a haunch of kid, which, if it had not been for the name, one might easily have taken for the hind quarter of a fine half-starved cat!

The road presents some pleasing prospects, until

Monterone is reached.

Statua and *L'Albergo di Melgarotta* are then passed, and the river Arrone, which flows from the lake of Braccione, crossed; and in a little time an eminence is surmounted, and the huge dome of the most august of Christian temples is espied.

HAND-BOOK FOR ITALY,

OR

GUIDE-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS.

PART VIII. CENTRAL.

Hotels: *Hôtel de Londres.* This establishment consists of two large houses in the Piazza di Spagna. The proprietors, Messrs. Serny, have rendered their houses exceedingly desirable for first-rate families: excellent cooking in the English and French style; there is no table d'hôte, but dinners are served in the apartments at all prices. Families residing in the hotel will be furnished with every accommodation for balls and entertainments. The wines are excellent. Arrangements can be made for board and lodging.—*Hôtel de l'Europe.* This is also a first-rate establishment in the Piazza di Spagna. The proprietor, Mr. Melga, has published his prices, which will enable persons before ordering to know what expense they are likely to incur. The charge for apartments depends upon the number of rooms, and the number of stairs to reach them. Breakfast, with eggs, 5 pauls; à la fourchette, 6 pauls; tea, 3 pauls; dinner, served in the apartments at 10 pauls, 15 pauls, and 2 and 3 scudi; a table d'hôte every day; servants belonging to families are boarded at 7 pauls the day. Mrs. Melga is an Englishwoman.—*Hôtel de Russie,* near the Piazza del Popolo, a large first-rate establishment,

with every convenience and comfort; a table d'hôte every day.—*Hôtel Allemagne,* Via Condotti, near the Piazza di Spagna, very good, well-situated house. Apartments from 4 pauls upwards. Plain breakfast, 3 pauls; eggs or meat extra; a very good table d'hôte at six in the summer and five in the winter, including wine, 6 pauls.—*Hotel d'Angleterre,* centrally situated in the Piazza Tortonina, is a very good, clean, and comfortable house, with an excellent table d'hôte daily at half-past five, 6 pauls; breakfast, 3 pauls.—*Hotel Meloni,* in the Piazza del Popolo, a first-rate, well-situated hotel, and adapted for families of distinction. There are also the *Hotel de Paris*, *Hotel de la Minerva.* Apartments, as may readily be supposed, are numerous, and at all prices. Single men, who are not particular as to locality, may get one room for 60 pauls a month; in the Piazza di Spagna a suite of apartments will cost from 15 to 40 louis a month: in the Piazza del Popolo from 18 to 20; in the Corsa, from 18 to 30; and in other less frequented situations, from 10 to 20. A valet de place may be hired at 10 pauls a day; engaging one for any time 7 or 8 pauls a day.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

Bread 2 to 2½ bajocchi, per lb. of 12 oz.
 Beef, 8 to 9 baj. per lb.
 Mutton, ditto.
 Veal, 15 baj. per lb.
 Vegetables, abundant and cheap.
 Game: Wild Boar, 6 to 7 baj. Wood-
 cocks, 15 baj. to 2 pauls. Hares, 3 to 4
 pauls. Wild Ducks, 2 to 3 pauls. Veni-
 son, 6 to 7 baj. per lb.
 Butter, 3 pauls per lb.
 Eggs, fresh, 2 to 2½ baj. each; not fresh,
 1 paul a dozen.
 Tea, 8 to 12 pauls per lb.
 Coffee, 12 to 15 baj. per lb.
 Sugar, lump, 8 to 10 baj. per lb. Moist,
 7 to 9 baj. ditto.
 Wax Candles, 3½ to 4 pauls per lb.
 Firing: a load of wood, cost, cutting,
 carrying to the apartment, 4 dollars, all
 included.
 Wine: Ordinary Wine of the country,
 Vellotri, 8 to 4 baj. the foglietta; two
 fogliette form a bottle. Gensano, Ma-
 rino, Albano, Civita, Lavinia, Monte
 Rotondo, 3 to 5 baj.
 Money: Scudi and bajocchi—the de-
 cimal system. 100 baj. equal 1 dollar or
 scudo; 10 baj. 1 paul; the Spanish dollar
 same value as the Roman scudo; the na-
 poleon, 2 scudi and 71 baj.; louis d'or,
 4 scudi 35 baj.; Venetian sequin, 2 scudi
 20 baj.

*Bookseller, Reading Room, and
 Circulating Library.*—V. Monal-
 dini, Piazza di Spagna, No. 79,
 having regular communications every
 fortnight, can procure the most re-
 cent publications from Paris and
 London, and receives subscriptions
 to the Galignani's Messenger, or any
 other papers. A large collection of
 English, French, and Italian Works,
 Almanacks, Army and Navy Lists,
 &c. &c., for sale.

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To Reading Room and Library.		To Reading Room only.	
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3 weeks . . .	2 5	1 week . . .	0 9
1 month . . .	3 0	2 ditto . . .	1 5
2 ditto . . .	5 2	3 ditto . . .	1 7
3 ditto . . .	7 4	1 month . . .	2 0
4 ditto . . .	9 0	2 ditto . . .	3 3
5 ditto . . .	11 0	3 ditto . . .	4 5
6 ditto . . .	13 0	4 ditto . . .	5 8
		5 ditto . . .	7 0
		6 ditto . . .	8 5

The following regulations are to
 be observed in the reading room:
 The rooms are open to subscribers

every day from nine in the morn-
 ing till nine in the evening: on
 holidays, from twelve to two in the
 morning, and from five till nine in
 the evening; on Christmas-day and
 Easter Sunday the room is closed by
 order of government. Subscribers
 are requested to insert their places
 of residence after their names in the
 book. No newspaper or pamphlet
 to be taken out of the reading room
 without the permission of the pro-
 prietor.

An English newspaper is now
 published weekly in Rome.

Restaurateurs.—Lepri, Via
 Condotti; Bentini Corso.

Cafés.—Ruspoli, in the Corso;
 Nazarri, Piazza di Spagna; Di Ve-
 nezia, Piazza Sciarra.

Physicians.—Dr. Kissock, Via
 della Croce, 78; Dr. Deakin, Piazza
 di Spagna, 78; Dr. Lloyd; Dr. Al-
 llerz, a German physician at the
 Prussian legation.

Apothecary.—Borioni, Via Ba-
 buino, 98.

Bankers.—Torlonia and Co.,
 Piazza di Vinezia; Freeborn and
 Co., Via Condotti, 7; Plowden,
 Cholmley, and Co., Piazza Sciarra;
 Macbean and Co., Via Condotti,
 No. 21; Macquay Packenham, and
 Co., Piazza di Spagna, No. 20.

*Agents for the packing and ship-
 ment of works of Art.*—Mr. W.
 Jackson, Via Babuino, 38, corres-
 pondent of Mr. Chinnery, Lower
 Thames street, London; Mr. Paulo
 Trebby, Via Condotti, correspondent
 to the Messrs. M'Cracken, Old
 Jewry, London.

Promenades.—The Pincian hill,
 the villa Borghese, and the villa
 Pampili Doria.

The English church is open from
 the middle of October till the end
 of May, under the direction of the
 Rev. James Hutchinson, No. 85,
 Piazza di Spagna. The morning
 service begins at eleven, the after-
 noon at three, according to the ritual
 of the Church of England.

Rome is celebrated for works of statuary, or in all qualities of marble, mosaics, ancient and modern paintings, and Roman pearls; there is also a considerable export of wool, lamb and kid skins, the produce of the Campagna. These articles are shipped by the Tiber at the custom house of Ripa Grande in Rome, where the river is navigable for vessels of about eighty tons burden.

Cigars.—The tobacco trade is favoured by the government to Messrs. Tarlonia and Co. The importation of tobacco manufactured out of the States is prohibited.

Principal depôt is in the corso, near the Via della Conventite.

Hackney Coaches.—The principal stands are in the Piazza di Spagna, the Piazza di Vinezia, and opposite the post office; the price of the first hour is 4 pauls; of the successive hours, 3 pauls; but on festival days it is necessary to make a private agreement. Carriages and saddle horses, from Barfoot's, No. 151, Via Babuino; Brown's, 78, Duc Macelli: the price is one dollar per day.

Passports.—The fees to the consuls:—English, 5 pauls; Neapolitan, 5 pauls; Tuscan, gratis; Sardinian, 8 pauls; French, 5 pauls; Swiss, 5 pauls; police, 6 pauls. Persons staying any time must send to the police office for a permit of residence; this costs 6 pauls.

Prices of clothes vary according to the quality of the cloth. High duty, clothes dear; coat, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.*

Italian Masters, of course, are numerous; price, 6 pauls a lesson.

Post Office.—Letters for Great Britain or the United States must be franked to the frontier. To any part of the Continent on a single letter, the charge is half a paul; to England or the United States, 1½ paul.

Theatres—Apollo, near the Ponte St. Angelo, open in the carnival season only, for grand operas; the

pit from 3 to 5 pauls; boxes, as per agreement: Argertina; both belonging to Torlonia.—Valle, Metastasio, and Aliberti, for comedy and tragedy; price of admittance to the pit, 1½ paul.—The Teatro Diurno, at the Mausoleum of Augustus, is open in the summer season for comedy and tragedy, and for equestrian exercises; admission to the pit, 7½ bajocchi.—Theatre at the Fiaro palace, Piazza di St. Lorenzo, in Lucina.—The Marsonelles, or Burratini, abounding in satire: price in the pit, half a paul; in a box, 1 paul.

Diligences from Rome to Naples by the upper and lower road five times a week, in thirty-six hours; fare by Terracina, 11 scudi, 35 bajocchi; by Ceprano, 10 scudi, 75 bijocchi.

Civita Vecchia every day, in eight hours, fare, 2 scudo; by the malle-poste, 2 scudo, 40 bajocchis.

Vetturini may be had in great plenty, to proceed in every direction. The average cost for one person for a seat, board, and lodging, should not exceed two Roman ecus or dollars per diem. See Introduction.

The following arrangement of dividing Rome into eight days is in accordance with the plan introduced with so much success by M. Visi, with such alterations as circumstances render necessary, by M. Nibby and myself. It is true that persons who make a stay of some months will necessarily devote a much greater portion of time to the inspection of the antiquities, yet for a flying visitor the plan is the best that can be adopted. By a similar arrangement of Paris, that capital and its environs may be seen in ten days.

According to the opinion most generally admitted, Rome was founded by Romulus, a descendant of Æneas and of the Alban kings, in the year 753 before the Christian era. The

city was originally limited to the Palatine hill; the Capitoline was added after the rape of the Sabine women, and then the valley, separating those two hills, became the forum.

Numa, the successor of Romulus, enclosed a part of the Quirinal within the city. After the destruction of Alba by Tullius Hostilius; of Tellene, Ficana, and Politorium by Ancus Martius, the Cælian and Aventine hills formed part of the city, and were peopled by the inhabitants of those towns. A wooden bridge, called the Sublician, celebrated for the valour of Cocles, was thrown over the river, and a citadel was built on the Janiculum by Ancus Martius. Servius Tullius enlarged the city by enclosing the remainder of the Quirinal as well as the Viminal and the Esquiline; he surrounded it with walls composed of square blocks of volcanic tufa, fortified it with an agger, or rampart, extending from the Quirinal to the arch of Gallienus on the Esquiline; the seven hills and a small part of the Janiculum were thus enclosed within a circuit of about eight miles.

Though the city had greatly increased in the period that elapsed from Servius to Aurelian, the circuit of the walls remained the same; but this emperor, with the view of repelling foreign invasions, raised a new line of walls, which was completed under Probus in 276. Vopiscus, a contemporary writer, asserts that these walls were fifty miles in circuit, an extent which would appear exaggerated if we did not take into consideration the size of the city, and the dense population which naturally occupied the capital of the world; and in fact, the ruins of the public buildings alone cover so large a space of ground, that within the present enclosure it would be impossible to find room for private houses to

receive the large population of the ancient city. Of the walls of Aurelian no traces remain; those of the present day, embracing sixteen and a half miles in circumference, are of a period posterior to that emperor: their most ancient part does not go beyond the time of Honorius in 402.

On the right bank of the Tiber the walls are altogether modern, the Vatican not having been enclosed until 852, by Leo IV, to defend the church of St Peter against the Saracens. The space occupied by the modern city is about one-third of that enclosed within the walls; the other two-thirds consist of kitchen gardens, vineyards, and villas.

Of the twelve gates of the modern city eight are on the left bank of the river, viz.: the Flaminian or del Popolo, Salaria, Pia, St Lorenzo, Maggiore, St Giovanni, St Sebastiano, and St Paolo. On the right bank are the Portese and St Pancrazio, Cavalleggieri and Angelica. Eight of the more ancient gates are closed, viz.: the Pinciana, Viminalis, Metronis, Latina, Ardeatina, Fabricia, Pertusa, and Castello.

The Tiber passes through Rome in a direction from north to south. There are four bridges, the Ælian or St Angelo, Janiculense or Sisto, Fabrician or Quattro Capi, and that of Gratian or St Bartolomeo. Three are in ruins: the Vatican, Palatine, and Sublician.

Servius Tullius divided Rome into four quarters or regions: the Palatina, Suburrana, Esquilina, and Collina. Augustus into fourteen, viz.: 1, Capena; 2, Cœlimontana; 3, Isis and Serapis; 4, Via Sacra; 5, Esquilina; 6, Alta Semita; 7, Via Lata; 8, Forum Romanum; 9, Circus Flaminius; 10, Palatium; 11, Circus Maximus; 12, Piscina publica; 13, Aventina; and 14, Transtiberina.

The present city also is divided into fourteen Rioni, viz.: Mont

Trevi, Colonna, Campo Marza, Ponte, Parione, Regola, St Eustachio, Pigna, Campitelli, St Aneglo, Ripa, Trastevere, and Borgo.

The population of the city and its suburbs amounted, according to the census of 1838, to 148,903 souls, and it is now, in 1844, 171,000.

Though plundered and burnt at different periods, Rome has always risen like the phoenix out of her ruins. The obelisks, columns, statues, and other master-pieces of art, the remains of ancient temples, triumphal arches, theatres, amphitheatres, thermæ, tombs, and aqueducts are the unrivalled ornaments of this metropolis.

Many of the modern edifices are not inferior in magnificence to those of antiquity; at every step are sumptuous churches, extensive palaces, containing valuable collections of painting and sculpture, fountains, villas filled with ancient and modern works of art. In two public museums are united master-pieces of Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman sculpture. Bramante, Raphael, Michael Angelo, and other eminent artists have embellished the city with their works.

Monuments of all ages collected here have rendered Rome the seat of the fine arts. In the number of her literary establishments are the University or Sapienza, founded in the thirteenth century, the Roman college and seminary; the Nazareno, Doria, Clementine, Propaganda, English, Irish, and Scotch colleges. Among the academies are those of St Luca for the fine arts; of the Catholic religion for theological subjects; the Linceian for the mathematical and physical sciences; the Archeological for antiquities; the Tiberina and Arcadian for the Italian language and literature.

Camei, mosaics, sculptures, paintings, engravings, silks, cloths, artificial pearls, strings for musical

instruments, beads, &c.. constitute the principal objects of trade.

Charitable establishments abound in Rome, independently of those supported by foreigners for the use of their countrymen. The sick are received, according to the nature of their complaints, in the hospitals of St Spirito, St Giacomo, the Consolazione, St Giovanni Laterano, St Galicano, and St Roch. Of the numerous asylums for the poor the principal are St Michele, the Pio Istituto di Carita, the Conservatorio of the Mendicanti for females, and the house of the orphan boys.

At Rome the Catholic religion displays all her splendour. In no city can the ceremonies of the Holy Week, of Easter, of the Corpus Domini, of St Peter and of Christmas, vie with those of the Vatican.

FIRST DAY.

FROM PORTA DEL POPOLO TO THE CAPITOL.

Porta del Popolo.—When Honorius rebuilt the city walls in 402, a gate was opened on the Flaminian way; under Narses, in the second period of the sixth century, it was placed in the present spot. This gate, which derives its name from the church of St Maria del Popolo, was rebuilt by Vignola in 1561, according to the design of Michael Angelo. The external part is decorated with four columns of the Doric order of breccia and granite; the internal ornaments were designed by Bernini.

Piazza del Popolo.—This piazza, formed by two large hemicycles, is adorned with fountains, statues, an Egyptian obelisk, and churches of nearly the same style of architecture, from which branch off three of the principal streets of Rome: that in the middle, called the Corso, is a mile in length.

The statues of the piazza represent Rome, between the Anio and

the Tiber; Neptune and the Tritons; Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter. The semicircle to the left of the gate is surmounted by the public promenade of the Pincian hill.

Adjoining the gate is the church called *St Maria del Popolo*, founded, according to popular tradition, by Pope Paschal II, in the year 1099, to deliver the people from the nocturnal phantoms attributed by the vulgar to Nero, who was buried on the Pincian hill in the tomb of his family.

This church was rebuilt under Sixtus IV; Agostino Chigi and others, at the close of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century, vied with each other in decorating it with monuments, which render it one of the most interesting of the city.

In the first chapel to the right on entering are paintings by Pinturicchio. The second, containing the tomb of Cardinal Cibo, was built in the form of a Greek cross, but this was changed into a Latin cross by the addition of the vestibule. It is adorned by sixteen columns of the Corinthian order, with slabs of verde and nero antico, violet marble and alabaster. The painting on the left represents the Martyrdom of St Lawrence, by Morandi, and that on the right St Catherine, by Daniel. The painting over the altar is by Carlo Maratta. The third chapel, dedicated by Sixtus IV to the Virgin and all the saints, was painted by Pinturicchio.

The tombs by Sansovino are the best sample of sculpture existing at Rome after the revival of the art. In the chapel on the right of the altar is a painting of Annibal Carracci, representing the Assumption.

The chapel, dedicated to the Madonna di Loreto, and belonging to the Chigi family, was built and

decorated according to the design of Raphael, who also furnished the designs of the mosaics of the cupola, of the paintings of the frieze, and of the altar piece, which represents the Nativity of the Virgin, commenced by Sebastian del Piombo and finished by Francis Salviati; of its four statues, the two which represent Daniel in the Lion's Den, and Habakkuk with the Angel, are by Bernini; and the other two representing the prophets Elias and Jonas seated on the Whale, are by Lorenzetto; these last are highly esteemed, particularly the Jonas, which was executed according to the model given by Raphael, and under his direction.

The Church of Monte Santo was begun in 1662, by order of Alexander VII, and finished by Cardinal Gastaldi, who entrusted the execution of Rainaldi's design to Bernini and Carlo Fontana. It contains the busts of several popes, a painting by Carlo Maratta, representing St Francis with the Apostle St James in presence of the Virgin; and the History of St Magdalen de' Pazzi, painted by Gemignani.

St Maria de' Miracoli.—The four Angels supporting the Image of the Virgin, over the high altar, are by Raggi; the statues of Faith and Charity by Lucenti, who also executed the bronze bust of Cardinal Gastaldi which surmounts his tomb.

In entering the corso the first church on the left is that of

Gesu' e Maria, ornamented with various kinds of fine marble, and gilt with stuccoes. It contains several tombs of the Bolognetti family. The sacristy is adorned with some fresco paintings by Lanfranc. Nearly opposite is the church of

St Giacomo degl' Incurabili.—This was built in 1338, by Cardinal Pietro Colonna, and rebuilt in 1600, according to the designs of Francis da Volterra. In the second chapel

on the right is a bas-relief by Legros, representing St Francis praying for the Intercession of the Virgin, and two paintings whose subjects are connected with the life of this saint.

St Carlo.—This church, one of the most magnificent of the city, is divided into three naves by pilasters of the Corinthian order. It was begun in 1612: the cupola, the tribune, and the high altar, are by Pietro da Cortona. The painting over the altar, representing St Charles presented to the Madonna by our Saviour, is one of the best works of Carlo Maratta; the paintings of the cupola and tribune are by Giacinto Brandi.

In following the corso the first large palace on the right is

The Palazzo Ruspoli, the principal ornament of which is the grand staircase, formed of 115 steps, each of a single block of white marble. The gallery, 80 feet in length, 26 in height, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, contains some fresco paintings by Giacomo Zucchi, a pupil of Vasari. The ground-floor is now used as a coffee house.

St Lorenzo in Lucina.—Sixtus III, it is believed, built this church in the year 435. It certainly existed at the end of the sixth century at the time of St Gregory the Great: it was restored by Adrian I in 780, and rebuilt by Celestin III in 1196.

Over the high altar is Guido Reni's celebrated picture representing the Crucifixion: the chapel dedicated to St Francis was painted by Mark Benefial; and a monument to Poussin, who was buried in this church, has lately been executed and erected here by Lemoyne.

St Sylvester in Capite.—Tradition refers the origin of this church to the year 261. Amongst the numerous relics preserved in it, the most remarkable is the head of St John the Baptist. The frescoes of the

Assumption, of St John, St Silvester, and of other saints are by Brandi. In the first chapel on the left the paintings are by Trevisani, and are some of the best works of that artist.

The Palazzo Chigi.—This palace was commenced by Giacomo della Porta, was continued by Maderno, and finished by della Greca. It was destined by Alexander VII as a residence for the Chigi family, to which he belonged.

It contains three celebrated antique statues: the first representing a Venus, on which is an ancient Greek inscription, purporting that it is the work of Menophantes, executed on the model of the statue seen at Troy; it is of Parian marble, and was found on the Cælian hill. The second represents Mercury, and is one of the Hermes called attic by Pausanias: the drapery is beautiful, and this work may be considered, in every respect, as belonging to the most flourishing period of sculpture. The third, also of Parian marble, represents Apollo with the laurel and serpent. This statue is of fine design and execution, and is probably of the time of Adrian.

The gallery contains some paintings by several of the great masters, amongst which we shall particularly notice the following:—

St Anthony, St Pascal, St Cecily, and an Ascension, by Benvenuto Garofalo.

St Francis and Magdalen, by Guercino.

St Barthelemy and St John, by Dosso Dossi.

A Battle-piece, by Salvator Rosa. An Infant Jesus with Angels, by Albano.

A portrait of Laura, by Paul Veronese.

A Magdalen, by Spagnoletto. The carrying the Ark, by Palma Giovane.

Madonna and Child, by Albano.

Our Saviour and St Thomas, by Ant. Caracci.

Portrait of Pietro Aretino, by Titian.

Satyr disputing with a Philosopher, by Salvator Rosa.

Holy Family, by Poussin.

Conversion of St Paul, by Dominichino.

Two Portraits, by Tintoretto.

Marriage of St Catherine, by Sodoma.

The *Piazza Colonna* occupies a part of the forum of Antoninus Pius, and derives its name from the column raised by the senate to Marcus Aurelius in commemoration of his victories in Germany over the Marcomanni. The bas-reliefs represent these exploits. The figure of Jupiter Pluvius, to whom the Pagans attributed the extraordinary rain obtained from the true God by the prayers of the thundering legion, is worthy of particular attention.

The column is formed of 28 blocks of white marble; its diameter is of $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet, height $128\frac{1}{2}$ feet, including statue $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet: a winding staircase of 190 steps leads to the top, where, in 1589, Domenico Fontana, by order of Sixtus V, placed the bronze statue of the apostle St Paul.

In front of the column is the General Post office, and in the adjoining Piazza of Mont Citorio, which occupies the site of the ancient theatre of Statilius Taurus, is another Egyptian obelisk.

The *Temple of Antoninus* clearly indicates that it was once a temple, and its proximity to the forum of Antoninus, and the inscription discovered in the sixteenth century, are sufficient arguments to prove that it was dedicated to Antoninus Pius by the Roman senate and people in the forum bearing his name.

Its remains consist in eleven columns, supporting a magnificent marble entablature. These columns

formed the lateral part of the portico which surrounded the temple; they are fluted, and of the Corinthian order, four feet two inches in diameter, $39\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height; the base is attic, and the capital ornamented with olive leaves. In the court are fragments of part of the cells.

In the seventeenth century these ruins first served as a front to the custom house.

The Church of St Ignatius.—Cardinal Ludovisi, a nephew of Gregory XV, built the church at his own expense: it was begun in 1626, and finished in 1685. Dominichino made two different designs, from which Padre Grassi formed the one that was followed. The front by Algarde is in travertine, and has two orders of columns, Corinthian and composite. The interior, divided into three naves, is ornamented by the fresco paintings of Padre Pozzi, a Jesuit, who designed the finest chapels of this church. A bas-relief by Legros represents St Luigi Gonzaga, whose body reposes under the altar in an urn covered with lapis lazuli: near the side entrance is the tomb of Gregory XV.

The *Collegio Romano* was raised in 1582 by Gregory XIII on the designs of Bartolomeo Ammanati. It contains a spacious court, surrounded with a portico. The Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, the different branches of belles-lettres, philosophy, and theology, are taught here under the direction of the society of Jesus. In the building annexed are an observatory, a library, and the museum founded by padre Kircher, containing numerous objects of antiquity and of natural history, with a complete collection of the Roman As and its subdivisions, bequeathed by Cardinal Zelada to this museum.

In the *Sciarra Palace* is a large collection of paintings, the principal

of which we shall proceed to point out.

In the first room: Sacrifice of Abraham, by Gherardo delle Notti; Cleopatra, by Lanfranc; Decollation of St John the Baptist, by Valentin; Deposition, by Bassano; the Samaritan woman, by Garofalo; Madonna, by Titian.

The second room contains a collection of landscapes: a Salvator Rosa, two Claudes, representing Sunrise and Sunset; Both, a Waterfall; a View of Vesuvius, of the Venetian school; two paintings by Paul Brill; several by Orizzonte and Locatelli; a Nicholas Poussin, representing St Matthew; a Breughel, St John baptizing our Saviour; a view of Naples by Canaletti, and other landscapes by Orizzonte and the school of Claude.

In the third room is a Calvary of the school of Michael Angelo, Marriage of Cana by Pomarancio, a Madonna by Francesco Francia. A Benvenuto Garofalo, representing Circe transforming men into beasts.

The other chief paintings of this room are a Madonna and Child, and several Saints, by Andrea del Sarto; a Holy Family, by Scarsellino; a Noli me tangere, and vestal Claudia, and the Adoration of the Kings, by Garofalo; two Flemish pieces; three small pictures by Titian.

Passing into the fourth and last room, and commencing from the left, are two fine pictures by Schidone, the first representing the Parable of the Wheat and the Chaff, and the second, Arcadia. Dido abandoned, by Scarsellino; two Evangelists, by Guercino: the next picture is the Violin-player, supposed to be the celebrated Tebaldeo, a work of Raphael in 1518, according to the original inscription; Herodias receiving the head of St John, by Giorgione; the Samaritan woman, by Albano; the well-known picture of the Gamblers, by Caravaggio; and that celebrated painting

of Vanity and Modesty, by Leonardo da Vinci. The other distinguished works in this room are Orpheus in the palace of Pluto, and a Fair, by Breughel; two Magdalens, by Guido; the family of Titian, painted by himself; a St Jerome, by Guercino; and the portrait known by the name of Bella di Tiziano, painted by that artist.

Several discoveries made under Pius IV, and in 1614, have proved that in the vicinity of this palace, near the modern Arco de' Carbognani, was the triumphal arch raised by the Roman senate and people to the Emperor Claudius after the conquest of Britain.

St Marcello was built in the fourth century, on the site of a house occupied by St Lucina, a Roman matron, in which S. Marcellus I died; it was rebuilt in 1519, on the designs of Giacomo Sansovino. The most remarkable paintings of this church are those of the chapel of the Crucifix, where Pierin del Vaga has represented the Creation of Eve.

St Maria in Via Lata, according to ancient tradition, was built on the spot occupied by the house of the centurion with whom St Paul resided when sent to Rome by Festus. It is added that the fountain which still exists sprang up that the apostle might be enabled to baptize those whom he converted to Christianity. An oratory was built here soon after, but the soil of Rome having risen to its present level, this oratory is now under ground; it is, however, easy of access by means of a convenient staircase. On the altar are the portraits of St Peter and St Paul by Fancelli.

The church was built in the eighth century, renewed in 1485, and again in 1662. The columns of the nave are of Cipolline marble, coated with Sicilian jasper.

Palazzo Doria.—The Doria family are justly ranked among the most ancient and the most illus-

trious nobility of Italy. This palace contains a splendid collection of paintings; the principal are:

In the first room, called the Saloon of Poussin, are numerous Landscapes by that celebrated artist; two Sea Views, by Monpair; a Turkish Woman on Horseback, by Castiglione; and some paintings, by Rosa di Tivoli, in his best style.

In the second room are a St Catherine, by Scipione Gaetano; St Dorothy, by Lanfranc; two Landscapes, by Both; a Castiglione, and St Eustachius, by Albert Durer; three Bassani, representing Christ driving the Money-changers out of the Temple, the Flight of Jacob, and the Temptation of Christ; three other paintings, by the same artist, representing the Sacrifice of Noah after the Deluge; the Apparition of Jesus to the disciples of Emaus, and an Ecce homo; a Giorgione, a St Sebastian, by Agostino Caracci; a Tempesta, and a Landscape by Poussin.

The third room contains a Holy Family, by Garofalo; the Endymion of Guercino; the Mistress of Titian, by that artist; a Deposition from the Cross, by Paul Veronese; a portrait of Macchiavelli, by Bronzino; a Vandyke and a Guercino; the Death of Abel, by Salvator Rosa; two Portraits, by Titian, one representing Jansenius.

The other most remarkable pictures of this room are a Pierin del Vaga, a landscape representing the Apparition of Emaus, by Both; a Holy Family, by Pietro Perugino; a Diana and Endymion, by Rubens; Portraits by Titian and Vandyke.

Some very fine portraits decorate the fourth room: after the Portrait of a Female, by Rubens, comes a large picture representing the celebrated Admiral Andre Doria, by Dosso Dossi; and a splendid Portrait of the same personage, by Sebastian del Piombo; two Holbeins,

one representing himself and the other his wife.

In the fifth room are an Icarus and Dedalus, by Albano; a Holy Family of Ludovico Caracci; a Roman Charity, by Valentin; a Garofalo, and two St Jeromes, one by Palma and the other by Spagnoletto.

The gallery, which may be considered as the most magnificent of Rome, contains some of the most splendid paintings of this collection.

The first little picture on the left, representing the Dispute of Christ with the Doctors of the Law, is a work of Dossi of Ferrara; the Battle pieces are by Borgognone; the Visitation of the Virgin, by Garofalo. We may next observe three beautiful Landscapes, by Dominichino; the portrait of a Franciscan Friar, said to be his confessor, by Rubens; a Magdalen, by Titian; and six semicircular Landscapes, by Annibal Caracci, representing the Flight into Egypt, the Visitation, Assumption, Christ carried to the Sepulchre, the Birth of Jesus, and the Adoration of the Magi.

On this side of the gallery are also: a Lot with his Daughters, by Gherardo delle Notti; two St Francis, by Annibal Caracci; the Death of Tancred; a Portrait, by Guercino; and those two splendid landscapes, the Windmill and the Temple of Apollo, by Claude Lorraine.

The opposite wing of the gallery begins with a beautiful landscape of Claude, representing the Repose in Egypt; a Portrait, by Murillo; a Holy Family, by Garofalo; the Prodigal Son, by Guercino; two other Landscapes, by Claude; a Magdalen of Annibal Caracci, and a fine Composition of Guercino, representing St Agnes; a Madonna of Guido; a portrait of Innocent X, by Velasquez; a St John Baptist, by Guercino; the Marriage

of St Catherine, by Garofalo; a Salvator Rosa, representing Belisarius and our Saviour served by Angels in the Desert, by Both. The portraits of Luther, Calvin, and Catherine are copies from the original of Giorgione existing in the Pitti palace at Florence; the fine picture, representing a Society of Misers, is a classic work of the farrier of Antwerp.

In the fourth wing we observe a Holy Family of Fra Bartolomeo; a Susanna, by Annibal Caracci; the Four Elements, by Breughel; a Landscape, by Dominichino; a Samson and a St Paul, by Guercino; a Crucifixion, by Michael Angelo; and the Sacrifice of Abraham by Titian.

The principal remaining pictures are a Kermesse or Country Festival, by Teniers; two Landscapes, by Both; a portrait of Queen Giovanna the younger, by Leonardo da Vinci; a copy, by Nicholas Poussin, of the celebrated antique fresco of the Vatican known by the name of the Nozze Aldobrandine; a portrait of a Duke of Ferrara, by Tintoretto; another Portrait and a St Catherine, by Titian; a Deposition from the Cross, by Il Padovano; two small Gherardo delle Notti, and a St Jerome, by Spagnoletto.

Venetian Palace.—This palace was built in 1468 by Paul II, a Venetian, according to the design of Julian de Majano, with materials taken from the Coliseum and Forum of Nerva. It was during a long period the residence of the sovereign pontiffs, but was given by Clement VIII to the republic of Venice for the use of her ambassadors to the holy see. It now belongs to the Austrian government.

Church of St Mark.—The pontiff St Mark built this church in 337, and dedicated it to St Mark the Evangelist. It was rebuilt by Gregory IV in 833. Paul II pre-

served the ancient tribune with its mosaic ornaments, and renewed the rest of the church in 1469. In the chapel of St Mark are paintings by Pietro Perugino and by Borgognone.

The *Palazzo Torlonia* contains several paintings by Camuccini, Landi, and the celebrated group of Canova representing Hercules throwing Lycas into the sea.

Under the present Duke Alexander the collection of works of sculpture and painting has been so considerably increased, and the embellishments have been executed in such a style of splendour, that this palace may now be considered as one of the most magnificent of Rome.

Chiesa del Gesu.—This splendid temple, belonging to the Jesuits, was commenced in 1575 by Cardinal Alexander Farnese on the designs of Vignole, and continued by Giacomo delle Porta, who raised the cupola and front with its Corinthian and composite pilasters. The interior is decorated with marble, gilt stuccoes, sculptures, and paintings. The frescoes of the tribune, of the cupola, and ceiling may be reckoned amongst the best works of Boccaccio.

In the chapel of the right arm of the cross Carlo Maratta has represented the death of St Francis Xavier. The high altar has four fine columns of giallo antico, and a picture of Muziano representing the Circumcision of Christ.

The chapel of St Ignatius, designed by padre Pozzi, is one of the richest and most magnificent of Rome. Its four columns, with their base and capitals, are covered with lapis lazuli. The pedestals of the columns, the entablature and pediment are of verde antico. In the centre of the pediment is a marble group representing the Holy Trinity, by Ludovisi; the

figure of our Saviour is by Ottone: the globe held by the Eternal Father is a single piece of lapis lazuli. Padre Pozzi painted the St Ignatius placed over the altar; behind this picture is the statue of the saint in silver; his body is under the altar in an urn of gilt bronze, on which are represented different actions of this saint. At the side of the altar are two groups representing the Christian faith embraced by barbarous nations, by Teudon; Religion armed with the cross and beating down Heresy, by Legros. The paintings of the ceiling of this chapel are by Boccaccio.

Tomb of Caius Publicius Bibulus.
—The family of the Publicii was plebeian, and was divided into two branches, one bearing the surname of Malleolus, the other of Bibulus; to a member of the latter branch this tomb was erected. The inscription still existing informs us, that by a senatus consultum, and a decree of the people, a place was assigned to Caius Publicius Bibulus, the son of Lucius, edile of the people, in order to erect a sepulchral monument to himself and his posterity, in consideration of his honour and valour.

C. PUBLICIO L. F. BIBULO. AED. PI. HONORIS
VIRTUTISQUE CAUSSA SENATUS
CONSULTO POPULIQUE IVSSU LOCUS
MONUMENTO. QVO. IPSE POSTEREIQUE
EIVS. INFERRENTVR PVBLCI. DATVS. EST

The period of the plebeian edility of Bibulus is not precisely known, but it is conjectured, from the style of the monument and the orthography of the inscription, that he lived in the time of Cæsar. This tomb was outside the walls of Servius Tullius, but was enclosed within the walls erected by Aurelian in 274, and by Honorius in 402. The western front, which still remains, was adorned with four Doric pilasters, with the statue of Bibulus in the centre. Towards the south front are remains of the orna-

mented architrave and frieze. In consequence of the elevation of the soil the sepulchral chamber is now fifteen feet under ground, and serves as a cellar to the house built on the ruins of this monument.

SECOND DAY.

FROM THE CAPITOL TO THE LATERAN.

The Capitol.—This celebrated hill was thus named by Tarquinius Priscus; in digging the earth in order to lay the foundations of the temple of Jupiter, a head (caput) was found on the spot, which circumstance the augur considered as a presage that the city would become the capital of the world.

This hill was previously named Saturnius, from the town built here by Saturn, and Tarpeius after the death of Tarpeia, the daughter of the commander to whom Romulus had entrusted its defence against the attacks of the Sabines.

Its form is an irregular ellipsis, sloping at each extremity to the west; the two elevations at the extremities were known by the ancients under the name of Capitolium and arx, on account of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, situated to the north, and of the citadel to the west; the space between them was named intermontium. The height of this hill above the level of the sea is 150 feet, and the circumference 4,400.

In ancient times it was enclosed on all sides, being accessible only from the forum by the "Clivus sacer or asyli," the "Clivus capitolinus," and the "Centum gradus rupis Tarpeæ." By the first access those who obtained the honours of a triumph ascended to the temple; its direction followed the line of the *cordonata* which now leads to the arch of Severus. The clivus Capitolinus formed two branches, one leading from the forum to the arch of Tiberius, situated on the spot where the hospital named the

Consolazione now stands, the pavement of the other remains near the column of Phocas; the two branches unite behind the temple of Fortune under a modern house; they followed the direction of the intermontium, passing under the entrance of the tabularium, and the tower bearing the arms of Boniface IX. The third ascent led to the citadel near the Tarpeian rock.

The citadel, or arx, was enclosed with walls and towers, even on the side of the intermontium. These walls were of large blocks of volcanic stone or grey tufa, a specimen of which is still visible in a gallery under the Caffarelli palace. Within the arx were the houses or rather cottages of Romulus, of Tatius, of Manlius, the temple of Jupiter Feretrius, built by Romulus to receive the spoils of the victory which he gained over Acron, chief of the Cerumnians, and many other temples and altars, on which account it was also named "*Ara sacrorum*."

On the north side of the intermontium was the asylum established by Romulus in order to increase the population of his city; on the south were the tabularium, the athenæum, and capitolian library. The tabularium derived its name from the bronze table deposited in it, on which were inscribed the *senatus consulti*, the decrees of the people, the treaties of peace, of alliance, and other public documents. It was built by Catulus, the successor of Sylla in the dictatorship, eighty-four years before the Christian era; was burnt in the contest between the soldiers of Vitellius and Vespasian, and was rebuilt by the latter, who collected, in 3,000 bronze tables, the acts which had been scattered over the whole empire.

Some remains of the portico of this edifice are still existing towards the forum; they are of the Doric order in peperino, with the capitals in travertine.

On the summit of the hill over-

looking the corso, where the church of Araceli now stands, was the celebrated temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, built by Tarquin the Proud in fulfilment of the vow made by Tarquinius Priscus, after the last Sabine war. Having been destroyed three times by fire, it was rebuilt by Sylla, Vespasian, and Domitian. Under Sylla its dimensions were, according to Dionysius of Halicarnassus, in Roman feet, circumference 770, length 200, breadth 185; the front, having a triple row of columns (which was double on the sides), faced the south. The cella was divided into three naves with ediculæ or chapels; of those on the sides one was dedicated to Juno, the other to Minerva, and the third, in the centre, to Jupiter. It was in front of this temple that the generals to whom triumphal honours had been decreed sacrificed for the victories which they had obtained; and in the court named the *area capitolina*, enclosed with porticoes, they partook of a banquet after the sacrifice.

This temple was entire under Honorius; Stilicon stript it of part of its ornaments; Genseric, in 445, carried away the gilt bronzes which formed its covering; in the eighth century it was falling into ruins, and in the eleventh had altogether disappeared.

Modern Capitol.—This edifice contains numerous objects of art, which render it a spot of the highest interest. The modern embellishments are works of Paul III, who raised the two lateral buildings on the designs of Michael Angelo, renewed the front of the senatorial palace, opened the street to the north-west, and built the steps of the ascent.

At the foot of the balustrades are two Egyptian lions, of black granite, found near the church of St Stefano; on the top are two colossal statues of Castor and Pollux, in pentelic marble, found near the Jews' synagogue; two marble trophies, called

the trophies of Marius, though the style of sculpture resembles that of the early times of Septimius Severus; two statues of Constantine Augustus and of Constantine Cæsar, found in the thermæ of Constantine on the Quirinal; two columns, the one on the right of the ascent is an ancient mile stone indicating the first mile of the Appian way, where it was found in 1584; the column on the left is modern; the ball, however, is ancient, and as it was found at the base of Trajan's column, it is supposed that it once contained the ashes of that emperor.

In the centre of the square is the equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius, found near St John Lateran's, and placed on this spot by Paul III, under the direction of Michael Angelo. This is the only bronze equestrian statue remaining of all those which adorned ancient Rome.

Senatorial Palace.—On the ruins of the tabularium Boniface IX built a palace in 1380 for the residence of the senators. Paul III ornamented it with Corinthian pilasters under the direction of Michael Angelo. At the fountain placed here by Sixtus V are three antique statues; one represents Minerva, the drapery of which is of porphyry, found near Cora; and the two others, the Nile and the Tiber, in Parian marble, found in the temple of Serapis on the Quirinal.

The large hall leads to the tower of the capitol raised under Gregory XIII by Longhi, a situation offering the most extensive views of Rome and its environs.

Museum.—In the court is a colossal statue of Ocean, formerly stationed near the arch of Severus, with two Satyrs, and two sarcophagi, of inferior style, but interesting as connected with ancient customs; on one is represented a double chase with arms and nets; on the walls are inscriptions in

memory of several Prætorian soldiers.

Portico.—To the left of the entrance are a colossal statue of Minerva, a head of Cybele from the villa Adriana, and a fragment of a statue of a captive king in violet marble.

On the right of the entrance are a statue of Diana, a Jupiter, an Adrian offering sacrifice, and a remnant of a statue of Ceres, in porphyry, remarkable for the elegance of the drapery.

Hall of Inscriptions.—Around the walls are 122 imperial and consular inscriptions, offering a chronological series from Tiberius to Theodosius. In the centre is a square altar of ancient Greek style, on which are represented the labours of Hercules.

Hall of the Urn.—This name was given from a large sarcophagus in white marble covered with bas-reliefs relating the most remarkable incidents in the life of Achilles; in the front is represented his quarrel with Agamemnon on account of Briseis, on the sides his departure from Scyros, and vengeance for the death of Patroclus; behind is Priam supplicating for the body of Hector. The remaining objects of interest in this room are a Mosaic found at Antium; a Palmyrean monument erected to Agliobolus and Malacbelus, as is ascertained by the inscription in Greek and Palmyrean; a bas-relief of a priest of Cybele, and a small statue of Pluto and Cerberus.

On the walls of the staircase are fragments of the ancient plan of Rome found in the ruins of the temple of Remus on the sacred way. We may notice particularly the site of the baths of Sura, the porticoes of Octavia and Hercules, buildings in the forum—viz., the Emilia and Julia basilisks, the Græcostasis, a part of the imperial palace, the amphitheatre, theatre of Pompey and part of the thermæ of Titus.

Hall of the Vase.—The large marble vase formerly in the centre was found near the tomb of Cecilia Metella, and is placed on an antique altar having figures of the twelve divinities with their several attributes; another vase in bronze found in the sea near Antium was a present from King Mithridates Eupator to the gymnasium of the Eupatorists. On the two sarcophagi are sculptured in bas-relief the formation and destruction of man according to the Neo-Platonic system, and the fable of Diana and Endymion. We may notice also the bas-relief of the Iliac table, which relates several events of the Iliad, a tripod, and two statues of the Ephesian Diana. The Mosaic representing doves is an imitation of the celebrated work of Sosus, mentioned by Pliny, and then existing at Pergamus in Asia Minor; it was found in the villa Adriana at Tivoli.

Gallery.—Opposite to the great staircase are the busts of Marcus Aurelius, and Septimius Severus, found at Antium in the ruins of the imperial villa; and in the gallery, those of Cato the censor, Scipio Africanus, Phocion, Adrian, Caligula, Caracalla, Marcus Aurelius, and Domitius Ænobarbus. The inscriptions on the walls were found in the columbarium or sepulchral chamber of the slaves and freedmen of Livia, on the Appian way; the statue of a woman in a state of intoxication on the Nomentana. On a vase of a curious form is figured a Bacchanalian scene, and on a sarcophagus the Rape of Proserpine.

Hall of the Emperors.—On the walls are several interesting bas-reliefs: the hunt of the Calydonian boar, by Meleager; a sleeping Endymion, considered as a master-piece of antique sculpture; Hylas carried away by the Nymphs.

In the middle of this room is the seated statue of Agrippina, wife of

Germanicus, but in the opinion of some, of an unknown Roman lady. The busts of the emperors, empresses, and Cæsars are placed in chronological order.

The series commences with that of Julius Cæsar; we shall notice particularly those of Marcellus, the nephew of Augustus, Tiberius, his brothers Drusus and Germanicus, Caligula, Messalina, Nero, Poppæa his wife, Otho, Vitellius, Julia daughter of Titus, Plotina wife of Trajan, Adrian, Sabina his wife, and Ælius Cæsar his son by adoption, the latter a bust in high preservation, and very rare. The remainder are Annius Verus, found near Civita Lavinia; Commodus, his wife Crispina, Didius Julian, Pescennius Niger, Septimius Severus, Decius, and Julian surnamed the Apostate.

Hall of the Philosophers.—A collection of portraits of literary and philosophic personages of antiquity collected here has given it this denomination. The most interesting bas-reliefs are those of Hector conveyed to the funeral pile, accompanied by Hecuba and Andromache in tears; a sacrifice to Hygeia, in rosso antico, and fragment of a Bacchanalian bearing the name of the sculptor Callimachus.

Among these busts, which have been identified, are the following: Diogenes, Demosthenes, three of Euripides, four of Homer, two of Sophocles, Thucydides, Julian, Archimedes, and Sappho.

Saloon.—The two columns of giallo antico, twelve and half feet in height, were found near the tomb of Cecilia Metella; the two Victories, supporting the arms of Clement XII, at the arch of Marcus Aurelius, in the corso; a Jupiter and an Esculapius in nero antico, at Antium; the two Centaurs, in the villa Adriana; an infant Hercules, on the Aventine; this statue is placed on a rectangu-

lar altar, the bas-reliefs of which allude to the Theogony of Hesiod ; Rhea in the pains of labour, the same goddess offering a stone to Saturn instead of her son Jupiter ; Jupiter nourished by the goat Amalthea, and the Corybantes drowning his cries by the clash of arms ; Jupiter raised to the throne in the midst of the divinities.

The most remarkable statues are two Amazons, Mars and Venus, a Minerva, a Pythian Apollo, a colossal bust of Trajan with the civic crown, a gilt bronze statue of Hercules holding in one hand a club, in the other the apples of the garden of the Hesperides ; an animated old woman, supposed to be Hecuba ; a colossal bust of Antoninus Pius, and an Harpocrates, found at the villa Adriana.

Hall of the Faun.—In the middle of this room is the beautiful Faun in rosso antico, found at the villa Adriana, and fixed to the wall is the bronze inscription containing a part of the original senatus consultum granting the imperial dignity to Vespasian.

We next observe on a sarcophagus the fable of Diana and Endymion ; an altar dedicated to Isis ; a child playing with a mask of Silenus, the most perfect statue of a child handed down to us from antiquity ; a Cupid breaking his bow ; a child playing with a swan—this is a copy of a work in bronze, executed by the Carthaginian Boethius, and praised by Pliny ; a large sarcophagus in fine preservation representing the battle of Theseus and the Athenians against the Amazons ; the bas-reliefs which represent the vanquished Amazons are full of expression.

Hall of the Gladiator.—The celebrated statue of a man mortally wounded, called the Dying Gladiator, is the chief ornament of this room ; his costume, however, would indicate that he is a Gaul, and the statue

probably formed part of a group representing the Gallic incursion into Greece.

The other fine statues are Zeno, a Greek philosopher ; the Faun of Praxiteles, found at the villa Adriana ; Antinous, admirably designed and executed ; a Flora, with beautiful drapery ; the bust of Brutus ; the Juno of a grand style ; a head of Alexander the Great ; an Ariadne crowned with ivy ; the statue of a female whose features express grief, bearing a covered vase with offerings, supposed by some to be Isis or a Pandora, but more probably Electra carrying funeral offerings to the tomb of her father ; a statue of Apollo holding the lyre, with a griffin at his feet, found near the sulphureous waters on the road to Tivoli.

Cabinet.—Some objects of interest in the history of the arts are here united, but are not exposed to public view. The Venus of the Capitol is admirably executed ; the group of Cupid and Psyche was found on the Aventine.

St Maria d'Araceli.—This church was built in the eleventh century, on the site of the temple of Jupiter. Till the year 1252 it was a Benedictine abbey. It was given to the Franciscan friars by Innocent IV.

It is divided into three naves by twenty-two columns of Egyptian granite of different dimensions ; on the third near the principal entrance is the inscription CVBICVLO AVGVSTORVM ; these columns probably belonged to the imperial palace. The ceiling was gilded under Pius V.

In the first chapel on the right, dedicated to St Bernardino di Sienna, are some frescoes ranked amongst the best works of Pinturicchio. In the chapel of St Matthew, this apostle and the principal incidents of his life were painted by Muziano. In that of St Francis is a painting

by Trevisani, and over the high altar a very ancient image of the Virgin ; some paintings by Niccola di Pesaro decorate the chapels of St Paul, of the Madonna, and of St Anthony.

In the choir is a fine painting of the school of Raphael, which represents the Virgin with St John the Baptist and St Elizabeth, and is supposed to be by Giulio Romano.

Palace of the Conservatori.—Under the portico on the right is a statue of Julius Cæsar, considered to be the only authenticated portrait known of that celebrated man ; on the left is that of Augustus with a prow at his feet, allusive to the victory of Actium. Around the court are several antique fragments ; on the left a colossal head of Domitian, the sepulchral urn of Agrippina, wife of Germanicus, the fragments of two porphyry columns, a bronze head and arm, said to have belonged to the colossal statue of Commodus ; two statues of Dacian kings with Rome triumphant in the centre ; a group of a lion attacking a horse, found in the stream Almo, and a large pedestal which once supported a statue of Adrian.

Hall of the Busts.—Pius VII transferred to this place the busts, previously in the Pantheon, of men illustrious in the sciences, letters, and arts.

The principal regulations of this establishment are, that it is destined to perpetuate the memory of celebrated Italians, and that the busts of those only who have been acknowledged to have possessed a genius of the highest order can be admitted.

In the first room are the portraits of celebrated foreigners who resided in Italy—Poussin, Mengs, Winkelman, Angelica Kauffman, and Suée, director of the French academy at Rome.

In the second, the portraits of

celebrated Italian artists of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, executed at the expense of Canova : the Florentine Brunelleschi, Nicolo Pisano, the sculptor and architect ; Giotto and Orcagna, both distinguished in painting, sculpture, and architecture ; the Florentine painters, Masaccio, Giovanni di Fiesole, Ghiberti, and the sculptor Donatello.

The third room contains the portraits of Pius VII and of Raphael, the former by Canova, who at his own expense raised busts, executed by sundry artists of his day, to the following celebrated men of the sixteenth century : Titian, Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo Buonarrotti, Palladio, Fra Bartolomeo di St Marco, Mantegna, Signorelli, Pietro Perugino, Andrea del Sarto, Marc Antonio Raimondi, the Bolognese engraver Correggio, Paul Veronese, and the architects Bramante and Sanmichelli.

The fourth room contains the busts of artists who flourished in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries : Annibal Caracci, by Naldini ; Canova presented also the Francesco Marchi, a military architect of Bologna, the Giulio Romano, Polydoro di Caravaggio, the Sebastian del Piombo, Ghirlandajo, Nanni di Udine, and Dominichino.

In the fifth room we find the busts of the engraver Pickler, of the engineer Rapini, of Pietro di Cortona, and of Piranesi di Majano, a celebrated engraver and architect.

The sixth contains the busts of literary characters : Trissino, Metastasio, Annibal Caro, Bodoni, Venuti, Aldus Manuccius, Morgagni, Verri, Bartoli, and Beccaria, presented by their friends or relatives.

At the expense and under the direction of Canova the following have also been placed here : Dante and Torquato Tasso, the work of d'Este ;

Alfieri, Petrarca, and Ariosto, by Finelli; Goldoni, Christopher Columbus, Galileo, Muratori, and Morgagni, by Tadolini; Tiraboschi, the author of the literary history of Italy.

The seventh room is occupied by the sepulchral monument of Canova, decreed by Leo XII and executed by Fabris.

The last room is dedicated to the professors of music who acquired celebrity in their day: Cimarosa, whose bust, executed by Canova, was presented by Cardinal Gonsalvi; Sacchini, Corelli, and Paisillo of Taranto.

Staircase.—Below the first flight of steps, on the left, is an inscription in honour of Caius Duilius, who gained the first naval victory over the Carthaginians in the year of Rome 492; this fragment of the time of the emperors was found near the arch of Severus.

On the walls, forming a species of terracé, are four bas-reliefs: the first, of Marcus Aurelius offering a sacrifice at the temple of Jupiter; the second, a triumph of the same emperor, who in the third is represented on horseback, and in the fourth receiving a globe, the symbol of imperial power. The bas-relief on the wall on the left represents the Sabine Curtius passing the marsh during the combat between Romulus and Tatius.

Halls of the Conservatori.—The Cavalier d'Arpino painted in the first saloon several facts of early Roman history: Romulus and Remus found at the foot of the Palatine, Romulus tracing the circuit of the new city, the rape of the Sabine women, Numa offering a sacrifice, the battles between the Romans and Veians, the Horatii and Curiatii.

Other subjects of Roman history, painted by Laureti, decorate the first antechamber: Mutius Scævola burning his hand in presence of

Porsenna, Brutus condemning his two sons, Horatius Cocles on the Sublician bridge, the Battle of the Lake Regillus.

There are also statues in this room of Marc Antonio Colonna, who gained the battle of Lepanto; of Tommaso Rospigliosi; Francesco Aldobrandini; Alexander Farnese, who commanded in Flanders; and of Carlo Barberini, the brother of Urban VII.

In the second antechamber is a frieze by Daniel di Volterra, representing the triumph of Marius after the defeat of the Cimbri, and in the centre the wolf with Romulus and Remus; this is not the original wolf of the Capitol struck by lightning, previously to the conspiracy of Cataline, as Cicero relates, but the one mentioned by Pliny and Dionysius of Halicarnassus, dedicated in the year of Rome 458, and found near the site of the ruminal fig tree at the base of the Palatine in the fifteenth century; a fine statue of a shepherd boy taking a thorn from his foot; busts of Junius Brutus, the first Roman consul, of Proserpine, Diana, Julius Cæsar, and Adrian.

In the third antechamber we observe several marble fragments, on which are engraved the celebrated consular "fasti" down to Augustus, and over the entrance door a fine bas-relief head of Mithridates, king of Pontus.

In the audience room are a frieze representing different Olympic games; busts of Scipio Africanus; Philip of Macedon; Appius Claudius, in rosso antico; a striking likeness, in bronze, of Michael Angelo, done by himself; a head of Medusa, by Bernini; and a picture of the Holy Family, by Giulio Romano.

In the following room Annibal Caracci painted the exploits of Scipio Africanus; the tapestry on the walls, with subjects taken from

Roman history, was made at St Michele, in Rome. In the four corners are the busts of Sappho, Ariadne, Poppea, and Socrates.

The last room is remarkable as possessing sundry frescoes of Pietro Perugino relative to the wars between the Romans and Carthaginians; in the chapel are a Madonna of Pinturicchio and the Evangelists of Caravaggio.

Gallery of Paintings.—The description commences on the left of the entrance. The first picture is the portrait of a Female by Giorgione; a Madonna and Saints of the Venetian school, being a copy of Paul Veronese. The Apparition of Angels to the Shepherds, by Bassano; the Sacrifice of Iphigenia, by Pietro di Cortona; a Portrait, by Bronzino; a St Lucia, one of the best works of the author; a Madonna in glory, the Espousals of St Catherine, and a Holy Family, with St Jerome, all four by Benvenuto Garofalo; Vanity, by Titian; a St Jerome, and a portrait of himself, by Guido; a Portrait, by Velasquez, admirably coloured; the Coronation of St Catherine, by Garofalo; two Adoration of the Magi, by Scarsellino; a Landscape, with the Martyrdom of St Sebastian, by Dominichino; an Orpheus playing on the lyre, by Poussin; and a Man caressing a Dog, by Palma Vecchio, are the principal paintings on this side of the room.

Opposite, and particularly worthy of notice, is the Departure of Agar and Ishmael, a fine work of Mola's; a Charity, by Annibal Caracci, who also painted the St Cecilia, and a Madonna with St Francis, the celebrated Sybilla Persica of Guercino; the Madonna, by Albano, a fine composition; a Magdalen, by Tintoretto; a Sketch, by Agostino Caracci, of the celebrated Communion of St Jerome at Bologna; a Holy Family by Schidoni; and the Espousals, in the ancient Ferrarese style.

On the third wall are a Christ disputing with the Doctors, a fine composition, by Valentin; the Cumean Sybil of Dominichino; Herminia and the Shepherd of Lanfranc; the Separation of Jacob and Esau, by del Garbo; a Magdalen of Guido; Flora on a Triumphal Car, by Poussin; a View of Grottaferrata, by Vanvitelli; a St John Baptist, by Guercino; Cupid and Psyche, by Luti; a Landscape and Magdalen, by Caracci; the Magdalen of Albano; the Triumph of Bacchus, by Pietro di Cortona; a St Celia of Romanelli.

On the fourth wall we observe a portrait, by Dossi, of Ferrara; another by Dominichino; a Chiaro-oscuro of Polydore Caravaggio; a Sketch of a soul in bliss, by Guido; Virgin and St Anne with Angels, by Paul Veronese; a Romulus and Remus nourished by the Wolf, by Rubens; a Portrait, by Giorgione; Rachel, Leah, and Laban, by Ferri; Circe presenting the beverage to Ulysses, by Sirani; a Portrait, by Giorgione; the Dispute of St Catherine, by Vasari; a Madonna, by Francia; a Portrait, by Bronzino; a chiaro-oscuro representing Meleager, by Polydore Caravaggio; and the Coronation of the Madonna with St John, by an author not known.

On the wall to the left of the entrance of the second room are the Descent of the Holy Ghost and the Ascension, by Paul Veronese; an Adoration and the Madonna in glory, by Garofalo; two Landscapes, by Claude; a Flemish piece, by Breughel; sundry views of Rome, by Vanvitelli; a Cupid of Tintoretto; two Sketches and an Europa, by Guido; a Battle, by Borgognone; and a splendid representation of our Saviour and the Adulterous Woman, by Titian.

These are followed by a defeat of Darius at Arbæ, by Pietro di Cortona; a Portrait, by Titian; the Polyphemus of Guido; a Judith, by

Giulio Romano; a Holy Family of Andrea Sacchi; the Journey into Egypt, by Scarsellino; a St John Baptist, by Parmigiano; a St Francis of Annibal Caracci; a Claude; a fine Garofalo, representing the Madonna, Child, and St John, and the Judgment of Solomon, by Bassano. On the second wall is the celebrated St Petronilla of Guercino, a copy of which in mosaic is in St Peter's; on the left of this classic picture is an allegory, on the right a Magdalen, of the school of Guercino.

On the third wall are the Baptism of our Saviour, by Titian; a St Francis, a Holy Family, and a fine St Sebastian, by Ludovico Caracci; a Gipsy and a Young Man, by Caravaggio; a Madonna and Child, by Perugino; a St Matthew of Guercino; a St Bernard, by Bellini; and a Soldier reposing, by Salvator Rosa.

The principal pictures that follow are a Flagellation, by Tintoretto; an Old Man, by Bassano; a Cleopatra in the presence of Augustus, and a St John Baptist, by Guercino; the Baptism of Christ, by Tintoretto; Jesus driving the Money-changers out of the Temple, a fine St Sebastian of Guido; the Conversion of St Paul, and Christ Fulminating Vice, by Scarsellino; a fine painting of St Barbara, by some attributed to Annibal Caracci, by others to Dominichino; a St Sebastian, by Garofalo; a Holy Family, by Parmigiano; the Queen of Sheba, by Allegrini; a St Christopher with our Saviour, by Tintoretto; a St Cecilia of Ludovico Caracci; and a Sketch of Cleopatra, by Guido.

On the fourth wall are two Philosophers, by "Il Calabrese;" a Bersabea of Palma; the Graces, by Palma the younger; Nathan and Saul, by Mola; Jesus at the house of the Pharisee, by Bassano; a Magdalen

in Prayer, and the Rape of Europa, both by Paul Veronese.

Behind this edifice was the acropolis or fortress of Rome, and the Tarpeian rock, a part of which is visible from the Piazza della Consolazione. It still preserves a certain height, but it should be borne in mind that the soil is raised about forty feet above its ancient level, and that the falls of earth from the top have also tended to diminish its primitive height. Those who were declared guilty of treason to their country were hurled headlong from this rock; such was the fate of Manlius.

From the Capitol two streets lead to the forum; that to the left passes by the substructions of the tabularium. Under the church dedicated to St Joseph is the

Mammertine Prison, built under Ancus Martius, and described by Varro; the chamber still existing is covered with rectangular slabs of volcanic stone called reddish tufa; its form is that of a trapezium, twenty-four feet long, eighteen wide, and thirteen high. Towards the north-west are traces of a window which sheds here its feeble light. No trace of an ancient door being visible, it is conjectured that criminals were lowered into the prison through the aperture covered with an iron grating. The eastern front is well preserved, and on blocks of travertine are the names of the consuls, Rufinus and Nerva, who restored it. From the steps leading to the prison, named "*Scalæ Gemoniæ*," the bodies of those put to death in the prison were dragged through the forum and thrown into the Tiber from the Sublician bridge.

These executions took place in the inferior or Tullian prison, thus named from Servius Tullius. It was cut in the rock about twelve feet under the level of ancient Rome. We learn from history that

many celebrated personages of antiquity died in this prison. Jugurtha of starvation ; Lentulus, Cethegus, Statilius, Cabinius, and other accomplices of Catilina, by strangulation ; Sejanus by order of Tiberius, and Simon, son of Joras, chief of the Jews, by that of Titus. It is supposed that, after having adorned the triumphal pomp, the captive chiefs were confined in the Tullian prison till sent to the places assigned as their residence. Syphax finished his days at Tivoli ; Perseus, king of Macedon, at Alba Fucensis.

The celebrity of this prison is increased by the pious tradition that the apostles St Peter and St Paul were confined in it under Nero, and a spring of water, said to have been used at the baptism of Processus and Martinian, the keepers of the prison, who afterwards suffered martyrdom, is still visible. Over the prison is the

Church of St Giuseppe, built in 1598. The picture over the high altar, representing the Marriage of the Madonna, is by Benedetto Bramante ; the Birth of Christ, on the left altar, is by Carlo Maratta ; the Death of St Joseph, by Romanelli. The three isolated columns near this church belong to the

Temple of Jupiter Tonans, raised by Augustus, on his return from the war in Spain, where one of his slaves, who carried a light during a journey by night, was struck dead by lightning. This temple having suffered, probably during the fire which consumed the athenæum and other buildings in this direction, was restored by the Emperors Severus and Caracalla. In comparing those parts of the cornice deposited in the portico of the tabularium with those of the temple of Concord, two periods of Roman architecture are easily distinguished ; that of Augustus and that of Severus, of the perfection

and of the decline of the art. Of this monument there remain only three fluted Corinthian columns, four feet two inches in diameter. The entablature is remarkable for the different instruments used in the sacrifices, sculptured in bas-relief on the frieze.

The ancient pavement of polygonal basaltic blocks at the base of this temple formed a part of the Clivus Capitolinus, one of the roads that led to the Capitol.

Temple of Fortune.—It was hitherto generally supposed that the eight columns, near the temple of Jupiter Tonans, were remains of the celebrated temple of Concord, in which the senate occasionally assembled ; but although situated between the Capitol and forum, the front of the temple of Concord was turned to the forum according to Plutarch, and Dio asserts that it was in the immediate vicinity of the Mammertine prison. These columns formed part of the temple of Fortune, built under Maxentius, and rebuilt by the senate. They are all of different diameters, of the Ionic order, and of Egyptian granite ; some are twelve feet in circumference, and forty in height, comprising the basis and capital. The frieze is ornamented internally with foliage and arabesques, belonging in part to the primitive temple, and of the fine period of Roman architecture, but the others are evidently of the fourth century.

Several chambers, of a brick construction, as used under Adrian, have been recently discovered near this temple ; the columns and capitals being profusely adorned with trophies and victories appear to be of the time of Septimius Severus. An inscription, on an entablature of the portico, indicates that in these chambers were the statues of the twelve divinities, called Con-

sentes, whose names have been preserved by Ennius in the following order :—Juno, Vesta, Minerva, Ceres, Diana, Venus, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Neptune, Vulcan, Apollo; and that these statues were restored by Pretextat, prefect of Rome, in the year 368 of the Christian era.

On the right of the temple of Jupiter Tonans are the remains of the

Temple of Concord, so interesting in Roman history, and in the topography of the ancient city, discovered under a mass of marble fragments of excellent workmanship. Three votive inscriptions, one highly preserved, have determined its position, and agree with the testimony of ancient writers.

Some vestiges of the cella, with fragments of giallo antico, africano, and violet marble are now the only remains. It appears by these fragments that the interior columns, the base of which was highly finished, and of the style of those found at the thermæ of Titus, were of giallo antico and violet marble. An inscription preserves the name of M. Antonius Geminus, prefect of the military treasure, who dedicated the temple, which seems to have been destroyed by fire before the eighth century.

Roman Forum.—The celebrity of this spot, the most classic of ancient Rome, has induced antiquarians to trace its limits and assign to each edifice its peculiar locality. The system of Nardini, founded on the authority of the classics, has been in a great measure verified by the discoveries made till the present day.

The Romans having, under Romulus and Tatius, occupied the Palatine, and the Sabines the Capitoline, hill, they had no other means of communication than by the kind of isthmus which, commencing at the Tarpeian rock,

joined the Palatine towards its northern angle. According to Dionysius of Halicarnassus, this valley was then covered with woods and marshes, and had a slope towards the east and west, which was most sensible, from the spot now occupied by the granary near the column of Phocas to the arch of Severus and the forum of Nerva. The springs which, from the declivities of the Quirinal, Viminal, and Esquiline, fell into the valley on one side, and from the Aventine, Capitoline, and Palatine, into that on the other side, formed marshes which, in the latter case, being united with the overflowings of the river, became a lake, called the Velabrum. By a passage in Varro it is ascertained that in his time, prior to the dictatorship of Cæsar, the extent of the forum was of seven jugera, and each of these jugera contained a surface of 240 Roman feet long and 220 wide; the sides presented a superficies of 201,600 square feet, or an extension of 550 feet long and 366 wide, the city itself being then only one mile in circuit. It was enlarged towards the east successively under Cæsar and Augustus.

By the excavations made of late it appears that the forum existed till the eleventh century, and was totally destroyed in 1080, when Robert Guiscard set fire to this part of the city. It was afterwards used as a place for depositing rubbish, which in the course of time accumulated to the height of twenty-four feet. It afterwards became a market for oxen, and hence it derived its appellation of Campo Vaccino.

Edifices of the Forum.—The forum of Rome, like all those of the Italian cities, was, according to Vitruvius, of an oblong form. In order to render it regular a portico of two stories was erected, with chambers above and shops (tabernæ) on the

ground floor. Around it many buildings for different uses were raised, which, on the authority of ancient writers, and fragments of the ancient plan of Rome preserved in the Capitol, were disposed in the following order:—

In the centre of the southern side was the curia or senate house; on the right of this building the comitium, or place destined for the popular assemblies or public pleadings; the græcostasis, or hall for the reception of foreign ambassadors; and the Fabian arch, raised by Fabius, conqueror of Allobrogi. On the left were the temple of Castor and Pollux, the lake of Juturna, and temple of Vesta.

The western side was occupied by the temple of Julius Cæsar, the Julian basilic, and the area of Ops and Saturn. On the north, under the Capitol, were the temple of Saturn, the arch of Tiberius, the temple of Vespasian, and the Schola Xantha.

On the east were the two Emilian basilics and shops. In the centre of the area were the rostra or tribune whence harangues were addressed to the people, thus named from the beaks of the vessels taken by the Romans from the Antiates; this tribune was opposite to the senate house and surrounded with the statues of Roman ambassadors killed while executing their mission; it was placed under Julius Cæsar near the southern angle of the forum, and called “nova rostra” the ancient site preserving the appellation of “vetera.” Opposite the temple of Cæsar was a column of giallo antico erected in his honour. At the foot of the temple of Saturn was a gilt column, milliarum aureum, on which were engraved the distances from Rome to the principal cities of the empire; near the arch of Septimius Severus was the rostral column raised to Caius Duilius to commemorate his

victory over the Carthaginians. It is known by the testimony of ancient authors, that several other monuments existed in the forum, such as the Jani, or public porches where commercial men assembled; the column of Mevius, conqueror of the Latins; the equestrian statue of Domitian, but their situation is uncertain.

To the north-east of the forum is the

Arch of Septimius Severus, raised by the senate and Roman people in the year 205 of the Christian era, to commemorate the victories gained by Severus over the Parthians and other eastern nations.

The arch is decorated with eight fluted columns of the composite order, and with bas-reliefs representing engagements with the Arabians, Parthians, and Adiabeniens; on the western side is a staircase leading to the platform, on which was placed the statue of the Emperor seated between his sons Caracalla and Geta in a triumphal car drawn by six horses abreast.

On the left is the

Church of St Luke, one of the most ancient in Rome. Alexander IV restored and dedicated it to St Martina, but Sixtus IV having presented it in 1588 to the academy of painting, it was rebuilt on the designs of Pietro di Cortona, and dedicated to St Luke. The painting over the right altar, representing the Martyrdom of St Lazarus, is by Baldi; the Assumption, by Sebastian Conca; St Luke painting the B. Virgin is a copy of Raphael, by Grammatica. In the subterranean church is a chapel built by Pietro di Cortona.

The Academy of the Fine Arts, called St Luca, established by Sixtus V, is composed of painters, sculptors, and architects, and holds its sittings in the house adjoining the church. It contains several portraits of celebrated painters:

the St Luke of Raphael, in which is inserted his own portrait; two Landscapes, by Gaspar Poussin; three pictures of Salvator Rosa; and a Christ with the Pharisee, by Titian.

The front of the Church of St Adrian, built of brick, but formerly covered with stucco, dates from the fifth century of the Christian era. The door, covered with bronze, was taken to St John Lateran under Alexander VII. When the interior of the church was rebuilt in 1649, a pedestal belonging probably to the Emilian basilic was found; the inscription indicates that Probianus, prefect of the city, had raised a statue there.

The Column of Phocas was discovered during the excavations made in 1813, by the inscription on the pedestal, that this column, with its gilt statue on the top, had been raised in 608 by Smaragdus, the exarch, to the Emperor Phocas, in commemoration of the tranquillity he maintained in Italy. The other inscriptions subsequently found are those relative to the "Averrunci" gods, to Minerva Averrunca, Marcus Cispus, the prætor, Lucius, and Constantius Cæsar. Three brick pedestals, formerly covered with marble, supported large columns of red granite.

This column is fluted Corinthian, and belonged originally to some edifice of the time of the Antonines. Its diameter is four feet two inches; the pedestal ten feet eleven inches in height. It appears from this column that even in the seventh century the forum of Cæsar was still one of the most frequented spots in Rome.

Græcostasis.—It is ascertained by passages from ancient authors, and the plan of Rome at the Capitol, that these fine remains of ancient architecture belonged to the græcostasis, or building assigned for the reception of foreign ambas-

sadors. The front, composed of eight columns, faced the temple of Antoninus and Faustina; on the sides were thirteen columns of pentelic marble, fluted, and of the Corinthian order. They are four and a half feet in diameter, forty-five in height, comprising base and capital. The entablature they support is of the most finished workmanship. The capitals equal in beauty those of the Pantheon, and these ruins may be considered as the best model of the proportions and ornaments of the Corinthian order.

Curia.—Towards the Velabrum, and opposite to the Capitol, was the Curia Hostilia, used for the sittings of the senate; it was rebuilt by Augustus, and called Curia Julia. The remains of the hall now form part of a carpenter's house, near the church of St Maria Liberatrice. The front, which was probably ornamented with a portico and marble columns, has disappeared.

The Temple of Vesta was raised by Adrian I in the eighth century on the ruins of the temple of Vesta, in which the Vestal virgins preserved the Palladium and the sacred fire.

In the tribune is a mosaic of the eighth century; the painting over the principal altar is by Zuccari.

On the declivity of the Palatine behind this temple were the Lupercal, a grotto sacred to Pan, and the Ruminal fig tree under which Romulus and Remus were found by Faustulus.

Via Sacra.—This celebrated way received its name from the sacrifices which accompanied the peace between Romulus and Tatius. It commenced at the coliseum, passed near the temple of Venus and Rome, the basilic of Constantine, the temple of Romulus and Remus, of Antoninus and Faustina, and entered the forum by the Fabian arch, near which a part

branched off towards the temple of Vesta, ended at the Via Nuova, which joined the circus, following the direction of the street leading at present from the forum to the church of St Anastasia. The principal branch of the Via Sacra passed through the forum, and finished at the Capitol; but according to Varro, at the citadel called *Arx Sacrorum*.

The *Temple of Antoninus and Faustina* was built by the senate in honour of Faustina, the name of her husband Antoninus was added after his death. In front of the cella is a portico of six columns, with three on each side of cipollino, the largest known of this kind of marble, being forty-three feet high, including the base and capital. They support an entablature composed of enormous blocks of white marble. On the frieze are bas-reliefs of griffins, chandeliers, and vases of the best style of sculpture. The walls of the cella, built of peperino, or Albano stone, were covered with white marble. In ancient times twenty-one marble steps led to the interior; at present there are about sixteen feet between the base of the portico columns and the level of the Via Sacra.

Temple of Romulus and Remus.—It is ascertained from the ecclesiastical writers that the church of SS. Cosimo and Damiano was built on the ancient temple of Romulus and Remus. The cella, now the vestibule of the church, is of a circular form, and on the marble pavement was engraved the plan of Rome, fragments of which are now in the Capitol. The copy of its inscription, preserved in a manuscript of the Vatican library, proves that this temple was built under Constantine.

The upper part of the temple has been adapted as the vestibule of the church of SS. Cosimo and Damiano, built in 527 by Pope

Felix III; a bronze door brought from Perugia, and two porphyry columns, form the entrance; in the ancient church, now under ground, is an altar under which repose SS. Cosimo and Damiano.

The two cipollino columns, measuring from the base to the capital thirty-one feet, were a part of the portico which belonged to the temple of Remus.

The three large arches near these columns are remains of the

Basilic of Constantine.—Aurelius Victor says, that in the year 311 of the Christian era Maxentius raised this edifice, which, after his defeat, was consecrated by the senate to Constantine.

The plan of this building is that of a basilic, being divided into three naves; the style of the construction and ornaments is identical with that of the thermæ of Diocletian, and other edifices of the fourth century; in a fragment of the roof which fell in 1828, several medals were found, one in silver of Maxentius. From the fifteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century, these ruins were supposed to have been those of the temple of Peace.

The length of the building was 300 feet, the width 200, and height seventy. The middle nave was supported by eight fluted Corinthian columns. The nave to the north is well preserved; a change is visible in the construction, the entrance having been originally opposite the coliseum, and the tribune at the head of the great nave; another opening was afterwards made facing the Palatine, when the tribune was transferred to the centre of the north nave. Remnants of the giallo antico pavements, of capitals, porphyry columns, and entablatures were discovered during the recent excavations.

St Francesca Romana was built under Paul I, renewed under Leo IV and Paul V, when the present

front was raised. Before the high altar is the tomb of St Francesca, covered with precious marble and gilt bronze; on the tomb of Gregory XI, by Olivieri, is a bas-relief representing the return of the Popes to Rome after an absence of seventy-two years at Avignon.

The *Arch of Titus*, raised by the senate to Titus, son of Vespasian, after the conquest of Jerusalem, is of pentelic marble, and had, on each side, four half columns of the composite order; two only now remain at each front: they support the entablature and attic.

The bas-reliefs under the arch represent Titus on a car drawn by four horses abreast, driven by Rome under the figure of a female, with Victory crowning the emperor, who is preceded and followed by his soldiers.

The most interesting part of the triumphal pomp consists of the prisoners, the golden table and sacred vases, the seven-branched golden candlestick, and other spoils of the temple of Jerusalem. In the centre is the figure of Titus borne by an eagle in allusion to his apotheosis. On the two front angles are four victories of a good style of sculpture, and on the frieze of the entablature is a representation of the river Jordan, indicating the conquest of Judæa, men leading oxen to be sacrificed, and soldiers with round shields.

This arch, though small and of a single arcade, is the finest monument of the kind left us by antiquity.

Temple of Venus and Rome.—The Emperor Adrian himself made the designs of this temple, and superintended its construction. Dio designates the primitive site as the atrium of the golden house of Nero, at the summit of the Via Sacra, near the amphitheatre. Having suffered from fire, it was restored by Maxentius.

This temple was raised in the centre of an oblong enclosure formed by a portico 500 feet long and 300 wide, with a double row of granite columns, each three and half feet in diameter. It was divided into two parts, with two distinct and separate cellæ, though they formed but one temple, consisting of two rows of columns at each front, and a single row at each side. Its length was 333 feet, and width 160; ten columns at each front, twenty at each side, all of Proconesus marble (white with grey veins), nearly six feet in diameter, of the Corinthian order, and fluted, as is proved by the fragments that remain. The external walls of the cella were covered with the same quality of marble, five and half feet in thickness.

The temple had two entrances, one towards the forum by the steps near the arch of Titus, the other towards the coliseum by a double staircase, the remains of which are still visible from the court; seven steps led to the vestibule, and five others to the cella. The interior of the two cellæ was decorated with porphyry columns two feet two inches in diameter; the roof was gilt, and the inside walls and pavement were covered with giallo antico and serpentine.

Palatine Hill.—The traditions admitted by ancient writers respecting the name of this celebrated hill are that Evander founded on it a city called Pallantium, from his native town in Arcadia, a name changed into Pallatium, from which is derived Palatinus.

This hill is surrounded by the other hills of Rome; by the Aventine to the west, the Cælian to the south, the Esquiline to the east, the Viminal, Quirinal, and Capitoline to the north and north-west. Its form is that of a trapezium 6,400 feet in circumference; it is 156 feet above the level of the sea, and was the cradle of Rome. Ro-

mulus had his cottage on the part turned towards the Circus Maximus; Numa near the temple of Vesta; Tullius Hostilius built his house on the summit overlooking the forum; Ancus Martius on the spot where the temple of Venus and Rome was afterwards erected; and Tarquinius Priscus on the slope overlooking the Velabrum.

In latter times it was the residence of the Gracchi, of Crassus, Hortensius, Cicero, Clodius, Mark Antony, Claudius Nero, father of Tiberius, and of Octavius, father of Augustus. To this last is due the commencement of the

Palace of the Cæsars.—His paternal mansion having been destroyed by fire, Augustus built a house on the middle of the hill towards the Aventine, adding to it a temple of Apollo, a portico, and a library. It was enlarged by Tiberius in the direction of the Velabrum, and by Caligula, who raised a front with porticoes in the forum, and a bridge supported by marble columns, in order to unite it with the Capitoline hill.

The whole Palatine was not extensive enough for the improvements made by Nero, which occupied the space between this hill, the Esquiline, and the gardens of Mæcenas under the "agger." This immense palace contained extensive gardens, woods, ponds, baths, and several other buildings. Having been destroyed by fire in the 64th year of our era, Nero repaired it with such magnificence that it was called the "*domus aurea*," or golden house. It would be difficult to form an idea of its magnificence. According to ancient writers it was surrounded with porticoes, having not less than three thousand columns, and before the vestibule was his colossus in bronze, 120 feet high, the work of the celebrated Zenodorus. Most of the rooms and halls were adorned with sta-

tues, columns, and precious marbles.

The palace not being finished at the death of Nero, a considerable sum was assigned by Otho for its completion, but owing to the shortness of his reign his orders was not executed. Vespasian and Titus demolished, or destined to other uses, the part on the Esquiline; they built the coliseum and thermæ; their successors embellished or partially changed the palace on the Palatine. After the translation of the empire it was abandoned, suffered much under Alaric in 410, and Genseric in 455, when the bronze vases, and the sacred utensils of the temple of Jerusalem were taken away. It was, however, continually restored, served as the residence of the Emperor Heraclius in the seventh century, and existed even in the eighth. At the present day it presents nothing but ruins more or less imposing by their masses. The evergreen oak, laurels, cypresses, and other trees add to the picturesque beauty of these ruins, particularly towards the forum and the Circus Maximus.

Orti Farnesini.—These gardens, formed by Paul III of the Farnese family, formerly contained statues, bas-reliefs, and a variety of species of marbles which have been sent to Naples. The most considerable ruins are those of the substructions which supported the external porticoes of the palace; and in the direction of the circus traces exist of the theatre of Caligula. Two chambers, known by the appellation of baths of Livia, are covered with paintings; and near these are the ruins of the Palatine library, and the site of the temple of Apollo.

Villa Palatina.—The villa Spada, now villa Mills, is built on the ruins of the house of Augustus. On the ground floor, under a portico formed by four granite columns, are fres-

coes of Raphael representing Venus and the Nymphs ; they were engraved by Mark Antonio ; and on the roof Hercules, with other gods, and the Muses. Under ground are three chambers, well preserved, which formed part of the house of Augustus.

In the garden contiguous to the villa are remains of an oblong court, used as an arena for wrestling ; and in the centre, on the eastern side, is a tribune with niches for statues, where the games took place in rainy weather. From the roofs of the ancient palace is an extensive view of Rome, and of the campagna.

Meta Sudans.—We learn from Cassiodorus that this “meta” was constructed under Domitian, and from medals of the coliseum that it had the form of the boundaries of the circus called “metæ.” It derived the appellation of “meta sudans” from the water that issued from it. It was found, by recent excavations, that the ancient basin was eighty feet in diameter.

The limits of the ancient quarters of Rome II, III, IV, and X united at this spot.

Colossus of Nero.—When Nero built his golden house he ordered Zenodorus, a celebrated sculptor, to execute a colossal statue in bronze, of 120 feet in height, representing his own portrait under the form of Apollo, or of the sun, and placed it in the vestibule. Vespasian transferred it to the atrium of the palace, which was situated on the spot where Adrian erected the temple of Venus and Rome. Twenty-four elephants were employed in removing it to its pedestal, the remains of which are still visible near the “meta sudans.” Commodus substituted his own likeness to that of Nero, but after his death that of the sun was replaced. This statue existed till the beginning of the fifth century, when it was destroyed

in order to convert the bronze to other purposes.

Coliseum.—The Emperor Flavius Vespasianus built this amphitheatre on his return from the war in Judæa, on the spot occupied by ponds in the gardens of Nero, and nearly in the centre of ancient Rome ; it was dedicated by Titus, and finished by Domitian.

The games celebrated at its dedication lasted 100 days, during which 5,000 wild beasts and several thousand gladiators were killed. Nautical games also were given here. These various games were continued till the year 523. From the eleventh to the fourteenth century it served as a fortress to the Frangipani and Annibaldi, noble Roman families ; to which period may be attributed its ruin. In 1381 it was transformed into an hospital, and afterwards furnished materials for building the Cancellaria, the Farnese, the Barberini, the Venetian, and other palaces.

The amphitheatre had a triple row of arcades, one raised over the other, intermixed with half-columns which supported their entablature. Each row consisted of eighty arches, with the same number of half-columns. The edifice was terminated by a fourth order or attic, with pilasters and windows. The first order of architecture is Doric, the second Ionic, the third and fourth are Corinthian.

The first row of arcades is marked with Roman figures, as they formed so many entrances, which, by means of staircases, led to the upper porticoes ; so that each person might easily find his place, and retire without confusion, at the close of the games. Between the arcades numbered XXXVIII and XXXIX is one of the principal entrances, corresponding with the middle of the length, which communicated with a room ornamented with stuc-

coes; through this the emperor arrived at the podium. The form of this amphitheatre is oval; its height 157 feet, its circumference outside 1,641; but to judge of its size it is necessary to ascend the first or second story of the porticoes.

In 1811 and 1812 the walls which closed the arches of the first row were pulled down; and the half-columns and pillars, which were half buried under ground, were thus uncovered. Under the present level were found parallel walls, some elliptic, some rectilinear, destined to support the arena. Some of these constructions were evidently of the fifth century; and it appears from inscriptions that this edifice, having suffered from earthquakes, was restored by Lampadius and Basilius, prefects of Rome in 437 and 485. The arena, the podium, and steps were repaired by the former, the arena and podium by Basilius.

The arena (so called from the sand that covered the ground) had one principal entrance to the east, the other to the west, and formed an ellipsis of 285 feet long, 182 wide, and 748 in circumference; it was surrounded by a wall, to prevent the beasts from rushing on the spectators; by doors and passages, closed with bars of bronze: through these passed the gladiators and animals. On the platform, called podium, were places destined for the emperor and his family, and vestal virgins. Over the podium began the seats for the spectators, communicating with several doors, called vomitoria; these seats were divided into three rows, named *præcinctiones* and *mœniana*: the first from the arena had twenty-four steps, the second sixteen, the third ten, besides the gallery, formed of eighty columns which supported the ceiling; the *mœniana* were subdivided by little staircases made in

the seats, and separated them; the subdivisions were named *cunei*. On the seats there was room sufficient for 87,000 persons, and on the terrace for 20,000. On the outside walls, in the cornice of the building, were beams covered with bronze, to which was attached the *velarium* or awning, that sheltered the spectators from the rays of the sun.

The holes seen in this and in other monuments were originally filled with iron bars, that served to join the blocks of stone; they were carried away in the middle ages.

In consequence of the tradition that many Christians suffered martyrdom in this arena, where they were condemned to be devoured by wild beasts, fourteen chapels with the mysteries of the passion of our Saviour were erected in the arena, in the middle of the last century, where the ceremony of the *Via Crucis* takes place, on festivals and on Fridays, two hours before sunset.

The Arch of Constantine, erected by the senate and people to Constantine, to commemorate his victories over Maxentius and Licinius, is composed of three arcades, eight Corinthian columns, several in *giallo antico*, one of white marble, and several bas-reliefs. The columns, a part of the entablature, the eight square, eight round bas-reliefs of the fronts, two large squares of the sides, and seven statues of violet marble, were taken from the arch of Trajan.

The bas-reliefs under the grand arcade appear to belong to an intermediate period between Trajan and Constantine.

The first bas-relief on the left, fronting the coliseum, alludes to the entrance of Trajan into Rome; the second to the restoration of the Appian way; the third to a distribution of provisions; the fourth to

the dethronement of Parthomasiris, king of Armenia.

The squares towards the Palatine and Cælian represent the battle against Decebalus, king of Dacia, and the victory gained over him by Trajan.

In the four squares on the other front this emperor is seen proclaiming Parthomaspates king of the Parthians; discovering a conspiracy framed by Decebalus; haranguing his soldiers, and offering the sacrifice called *suovetaurile*.

The eighth round has reliefs on the small arcades, representing alternately hunting parties and sacrifices to Apollo, Mars, Sylvanus, and Diana.

The road under this arch is the ancient triumphal way, and leads to

The Church of St Gregorio, built by Pope St Gregory the Great (descended from the ancient and noble family Anicia), who possessed a house on this spot. In the year 584 he converted it into a monastery, in which he resided previously to his pontificate; he also built here a church in honour of the apostle St Andrew.

After his death another church was built in honour of the same pontiff; and in 1633 Cardinal Scipio Borghese added the front, the portico, and the steps.

Adjoining the church are three ancient chapels, raised by St Gregory, and renewed by Cardinal Baronius: the first is dedicated to St Silvia, mother of the saint; the statue is by Cordieri, a pupil of Buonarrotti; the paintings of the roof are by Guido Reni. In the chapel of St Andrew is a painting over the altar by Pomarancio; on the sides are a St Peter and St Paul, a St Andrew revering the cross, by Guido, and the flagellation of the saint, by Dominichino. At the bottom of the third chapel, dedicated to St Barbara, is a statue of St

Gregory, commenced by Michael Angelo and finished by Cordieri. The marble table placed in the middle of this chapel is the same from which St Gregory distributed food every morning to twelve poor pilgrims.

The Cælian hill is larger and more irregular than the others, having a circumference of 16,100 feet. We learn from Tacitus that it was originally called *Querquetulanus*, being then covered with oak trees. Under Romulus or Tatius it was named *Cælius*, from the Etruscan general *Cælius Vibenus*, who had come to the assistance of the Romans. After the destruction of *Albalunga*, *Tullius Hostilius* placed here the *Albans*, and enclosed it in the city. Since the devastations committed by Robert Guiscard, in 1080, it has not been inhabited.

The Church of St Giovanni and St Paolo was built in the fourth century, on the site of the house belonging to these two martyrs, who were put to death under Julian. It is decorated with a portico composed of eight granite columns, and in the interior are twenty-eight columns of different kinds of marble. The pavement is a species of mosaic, composed of porphyry, serpentine, and white marble, offering one of the finest specimens of the Alexandrine work, or *opus Alexandrinum*, so named from Alexander Severus, who brought it to perfection. The paintings of the tribune are by Pomarancio; that of the fourth chapel, on the right, is by Benefial.

In the garden adjoining the church are remains of a building in travertine, supposed to be the vivarium, or enclosure for the beasts destined for the games of the amphitheatre; it has two stories, one under ground, leading to an ancient quarry.

The other remains before the church probably formed part of the "*Macellum Magnum*," or of the

great meat and fish market which was on the Cælian. Tradition has preserved to this spot the name of "Pescaria Vecchia," or old fish market.

From the inscriptions still existing on the eastern front of the Arch of Dolabella, we learn that it was raised in the tenth year of the Christian era by the consuls Publius Cornelius Dolabella and Caius Junius Silanus (flamen martialis), a priest of Mars. Hence this arch probably formed the entrance to the Campus Martialis on the Cælian, where the ecuria, or equestrian games, were celebrated when the Campus Martius was inundated by the overflowings of the Tiber.

It served as a support to the aqueduct of Nero, the remains of which extend to the Lateran.

The Church of St Maria in Domnica was built on the site of the house that belonged to St Cyriaca, a Roman lady; it is called also the Navicella, from a marble boat placed in front of it by Leo X. In the interior are eighteen fine granite and two porphyry columns, and the attic has paintings in chiaro-oscuro, by Julio Romano and Pierin del Vaga.

In the space between this church and that of St Stephen were the *Castra peregrina*, or barracks of foreign soldiers, as was ascertained by several inscriptions found on the spot. They still existed in the fourth century, and served as a prison to Chodonoomar, whom Julian defeated in 359 near Strasburg.

Adjoining this church is the villa Mattei; the two large pedestals covered with inscriptions were dedicated by the soldiers of the fifth cohort to Caracalla and Maximin. A small Egyptian obelisk decorates the grounds.

St Stefano Rotondo has been asserted by some writers to have been the temple of Faunus, by others of Bacchus, or of Claudius, but when we observe that its columns are of

different orders and diameters; that the cross surmounts some of the capitals; that it is known from Anastasius the librarian that Pope St Simplicius consecrated this church in 467, it cannot be denied that it is a Christian edifice of the fifth century; it is called St Stefano Rotondo from its circular form. It was restored by Nicholas V in 1452, who enclosed its double portico. The interior of this church gives an idea of the magnificence of ancient edifices. Its diameter is 133 feet, and it is supported by fifty-eight marble and granite columns, some Corinthian and some Ionic.

On the walls are paintings by Pomarancio and Tempesta, representing the sufferings of Christian martyrs under the Jews, Roman emperors, and Vandal kings.

The Church of St. Clement.—The body of the patron saint—one of the early successors of St Peter—and that of St Ignatius, bishop of Antioch, repose under the high altar. The church of St Clement existed in the fifth century, was restored by several popes, and Clement XI reduced it to its present state; it is interesting as the only church in Rome that preserves the divisions and principal parts of ancient churches.

We may observe the vestibule before the church in the Piazza di St Clemente, where is a small portico formed by four columns, a work of the eighth century; the atrium, or court, surrounded with porticoes, leading to the entrance of the church; in the middle nave is an enclosure in marble with the monogram of John VIII, used as a choir in the primitive churches, having on each side the "ambones" from which the epistle and gospel were read to the people. The sanctuary was isolated; in this part are seats for the bishop who assisted at the ceremonies. The mosaic of the roof is of the thirteenth

century. The paintings alluding to the crucifixion of Christ and to the martyrdom of St Catherine, in the left chapel from the entrance, are by Masaccio, and though injured and in part destroyed, several of the heads convey a great idea of the merit of that artist. The tomb of Cardinal Rovarella is a beautiful work of the thirteenth century.

THIRD DAY.

FROM THE LATERAN TO THE QUIRINAL.

The Piazza of St John Lateran was thus named from Plautius Lateran, who resided in this quarter. The palace having been destroyed by fire was rebuilt by Sixtus V, according to the designs of Domenico Fontana. The present Pope has restored it.

The Baptistry of Constantine was raised by Constantine in the Lateran palace when he erected the church ; it was restored in the ninth century, then by Gregory XIII, and in 1640 by Urban VIII. An antique urn of basalt serves as the baptismal font ; it is surmounted by a cupola supported by two rows of columns, eight of white marble and eight of porphyry. Above the second row are paintings allusive to St John the Baptist, by Andrea Sacchi.

The Basilic of St John Lateran is the first of Rome and of the Catholic world ; from Constantine it is called the Constantinian ; from the spot on which it is built the Lateran ; and having been dedicated in the seventh century to St John the Baptist and to the Evangelist, it is also called the basilic of St John.

The primitive temple lasted ten centuries, and together with the palace was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt under Clement V, Pius IV, and Sixtus V, who added the portico. Clement XII raised the grand front, and decorated it with four large columns and six

pilasters to support the entablature, over which is a balustrade with ten colossal statues of saints and that of our Saviour in the middle. Five bronze doors lead into the church ; the one walled up is called *santa*, being opened only in the year of the jubilee.

The interior is divided into five naves ; in the middle one are the statues of the twelve apostles. The Corsini chapel, built by Clement XII in honour of St Andrew Corsini, one of his ancestors, is one of the most magnificent in Rome. Over the altar, between two columns of verde antico, is a mosaic representing that saint, copied from Guido. On the pediment are the figures of Innocence and Penitence ; in the bas-relief St Andrew is seen defending the Florentine army at the battle of Angheri. In the large niche, decorated with two porphyry columns, is the mausoleum of Clement XII. It is adorned with the superb antique urn of porphyry taken from the portico of the Pantheon, and the bronze statue of this pontiff, by Maini, who also executed the statue of Cardinal Neri Corsini opposite, and those of a Genius and Religion.

Around the high altar are four granite columns supporting a Gothic tabernacle, where, amongst other relics, the heads of St Peter and St Paul are preserved in silver reliquaries.

The altar of the holy sacrament has a tabernacle ornamented with precious stones placed between two angels of gilt bronze, and four verde antico columns. Those in bronze supporting the entablature are eight feet seven inches in circumference, and are supposed to be those formed by Augustus of the spars of the Egyptian vessels captured at the battle of Actium.

In the tribune is the altar of our Saviour with mosaics. One of the precious objects preserved in this

basilic is the table used at the last supper of Christ. Annexed to the church is a cloister of the thirteenth century, in which Urban VIII collected several monuments of the middle ages.

Scala Santa.—When Sixtus V rebuilt the Lateran palace he preserved the chapel and the triclinium of Leo III, which had not suffered from fire. He raised a portico according to the designs of Fontana, and placed under it the staircase which existed in the palace of Pilate at Jerusalem, on which our Saviour passed several times. Having been thus sanctified, the faithful now ascend it on their knees, and descend by the four lateral staircases. It consists of twenty-eight marble steps, so consumed by friction that it became necessary to cover them with wood.

At the top of the stairs, under the altar of the chapel, is an ancient and highly-venerated image of our Saviour; and in four cases made of cypress wood are relics which have given to this chapel the appellation of Sancta Sanctorum. In the external niche are preserved the mosaics of the triclinium of St Leo III.

Porta St Giovanni was substituted by Gregory XIII for the ancient Asinaria gate, thus called from the Asinia family, by which Totila entered Rome.

Two miles from this gate is the ancient Via Latina, covered with ruins of tombs and other buildings. To one of these ruins was given the name of Temple of Female Fortune, celebrated for the filial piety of Coriolanus; but as the distance assigned by Plutarch and Valerius Maximus does not agree with this tradition, it is in the farm at Roma Vecchia that this temple must be placed.

Basilic of St Croce in Gerusalemme.—This church, one of the seven basilics of Rome, was built by St

Helen, the mother of Constantine, and received its appellation from a large portion of the holy cross which that empress had found at Jerusalem and deposited here.

The three naves are separated partly by eight large columns of Egyptian granite. The “baldacchino” is supported by four columns of breccia corallina; and under the altar, in an antique basaltic urn, are the bodies of St Cesarius and St Anastasius. On the roof of the tribune are some fine frescoes by Pinturicchio; those in the subterranean chapel of St Helen are by Pomarancio, and the mosaics are by Baldassare Peruzzi.

Near the church are ruins, now transformed into cellars, formerly supposed to have formed part of the temple of Venus and Cupid in the Varianigardens, which belonged to Varianus Marcellus, the father of Heliogabalus. The neighbouring aqueduct of Claudius brought the Aqua Claudia to the Cælian and Palatine hills, and under Sixtus V served as a support to the aqueduct of the Aqua Felice.

In the villa Conti remains of the reservoir of the thermæ of St Helen have been discovered, and their authenticity is established by inscriptions found on the spot.

Anfiteatro Castrense.—This building, in which the military festivals called castrensic games were celebrated, consisted of two stories, and the exterior was decorated with Corinthian pilasters and half columns. It was enclosed within the walls by Honorius.

Passing under the Neronian arches of an elegant construction, we arrive at the

Porta Maggiore.—As it was customary among the ancients to give an imposing aspect to those parts of the aqueducts which crossed the public roads, the Emperor Claudius raised at this spot a monument in the form of a triumphal arch, which

may be considered as one of the most magnificent of ancient Rome. It is built of enormous blocks of travertine, and is composed of two large and three small arches with columns.

In clearing away the constructions raised on it in the middle ages a sepulchre was found in a tower bearing an inscription to Marcus Virgilius Eurysaces, a rich baker, in the latter times of the republic. Under Honorius this monument was destined to contain gates of the city, and being composed of two arches one became the Labican, the other the Prenestine gate; the former has long since disappeared.

Beyond the gate in the city walls on the left the canals of the aquæ Julia Tepula and Marcia are still visible, and at a short distance that of the Anio vetus sunk in the ground.

Beyond the gate the Labican way on the right follows the direction of Labicum, a city of Latium, mentioned by Livy and other ancient writers; it is now the village of Colonna. At the distance of a mile and a half from the walls are the ruins of the aqueduct of Alexander Severus; and half a mile further on those of the mausoleum of St Helen, in which is a small church dedicated to the martyrs St Peter and St Marcellinus, who were buried in its catacombs.

Several funeral inscriptions of the "equites singulares" having been found here, it may be presumed that the burying ground of this select body of cavalry was in this direction. Some fragments of these inscriptions are infixed on the walls of the church.

The Via Prenestina led to Gabii and to Præneste. The extensive ruins spread over the ground about three miles from the walls are those of the Gordian villa, which contained porticoes and thermæ. The remains of two halls and of a

temple are well preserved. In the interior of the cella are traces of old paintings, which indicate that in the middle ages this temple was transformed into a church.

The ruins of Minerva Medica have been considered by antiquaries as the temple of Minerva; the statue of that goddess, now in the Vatican, having been found here, though the form of the building is that of a large hall, belonging probably to some ancient villa. The building is decagonal, the distance between the angles is twenty-two and a half feet, and the circumference 220. The statues discovered on the spot are those of Esculapius, Pomona, Adonis, Venus, a Faun, Hercules, and Antinous.

Between this edifice and the Porta Maggiore are two columbaria, one built by Lucius Arruntius, consul in the sixth year of our era, to receive the ashes of his slaves.

On the right are the remains of an ancient fountain generally called the

Trophies of Marius, on account of the two marble trophies formerly placed on the sides as ornaments, and transferred under Sixtus V to the balustrade of the capitol; in examining the style of these trophies and of the building, it is evident that they are of the time of Septimius Severus, who restored the aqueducts of the city.

The Church of St Bibiana was consecrated in 470, in honour of Bibiana; it was restored by Honorius III in 1224, and by Urban VIII in 1625, who raised the front on the designs of Bernini. It is composed of three naves, divided by antique granite columns; the frescoes of the middle nave allude to the history of St Bibiana, whose statue at the high altar is considered to be one of the best works of Bernini.

Under the altar is an antique urn of oriental alabaster, seventeen

feet in circumference, containing the bodies of this saint, of St Demetria, and of their mother St Daphrose.

The Church of St Eusebius is very ancient; the roof was painted by Mengs, and some frescoes of merit have been found on the walls of the subterranean chambers existing in the garden.

Porta St Lorenzo, originally called Tiburtine, the road which passes under it being that of Tibur or Tivoli. It was built by Honorius in 402, and supports the ancient aqueduct of the Julian Marcian and Tepulan waters.

St Lorenzo out of the Walls.—This basilic, built by Constantine in 330, was restored by several popes, particularly by Honorius III, who added the portico in 1216, and used it for the coronation of the Count of Auxerre, Pierre de Courtenay, as Latin Emperor of Constantinople.

The portico has six Ionic columns of different diameters; the paintings relate to the history of Honorius, of St Laurence, and St Stephen.

The interior has three naves, divided by twenty-two Ionic columns of granite; near the entrance is an antique sarcophagus with a bas-relief representing a Roman marriage. In the middle nave are two marble "ambones" used for singing the gospel and epistle. In the tribune is the ancient pontifical seat inlaid with sundry stones: this tribune, the primitive basilic, has twelve fluted columns of violet marble, the greater part of which is under ground; two of the capitals have trophies instead of acanthus leaves. Over this entablature are twelve smaller columns, two of green porphyry. The high altar is ornamented with four of red porphyry supporting a marble baldacchino, under which repose the bodies of St Laurence and the protomartyr St Stephen. Behind the tribune is the sarcophagus which contained the remains of

St Zosimus, pope in 418, having bas-reliefs representing Genii gathering grapes, a subject frequently seen on the early Christian monuments.

The subterranean chapel in the left nave is celebrated for the privileges and indulgences granted by different popes to those who visit it.

The Arch of Gallienus, situated near St Eusebius, was dedicated to Gallienus about the year 260: it is formed of large travertine blocks, and is in good preservation.

The Church of St Vitus was built near the ancient "Macellum Livianum," which was rebuilt by Livia, the wife of Augustus: near it is a monument in Egyptian granite, with a crucifix and a figure of the Virgin, raised by Clement VIII in 1595 to commemorate the absolution given to Henry IV of France.

On the piazza of St Maria Maggiore is a column of the Corinthian order, 58½ feet high, including the base and capital, and nineteen feet three inches in circumference; it belonged to the basilic of Constantine. Paul V placed on the summit the bronze statue of the Virgin.

St Maria Maggiore.—This church is situated on the summit of the Esquiline called Cispius, near the ancient temple of Juno Lucina; it was built in 352 in consequence of a vision of St Liberius and John the Patrician, which was confirmed on the following day by a fall of snow on the 5th August, a miracle which gave rise to the festival still celebrated on that day by the church. The snow covered the space which the building was destined to occupy, and for this reason it was then called "St Maria ad Nives," but now St Maria Maggiore, as it is the principal church dedicated to the Madonna. It is one of the seven basilics of Rome and of the four which have a holy gate for the Jubilee.

In 432 Pope Sixtus III enlarged

this church, which was restored and enriched by several popes, and particularly by Benedict XIV. The front has two rows of columns, one Doric, the other Corinthian; on the lower portico, supported by eight granite columns, are bas-reliefs, and a statue of Philip IV, King of Spain. From the central balcony of the upper portico the sovereign pontiff gives his blessing to the people; the mosaics are by Gaddo Gaddi, a contemporary of Cimabue.

The interior is composed of three naves separated by thirty-six Ionic marble columns, taken from the temple of Juno.

The chapel of the holy sacrament, built by Sixtus V on the designs of Fontana, is covered with marble, and decorated with paintings and Corinthian pilasters. On the right is the tomb of Sixtus V, adorned with his statue, four verde antico columns, bas-reliefs, and the statues of St Francis and St Anthony of Padua: on the left is that of St Pius V, whose body is preserved in a verde antico urn, adorned with gilt bronze. In the middle of the chapel is the altar of the holy sacrament, with a magnificent tabernacle, supported by four angels of gilt bronze.

The high altar is isolated; it consists of a grand porphyry urn covered, and a marble slab with four bronze gilt angels at the corners; above it is a rich baldacchino supported by four porphyry columns, and surmounted by six marble figures of angels. The mosaics of the grand arcade allude to subjects of the Old Testament, and of the life of the Virgin.

The sumptuous chapel of the Borghese family, erected by Paul V on the designs of Flaminio Ponzio, contains various species of marble and frescoes. On the left is the tomb of that pontiff, and on the right that of Clement VIII, both decorated with statues, bas-reliefs, and co-

lums. The statues of St Basil, of David, of Aaron, and St Bernard are works of Cordieri. The altar of the Virgin is adorned with four fluted columns of oriental jasper; the base and capitals are of gilt bronze; the frieze and the pedestals of the columns are of agate. The image of the Madonna, said to have been painted by St Luke, is enriched with lapis lazuli, and encircled with precious stones. The bas-relief of the entablature represents the miraculous fall of snow. The frescoes over the altar are by the Cavalier d'Arpino, those of the cupola by Civoli, the paintings near the windows and arcades over the tombs are among the best compositions of Guido.

St Prassede.—It is related that at the solicitation of St Praxedes St Pius I erected, in 160, an oratory in the thermæ of Novatus, her brother, on the spot formerly called "Vicus Lateritius," to which the Christians retired in times of persecution. The church, with its three naves, divided by sixteen granite columns, was built by Pascal I in 822. At the high altar are four porphyry columns; the steps leading to the tribune are of rosso antico, the largest blocks known. A part of a column in a chapel to the right is in high veneration; it was brought from Jerusalem, and is supposed to be the same to which our Saviour was bound during his flagellation. A painting of this subject by Julio Romano is in the sacristy.

St Martino.—A church was built on this spot by St Silvester at the time of Constantine, and over it the present church was erected in the year 500; this was embellished in 1650, and at the end of the last century. The three naves are divided by twenty-four antique columns of different qualities of marble. The landscapes painted on the walls are by Gaspar, and the figures by Nicholas Poussin; the chapel of the

Virgin near the high altar is covered with precious marble.

Below the steps under the high altar, in a subterranean chamber designed by Pietro da Cortona and surrounded with columns, are the tombs of St Silvester and St Martin; under this chamber is the church with its mosaic pavement built by St Silvester on the ruins of an edifice of the second century. A council is said to have been held here by St Silvester in 324.

On the left of St Martin's are the church of St Lucia in Selci, near the celebrated quarter of ancient Rome called the "Suburra," and the "Vicus Patricius," or the street assigned to the Patricians by Servius Tullius.

St Pudenziana.—This church, after having been repaired at sundry periods, was embellished and reduced to its present state by Cardinal Cætani in 1598. The naves are separated by fourteen antique columns.

The apostle St Peter is said to have lodged in the house of Pudens, a senator, on which this church was built; the cupola was painted by Pomarancio. In the chapel on the right is the same altar on which St Peter is said to have celebrated mass. The statue of our Saviour giving the keys to St Peter is by Giacomo della Porta. The Cætani chapel is rich in marble and fine lumachella columns.

Adjoining the Bambin Gesù is a monastery for the education of young girls. Following the Via St Francesco di Paolo, the ancient "Vicus Sceleratus," where Tullia drove her car over the dead body of Servius Tullius, her father, we arrive at the church of

St Pietro in Vincoli, built by Eudoxia, the wife of Valentinian III, Emperor of the West, to preserve the chains which, under Herod, bound St Peter in the prison of Jerusalem; it is for this reason

called "in Vincoli." It was restored in 1503, and embellished in 1705.

Twenty Doric fluted columns of Greek marble, seven feet in circumference, divide the naves; two of granite support the middle arcade. On the first altar is a painting of St Augustin by Guercino; the tombs of cardinals Margetti and Agucci are from the designs of Dominichino, who painted the portraits and the St Peter preserved in the sacristy.

The tomb of Julius II is from the designs of Michael Angelo, who placed in the middle his celebrated statue of Moses, considered as one of the master-pieces of modern sculpture. It is of colossal size, and represents Moses with the tables of the law under his right arm casting a reproachful look on the people whose faith seems to be wavering. The four statues in the niches are by Raphael de Montelupo, a pupil of Buonarrotti.

The St Margaret over the following altar is one of the best works of Guercino; the tribune was painted by Giacomo Coppi, a Florentine; the St Sebastian in mosaic is of the seventh century; over the last altar is a Piety, by Pomarancio.

Thermæ of Titus.—The thermæ were originally established at Rome for the purpose of bathing, but in the course of time these edifices became places of luxury, surrounded with porticos, gardens, possessing libraries, saloons, and places destined for athletic games, which were viewed from a kind of theatre. Agrippa was the first who raised this kind of building for the public. His example was followed by Nero and Titus; those of Agrippa and of Nero were in the Campus Martius. Titus selected the palace and gardens of Nero. Having been enlarged under Domitian, Trajan, and Adrian, these thermæ extended from the coliseum to the church of St Mar-

tino. They were near the palace of Titus, among the ruins of which was found, under Julius II, the celebrated group of the Laocoon.

This edifice is now destroyed, but some remains convey an idea of its magnificence; the plan of it is preserved in the fragments of the plan of Rome at the Capitol. The subterraneous chambers, belonging for the most part to the house of Nero, over which Titus built his thermæ, are covered with arabesque paintings, which from the vivacity of the colours, the variety and accuracy of the design, excite the admiration of artists. It is supposed that Raphael availed himself of these frescoes in painting the Loggie of the Vatican.

Sette Sale.—This building consisted of two galleries, the lower one is now under ground; the upper story had nine corridors, serving as a piscina or reservoir of water, built before the time of Titus. The walls are of a strong construction, having a plaster which resists the action of water, called by Vitruvius “opus signinum;” it is composed of fragments of baked earth mixed with a fine cement. The doors are situated alternately in places where they could not diminish the strength of the walls, and are so disposed that from four of the doors the eight that remain are visible. The present corridor is thirty-seven feet long, twelve wide, and eight high.

Beyond the church of St Maria in Carinis, so called from the Carinæ, a quarter of ancient Rome so named from its resemblance to the keels of ships, is the Torre de' Conti, built on the ruins of the temple of the Earth, near which was the residence of Pompey the Great.

Forum Palladium.—The Emperor Domitian having commenced his forum to the left of those of Cæsar and Augustus, erected a temple in honour of Pallas, and named his

forum Palladium; it was afterwards called the forum of Nerva. The two Corinthian columns, three parts under ground, called the Colonnacce, are nine and a half feet in circumference and twenty-nine in height. They support a richly-worked entablature. The bas-reliefs on the frieze representing the arts of Pallas are finely composed and executed. In the middle of the attic is the statue of Pallas.

Forum of Nerva.—This forum, decorated with a temple to Nerva raised by Trajan, is supported by a large wall, composed of large blocks of peperino stone united by hooks of hard wood. The style of this construction, so very different from that adopted in the forum, leads to the presumption that it is anterior to Nerva by many centuries; of the different arches which led to this forum, one only remains, called Arco de' Pantani, from the marshy nature of the soil.

Adjoining this arch is the

Temple of Nerva—One of the finest edifices of Rome for its colossal dimensions, the beauty of the architecture and the richness of its ornaments. All that remains of it is a part of the portico, consisting of three columns sixteen and a half feet in circumference and forty-five in height, and a pilaster supporting the architrave, which is finely ornamented.

The front of the temple was exposed to the west, and, according to Palladio, had eight columns, and the side porticoes nine, exclusive of the pilaster next the wall. The excavations of 1821 have proved that the lateral porticoes rested on a podium placed above three elevated steps.

Opposite this building were ruins belonging to the temple of Pallas, which in the seventeenth century were employed in the construction of other buildings.

Near the church of St Maria in

Campo, under the Quirinal, are remains of a building, said to be the thermæ of Paulus Emilius, though more probably they may date from Trajan, as the construction resembles, by its regularity the monuments erected under that emperor.

Forum of Trajan.—This column, the finest monument of the kind remaining of ancient times, was dedicated to Trajan by the Roman senate and people after the conquest of Dacia. It is of the Doric order, and is composed of thirty-four blocks of Carrara marble, placed one over the other, and united by bronze hooks. The pedestal is formed of eight blocks, the column of twenty-three, the capital and pedestal of the statue of one. The height from the base to the top of the statue is 132 feet. Dividing it into separate parts, the grand pedestal is fourteen feet high, its base three; the column, its base and capital, ninety; the pedestal of the statue fourteen, and the statue eleven. The lower diameter is eleven feet two inches, the upper ten feet. In the interior of the column is a winding staircase of 182 steps. On the summit formerly stood a bronze gilt statue of Trajan, which Constantius II sent to Constantinople in the year 663. Sextus V replaced it by the statue of St Peter. The large pedestal is covered with arms, eagles, and garlands of oak leaves; the whole of excellent sculpture and composition.

On the bas-reliefs, representing the two campaigns of Trajan against Decebalus, king of Dacia, who was finally vanquished in 101, are more than 2,500 male figures, independently of horses, arms, machines of war, military ensigns, and trophies, each figure being about two feet high. These bas-reliefs have always been considered as master-pieces of sculpture, and have served as models to Raphael,

to Giulio Romano, and other great artists.

The magnificence of the column corresponds with that of the forum, constructed by Apollodorus of Damascus. It was surrounded with porticoes of columns, supporting statues and bronze ornaments, with a basalic, a temple, and the celebrated Ulpian library. It was found in the last excavations that the column was placed in the centre of a small oblong court, seventy-six feet in length and fifty-six in width, paved with marble, having to the south the wall of the basilic, and on the three other sides a portico, composed of a double row of columns. The library was divided into two parts, one for Greek, the other for Latin works, which were afterwards removed by Diocletian to his thermæ: remains of it have been found behind the two small porticoes, near the columns. The basilic followed the direction from east to west, having its principal entrance to the south; the interior was divided by four rows of columns into five naves, the pavement was composed of giallo antico and violet marble, the walls were covered with white marble, the roof with gilt bronze, and the five entrance steps of large blocks of giallo antico; fragments of the steps, the pavement, and of the granite columns belonging to the interior peristyle are still visible. Towards the column, the basilic was closed by a wall; it had three entrances, each decorated with a portico of four columns supporting an attic; on the terrace above were a triumphal car and statues; a triumphal arch led to the great square, situated to the south, and surrounded with sumptuous porticoes. It is probable that a similar space existed at the opposite extremity behind the temple, so that what remains at present may be estimated at about one-third of the

surface of the forum, of which the whole length was 2,000, and the breadth 650 feet.

Amongst the equestrian statues raised on the spot was that of Trajan, in gilt bronze, placed before the temple, which particularly attracted the attention of the Emperor Constantius, when he visited Rome in the year 354.

The injuries of time and the depredations of man ruined all these magnificent edifices, which were still entire in the year 600, even after the ravages of the Goths and Vandals. The fragments and inscriptions found in the last excavations are affixed to the walls.

St Maria di Loreto.—This church, of octangular form, with a double cupola, was designed by Sangallo. Over the altar of the second chapel is a fine statue of St Susanna, by Quesnoy, the Fleming, and over the high altar is a painting by Pietro Perugino.

The *Colonna Palace* was commenced by Martin V, and finished by the princes of the Colonna family.

The apartment on the ground floor was painted by Gaspar Poussin, Tempesta, Pomarancio, the Cavalier d'Arpino, &c. On the staircase is a colossal statue of a captive king, and a bas-relief in porphyry of the head of Medusa.

In the hall adjoining the gallery are portraits by Titian, one of Luther and one of Calvin; others by Tintoretto; a Guardian Angel and a Madonna, by Guercino; two Paul Veronese and the Resuscitation of Lazarus, by Parmigianino.

The vestibule of the gallery contains several Landscapes by Poussin and Orizzonte, by Berghem, Svanevelt, Breughel, and Paul Brill; the gallery, an Assumption, by Rubens; several portraits in the same picture by Giorgione; a St Francis and St Sebastian, by Guido; two St John, by Salvator Rosa; the Martyrdom of St Agnes, by Guer-

cino; a Magdalen of Annibal Carracci; a Holy Family with St Lucia, by Titian; the Shepherds sleeping, by Nicholas Poussin; the Peace between the Romans and Sabines, by Dominico Ghirlandajo.

The palace communicates with the gardens on the declivity of the Quirinal, where two large fragments of a frontispiece of fine workmanship constitute the ruins of the temple of the Sun, or of Serapis.

Santi Apostoli.—This church, founded by Constantine, was renewed in the interior at the beginning of the last century, on the design of F. Fontana. An antique bas-relief in the portico represents an eagle grasping a laurel crown. Opposite is the monument of Volpato, by Canova.

On the roof of the middle nave Boccaccio has painted the Triumph of the Franciscan Order. The chapels are ornamented with pictures and columns; over the high altar is the Martyrdom of St Philip and St James, by Muratori.

The tomb of Clement XIV, with the statues of Clemency and Temperance, is a celebrated work of Canova.

The chapel of St Francis was painted by Chiari. The Descent from the Cross, over the altar of the last chapel, by Francesco Manno.

In the environs of this church were the "Forum Suarium," the street of the "Cornelians," and the grand temple of the Sun, built by Aurelian.

FOURTH DAY.

FROM THE QUIRINAL TO THE MAUSOLEUM.

The Quirinal.—In ancient times this hill was named Agonalius or Agonius, from the Sabine word Agon, a hill; and subsequently Quirinal, from the temple of Quirinus, or from Cures, a Sabine city.

Its circumference is 15,700 feet, and its height above the level of the sea 320.

The present name of Monte Cavallo is derived from the groups of colossal men and horses said to represent Castor and Pollux, which may be considered as master-pieces of Grecian sculpture, though of authors unknown; the inscriptions Phidias and Praxiteles not being anterior to the middle ages, these groups cannot be attributed to those celebrated artists. Pius VI placed between them the obelisk found near the mausoleum of Augustus, and Pius VII transferred here from the forum the large basin of oriental granite now used as a fountain.

Papal Palace.—This palace was built by Gregory XIII. in 1574, on the ruins of the thermæ of Constantine, and was successively enlarged under Sixtus V. and several other popes; Pius VII completed its embellishments.

Near the chapel is an extensive hall paved with marbles of various kinds; the roof, richly sculptured, has a frieze painted by Lanfranc and Saraceni the Venetian.

Over the chapel door is a bas-relief by Landini, representing Jesus washing the feet of the Apostles. The apartments are decorated with a St Peter and St Paul by Fra Bartolomeo; a St Jerome, by Spagnoletto; a Resurrection, by Vandyke; a Madonna of Guido; David and Saul, by Guercino. The frescoes of the chapel allusive to the life of the Virgin, and the Annunciation over the altar, are beautiful compositions of Guido.

In the other room are excellent works of modern artists: the friezes of Finelli representing the Triumph of Trajan, and that of Alexander by Thorwaldsen.

Palazzo Rospigliosi.—This palace was built by Cardinal Scipio Borghese on the ruins of the Constan-

tinian thermæ, and is now possessed by the Rospigliosi family.

The pavilion of the garden is decorated with the Aurora of Guido, representing Apollo, under the figure of the Sun, seated in a car drawn by four horses abreast, and surrounded by seven nymphs allusive to the hours. The grandeur of the composition, the perfection of the design and colouring, have given this painting a high celebrity. The friezes round the room, representing the Triumph of Love and the Triumphal Pomp of Virtue, are by Tempesta, the landscapes by Paul Brill.

In the adjoining chambers are: a fine antique bust of Scipio Africanus; Adam and Eve in Paradise; the Triumph of David, by Dominichino; the Apostles, by Rubens; Sampson overturning the Temple, by Ludovico Caracci, and several ancient busts.

St Silvester.—This church contains several paintings of merit. In the second chapel a Giacomo Palma; an Assumption, by Scipio Gaetani; the David dancing before the Ark, Judith showing the head of Holofernes to the Bethulians, Esther fainting in the presence of Assuerus, the Queen of Sheba seated on the throne with Solomon, are by Dominichino. The side walls of one of the chapels were painted by Mathurin and Polydor Caravaggio, the roof by the Cavalier d'Arpino.

The Villa Aldobrandini, situated near this church, possesses several statues and other ancient monuments.

In the vicinity of this villa are the churches of St Dominick and Sixtus and of St Catherine of Sienne, both decorated with pilasters of the Corinthian order. In the court of the monastery, attached to this latter church, a brick tower was raised in the year 1210, by Pandolfo Suburra, the senator of Rome. The tales respecting this

tower, that it was built by Augustus, and that Nero viewed from it the burning of Rome, are inventions of the middle ages.

The churches of St Agatha and St Bernardino of Sienne are on the declivity of the hill leading to the valley which separates the Quirinal from the Viminal, called in ancient times "Vallis Quirinalis," from the temple dedicated to Romulus under the name of Quirinus.

Opposite the church of St Vitalis, founded in 416, are substructions of the Viminal hill: on this are now placed the church of St Lorenzo in Paneperna, and barracks.

St Denis.—This church and monastery, built in 1619, are now occupied by French nuns following the rule of St Basil; they take charge of the education of young females. Though plain, the architecture is remarkable for its elegance. Over an altar on the left is a miraculous image of the Virgin, which belonged to St Gregory the Great. The pictures of St Denis and St Louis are by Lebrun; the "Ecce homo" by Luca Giordano.

The Quattro Fontane, so called from the fountains at the four angles, offer views of the obelisks of St Maria Maggiore, of Monte Cavallo, and of the Trinità de' Monti.

St Charles.—The front has two orders of columns, and the court of the house adjoining has two porticoes, one above the other, supported by twenty-four columns.

St Andrew's, built in 1678 for the noviciate of the Jesuits, by Prince Pamphili, and embellished with marble columns and paintings. In the chapel of St Francis Xavier are three pictures by Boccaccio. The high altar piece is the Crucifixion of St Andrew, by Borgognone. Under the altar of the following chapel, the body of St Stanislaus is preserved in an urn of lapis lazuli.

St Bernardo.—In 1598 the Countess Sforza changed into a church one of the two round buildings situated at the southern angles of the thermæ of Diocletian, supposed to have been the tepidaria or calidaria, or rooms for tepid or hot baths. Some ruins of the theatre are still seen in the garden behind the church.

The *Fountain of Aqua Felice*, erected by Sixtus V on the designs of Dominico Fontana, is divided into three arcades by two breccia and two granite Ionic columns.

The central arcade contains the colossal statue of Moses striking the rock; the lateral arcades, bas-reliefs of Aaron conducting the Hebrews to the miraculous spring, and Gideon choosing soldiers to open the passage of the river. An abundant supply of water falls into three marble basins.

The *Thermæ of Diocletian*, constructed by the emperors Diocletian and Maximian, cover a space of 1,069 feet in length and breadth, or an enclosure of 4,276 feet in circuit. These immense thermæ, which according to Olympiodorus afforded sufficient room for 3,200 bathers, were of a square form, closed at each of the south-west angles by circular halls, which still exist, one in the church of St Bernard, the other in a granary near the entrance of the villa Massimi. Decorated with porticoes, halls, groves, and walks, these thermæ also contained schools of science and of athletic exercises, and a magnificent hall called the Pinacotheca, which has been transformed into the church of

St Maria Degli Angeli.—The Pinacotheca, or principal hall of Diocletian's baths, was changed into a church by order of Pius IV, under the direction of Michael Angelo Buonarrotti, who reduced it to the form of a Greek cross, and rendered it one of the finest churches

in Rome. The pavement having been raised six feet, on account of the humidity of the spot, the bases and a part of the granite columns are under ground.

In 1740, Vanvitelli reduced the church to its present state; he placed the altar of the blessed Nicholas Albergatti on the spot which had before been occupied by the grand entrance; the lateral door became the chief entrance, and he added eight brick columns covered with stucco to the nave supported by eight of real granite.

The present entrance is by a round vestibule of the same size as the church of St Bernard, and was used formerly as one of the halls. At the sides are the tombs of Carlo Maratta and of Salvator Rosa, of cardinals Parisio and Alciato. On the right is the chapel St Bruno, whose statue by Houdon is near the entrance to the transversal nave, which is supported by eight granite columns sixteen feet in circumference and forty-five in height, comprising their base and capital. The church is 336 feet long, seventy-four wide, and eighty-four in height.

The first picture on the right represents the Crucifixion of St Peter, by Ricciolini; the second, the fall of Simon the Magician: it is a copy of the original of Vanni existing at St Peter's. The altar piece of the following chapel is by Graziani, the side paintings by Trevisani, and those of the roof by Biccheraï and Mazzetti. The St Peter restoring Tabitha to life is a copy from Baglioni, the painting near it is an original by Mutian.

In the nave of the high altar four large paintings cover the side walls; the first on the right, representing the Presentation of the Virgin at the Temple, is by Romanelli; the second, the Martyrdom of St Sebastian, is a classic work of Dominichino; the Baptism of Christ is by

Carlo Maratta, and the Chastisement of Annanias and Sapphira by Pomarancio.

Returning to the transversal nave, the painting of the Conception is by Bianchi; the St Bruno of the chapel by Odazzi, the side pictures by Trevisani, and the Evangelists by Procaccini. The fall of Simon Magus by Battoni, and the St Basilus of Subleyras, adorn the opposite wall. In 1701 the meridian was traced in this church, with the signs of the zodiac composed of variegated marbles.

The cloister, adorned with a square portico supported by 100 travertine columns, was designed by Michael Angelo.

Behind the baths was the "agger" of Servius Tullius, or the artificial rampart of earth defended by square blocks of volcanic stone and a deep ditch. Beyond the rampart are remains of the Prætorian camp. Enclosed in the vineyard of the Jesuits named Macao, the external part of it is easily distinguished in following the line of walls to the right of Porta Pia. These ruins convey an accurate idea of the form of Roman camps.

St Maria Della Vittoria.—The interior of this church, built by Paul V in 1605, is enriched with Sicilian jasper, and contains a St Francis in the second chapel, with paintings on the side walls by Dominichino. In the sumptuous chapel of St Theresa is the statue of the saint in an ecstasy of divine love. The Holy Trinity, over the altar of the following chapel, is by Guercino, the Crucifixion by Guido Reni.

Porta Pia.—This gate replaced, in 1364, the Nomentana gate, so called from Nomentum, a Latin town situated twelve miles from Rome. Its present name is derived from Pius IV, who ornamented the internal part on the designs of Michael Angelo. Near the original gate is the tomb of Quintus Hate-

rius; the prætor, a personage of note at the time of Tiberius.

On the right of the road are the villa Patrizi, in a delightful situation; Lucernari, formerly Bolognetti; Massimi, and Torlonia. The latter, when the embellishments now in progress are completed, will be one of the most splendid villas in the environs of Rome.

St Agnes.—This church was built by Constantine on the spot where the body of St Agnes was found. A marble staircase of forty-five steps, on the walls of which are numerous sepulchral inscriptions, leads to the church, divided into three naves by sixteen antique columns of different kinds of marble; fifteen smaller columns support the upper portico, and four of porphyry surround the altar, composed of precious marble, where the body of the saint is laid. Around the tribune is a mosaic of the time of Honorius I, and on the altar to the right a head of our Saviour by Buonarrotti. This church preserves the form of the civil basilics of the Romans.

St Constantia.—Some mosaic works representing genii gathering grapes induced antiquarians to consider this church as an ancient temple of Bacchus, but it is known that these ornaments were frequently used in early Christian buildings. The present construction being of the time when art had declined, and the plan not agreeing with that of ancient temples, it is better to adopt the statement of Anastasius and Ammianus Marcellinus, that Constantine built this baptistery of a spherical form for the baptism of the two Constantias, his sister and daughter.

A sarcophagus of porphyry found on the spot, having the same symbols as those on the roof, of the same style and form as that of St Helen, would seem to indicate that it served as a sepulchre of the

Constantine family. Both these sarcophagi were removed by order of Pius VI to the vatican museum.

The bodies of St Constantia and St Emerentiana are placed under the middle altar; twenty-four granite columns form the interior peristyle; the external corridor is nearly destroyed.

Some walls of an oblong form, improperly termed the hippodrome of Constantine, belonged, as the late excavations have proved, to a Christian burying ground placed between the two churches.

A mile beyond these ruins is the Nomentan bridge thrown over the Anio, and on the other side

The Mons Sacer.—The plebeians oppressed by the patricians withdrew to this spot, which they fortified, in the year of Rome 361. The senate sent deputies, priests, and the vestals to persuade them to return, though to no purpose. They yielded to Menenius Agrippa, whose fable of the limbs of the human body is related by Livy. The tribunes were then instituted; but being abolished by the decemvirs, the people withdrew a second time to this spot, when a law was passed, rendered sacred by an oath, that no revolt should ever be attempted against the tribunes. This hill, hitherto called "Velia," was thenceforth denominated Mons Sacer.

At the distance of another mile, between the Nomentan and Salarian ways, in a spot called Vigne Nuove, are the ruins of the villa of Phaon, in which Nero sought a refuge and put an end to his days. The position of this villa is determined by the testimony of Suetonius.

Porta Salaria.—When Honorius enlarged the walls the Porta Salaria was substituted to the Collina of Servius. In 409 Alaric, king of the Goths, entered Rome by this

gate, through which the Gauls had also penetrated in the times of the republic.

Villa Albani.—This villa was built in the middle of the last century by Cardinal Albani, who formed in it, under the direction of Winkelman, a large collection of statues, busts, bas-reliefs, sarcophagi, and other antique monuments.

In the vestibule are bas-reliefs in stucco, copied from the antique : a statue of a young man, said to be C. Cæsar, son of Agrippa; a Roman lady under the form of Ceres; a Nymph; a slave with a dagger in his hand, improperly named Brutus; the colossal masks of Medusa; Bacchus and Hercules.

On the walls of the staircase, among sundry bas-reliefs, is that of the children of Niobe killed by Apollo. In the oval room are a bas-relief representing the carceres of a circus, and a faun.

The cabinet contains bronze statues of Pallas, of the Farnese Hercules, of Glycon, of Apollo Saurontus, one of the most remarkable of the collection; a small Osiris, a Serapis of green basalt, Hercules reposing; vases of alabaster and porphyry.

In the third room, over the chimney, is the profile of Antinous, celebrated for the beauty of its execution. The gallery, ornamented with eight pilasters inlaid with mosaic, and ten with different sorts of marble, contains bas-reliefs of Hercules in the garden of the Hesperides, of Dædalus and Icarus, Alexander and Bucephalus, Marcus Aurelius with Faustina under the figure of Peace. The painting on the roof, a celebrated work of Mengs, represents Apollo and Mnemosyne on Parnassus, surrounded by the Muses. The chiaro-oscuro are by Lapiçcola. In the room adjoining is a Greek bas-relief of Eurydice bidding an eternal farewell to Orpheus at the moment

that Mercury reconducts her to the infernal regions.

In the hall of the Caryatides are: a vase of a beautiful form; the celebrated Caryatides, inscribed with the names of Criton and Nicolaos, Athenian sculptors; two other Caryatides of excellent workmanship; the busts of Lucius Verus, Vespasian, and Titus; a colossal mask of Silenus.

The gallery on the ground floor contains several hermes of Themistocles, Epicurus, Alexander, Amilcar, Leonidas, Masinissa, and Scipio; a celebrated Mercury, a statue of Faustina found near the forum of Nerva, Venus, a muse, a faun, and a priestess.

Under the portico, supported by pilasters and twenty-eight columns of different marbles, are statues of the hours and of several Roman emperors. In the porch of Juno are the statue of that goddess, two Caryatides, the heads of Socrates and Pertinax, in bas-relief.

In the long gallery are eighteen hermes; a Greek statue of a Female holding a flower, in the same attitude and style as those which decorated the front of the temple of Egina—these are now in Bavaria; a faun with Bacchus, Apollo, Diana, and a priestess of ancient Greek style. This gallery leads to a hall paved with antique mosaic; in the centre is a superb marble sarcophagus, on which is represented the marriage of Thetis and Peleus.

In the first of the following rooms are a porphyry bust called Berenice, with a head of green basalt; those of Caracalla Pertinax and Lucilla in rosso antico. A bas-relief represents Diogenes in his tub conversing with Alexander; a Dædalus preparing the wings of Icarus, and an antique landscape found on the Esquiline.

In the second are a supposed Ptolemy, by Stephanos, a pupil of Praxiteles; a Pallas, a Venus;

Jupiter seated amid the twelve signs of the zodiac; a white marble vase, twenty-two feet in circumference, found at the temple of Hercules on the Via Appia, with the labours of Hercules sculptured in bas-relief.

The third is decorated with six columns and several antique marbles; a faun, a bust of Lucius Verus; black granite and africano vases; an antique mosaic, on which is figured the inundation of the Nile; and a small bas-relief of Iphigenia on the point of sacrificing Orestes and Pylades on the altar of Diana.

In the last room are a statue of Apollo seated on a tripod; a Leda; the combat between Achilles and Memnon; and a fragment of cornice from the temple of Trajan, found in the ruins of his forum in 1767.

The hall of the billiard room contains among other statues those of Bacchus and Hyacinthus. In the room opposite are a Berenice, wife of Ptolemy; Evergetes offering the sacrifice of her hair for the safe return of her husband; in the room adjoining are a statue of Diana of Ephesus, and of a female Satyr.

In another part of the garden, in semicircular portico supported by twenty-six columns of different marbles, are the statues of Mercury, Achilles, Apollo, Diana, a pretended Sappho, Hercules, Bacchus, and two Caryatides; twenty smaller statues are placed on columns corresponding with those of the portico. There are also twenty busts, and twenty hermes; the most remarkable are those of Æsop, Isocrates, Hortensius the orator, Aurelian, Balbinus, and Caligula.

Under the porch are two statues of black Egyptian marble, two sphinxes, six small statues, and a large basin of Egyptian breccia. The mosaic pavement and paintings of the gallery are the work of La-piccola, the landscapes are by

Arnesi, the small pictures by Biccheraï. On the base of the statue of Juno is an antique mosaic representing a school of philosophers, and another representing Hesione delivered from the sea monster.

Salarian Bridge.—It was on this bridge that, 350 years before the Christian era, Manlius killed the Gaul who had challenged him to single combat, from whom he took the torques or golden collar worn by the Gauls; this exploit obtained for him the name of Torquatus. On the rising ground near the spot where the Anio joins the Tiber was situated Antemnæ, one of the most ancient towns of Latium. The plain and hills on the right of the bridge have been the scene of events celebrated in early Roman history; the defeat of the Veians and Fidenates by Tullus Hostilius; the defection and punishment of Fufetius, chief of the Albans, which occasioned the destruction of Albalunga. The tower on the left of the road is built on an ancient tomb.

Gardens of Sallust.—On his return to Rome from Africa, which he had governed in the interests of Cæsar, the historian Sallust formed these gardens in the valley between the Quirinal and Pincian hills and on a part of Monte Pincio. At his death they were inherited by his nephew, a friend of Augustus and Tiberius, and in the twentieth year of the Christian era they entered into the imperial domain. The villa constructed on the spot was inhabited by Nero, Vespasian, and also by Aurelian after the conquest of Palmyra. Having been destroyed by the Goths under Alaric in 409, no attempt was made to restore it.

It is easy to trace the situation of the circus, the remains of the palace, of a temple of Venus, of the substructions on the side of the Quirinal, and in the Barberini vigna the "agger" of Servius Tullius, under which was the "Campus sceleratus,"

where the vestals, who had violated their vow, were buried alive.

Villa Ludovisi.—This villa, now the property of Prince Piombino, consists of three edifices; one of which was built on the designs of Dominichino. The most remarkable works of art in the second are a colossal head of Juno; the statues of Esculapius, Apollo, Venus; busts of Claudius, Julius Cæsar, Apollo, Antinous; a splendid statue of Mars in repose; groups of Apollo and Diana, of Pan and Syrinx. A statue of Cleopatra, a gladiator, a Venus quitting the bath, a Hercules, Bacchus, and Mercury; a finely draped statue of Agrippina; the group of Orestes recognised by his sister Electra, the work of Menelas, a Greek sculptor, as appears from the inscription; and that of Pætus and Arria, or more probably of Hemon supporting Antigone. Pluto carrying off Proserpine is by Bernini.

In the third is the fresco of Aurora, a master-piece by Guercino. The goddess seated on a car drawn by four horses, and preceded by the Hours, scatters flowers around her. A youth holding a torch and flowers signifies Day break, and the female asleep Night.

The following room contains two landscapes by Dominichino, and two by Guercino, who painted also Fame, under the figure of a female sounding a trumpet and holding an olive branch; this work is not inferior in merit to the Aurora.

St Niccolò di Tolentino.—This church, built in 1614 by Prince Pamphili, contains a fine fresco of Pietro di Cortona, who designed the Gavotti chapel. The picture of St Agnes was copied from the original of Guercino in the Doria gallery.

In the Piazza Barberini, situated on the site of the ancient circus of Flora, is a fountain supported by four dolphins, with a Triton in the centre.

Capuchin Church.—In the first chapel on the right is the celebrated picture of St Michael by Guido. The Conception over the high altar is by Bombelli; the St Anthony and St Bonaventure by Andrea Sacchi. St Paul cured by Ananias is one of the most correct works of Pietro di Cortona.

St Isidoro.—The convent adjoining this church is occupied by Irish Franciscans. The first chapel on the right and that on the left of the high altar were painted by Carlo Maratta. The St Isidoro of the high altar is one of the best works of Andrea Sacchi.

The *Barberini Palace* was commenced under Urban VIII by Carlo Maderno and finished by Bernini. On the roof of the saloon Pietro di Cortona has painted the Triumph of Glory under the attributes of the Barberini family. In the centre-piece the arms of that family are carried up to heaven by the Virtues, in the presence of Providence, of Time, Eternity, and the Fates. The first side picture represents Minerva fulminating the Titans; the second Religion and Faith triumphing over Voluptuousness. The third Justice, Abundance, Charity, and Hercules destroying the Harpies, an allegory of the chastisement of the wicked. The fourth the Church and Prudence, Vulcan and Peace, closing the temple of Janus.

In the gardens of the palace was the "*Capitolium vetus*," which had three chapels, dedicated by Numa to Jupiter, Juno, and Minerva. In the court is the antique inscription taken from the triumphal arch erected to the Emperor Claudius after the conquest of Britain.

Fontana di Trevi.—The Aqua Vergine, which supplies the fountain, was introduced into Rome by Agrippa for the use of his baths, situated near the Pantheon. Its source is eight miles distant from the city, on the ancient Collatine

way; the subterraneous aqueduct is fourteen miles long: after traversing the villa Borghese and villa Medici, the water divides into two streams, one taking the direction of this fountain, and the other that of the Via Condotti.

Before the front of the palace, where the fountain is placed, are four Corinthian columns and six pilasters, between which are two bas-reliefs, one represents Agrippa and the other the young girl who first discovered the spring. In the large niche is the statue of Neptune standing on a car drawn by sea-horses, and guided by Tritons, commanding the waters which rush out of a mass of rocks. The side niches contain the statues of Abundance and Salubrity: the four over the entablature complete the decoration of the attic.

The little church of St Maria in Trivio on the left of the fountain is said to have been built by Belisarius. It was reduced to its present form on the designs of Del Duca, in the middle of the seventeenth century.

In the church of St Andre delle Fratte are two angels by Bernini; the ceiling was painted by Marini. The steeple is a curious work of Boromini.

Propaganda Fide.—This religious establishment was founded by Gregory XV in 1622, for the purpose of propagating the Catholic faith. Young men from all countries are admitted here, and after having finished their education are sent as missionaries to different countries. The college possesses a typography furnished with all sorts of oriental characters, a library with many Coptic and oriental works, and a collection of medals, gems, and other curiosities.

Piazza di Spagna.—So called from the residence of the Spanish ambassadors at Rome. In the centre is a fountain called the Barcaccia,

from its form, and the stairs that lead to the Trinità de' Monti, on the Pincian hill.

The church of the Trinità de' Monti was built by Charles VIII, king of France, who presented it to the religious order of St Francesco Paola. It belongs, at present, to the community of the Sacré Cœur de Jesus, who have established a house of education for young ladies in the adjoining convent. This church was restored in 1815. In the sacristy is the beautiful fresco of Daniel di Volterra, representing the Deposition from the Cross.

French Academy.—This palace was built in 1540 on the designs of Annibal Lippi, the front overlooking the garden on those of Michael Angelo; it was enlarged by Cardinal de Medici, and although within the walls, the circuit of the whole villa, which commands extensive views over the city and its environs, is of about a mile and a half.

The French academy, founded by Louis IV in 1666, is composed of a director and twenty pensioners chosen among the young men who have obtained prizes at Paris in sculpture, painting, architecture, music, and engraving.

Villa Borghese.—This villa, one of the largest and most splendid of Rome, owes its origin to Cardinal Scipio Borghese, the nephew of Paul V. At the end of last century it was enlarged under Prince Marc'Antonio, more recently by the princes Camillo and Francesco Borghese; it has been considerably embellished by the latter, who added to it the villa of Raphael.

The grand entrance is of the Ionic order, erected on the model of the finest propylæa of Greece and Asia Minor. At the extremity of the great walk is an arch surmounted with a statue of Septimius Severus; and the propylæa of an Egyptian temple leading to the villa of Ra-

phael, who painted on the walls the Marriage of Roxana, and various sacrifices and arabesques, all which have suffered from the lapse of time. Beyond the aqueduct, on the right, is a small temple consecrated to Diana; on the left, the lake and temple of Esculapius; and at the end of the walk an imitation of an antique monument, with copies of sundry inscriptions found at the country house of Herod Atticus.

The palace, built on the designs of Vansanzio, a Flemish architect, contains a large collection of antique monuments.

Under the portico are two triumphal bas-reliefs that belonged to the arch of Claudius, others allusive to a battle between the Romans and barbarians, and to the origin of Rome; a curious monument in travertine, bearing the inscription *Orvius, or Corvius Nasica*, representing a Roman magistrate preceded by three lictors, and several antique inscriptions.

The fresco on the roof of the saloon, painted by Rossi, represents the arrival of Camillus when the garrison of the Capitol were in treaty with Brennus for the ransom of the city; the circular bas-reliefs, the sacrifice of Polixenes, Hercules, and Jole. The colossal busts of Isis and a Muse, of Adrian and Antoninus Pius, are admirably executed. In the left niche is a semi-colossal statue of a faun, in the right, one of Bacchus. The bust of Vespasian, the funeral altar of Flavia, and the tomb of Petronia, a celebrated singer of the time of Antoninus Pius, are interesting works.

In the first chamber are copies of bas-reliefs from antiques, arabesques, and paintings. The subject of the vase alludes to the story of *Cædipus* and the Sphinx. The statue of *Ceres*, from the expression of the head, the delicacy of the work, and the drapery, is considered as a master-piece of ancient

sculpture. On the right is the bas-relief of *Telephus*, found in the ruins of the imperial villa on the Labican way, and a torse of *Gany-mede* from *Nomentum*.

The second chamber contains several monuments relative to the history of *Hercules*. In the middle is the *Amazon*, *Antiope*, combating *Hercules* and *Theseus*; on the sarcophagus are the labours of *Hercules* against the lion, the hydra, and the wild boar, with the hind and the *stymphalides*. The arrival of the *Amazons* to assist *Troy*, figured on the cover of the sarcophagus, has been illustrated by *Winkelman*. The opposite side alludes to five other labours: against the bull of *Crete*, *Geryon*, *Hippolitus*, the dragon of the *Hesperides*, the centaur *Nessus*; and the second part of the cover to the council of the gods on the marriage of *Thetis*.

The third chamber, in which are works of *Bernini*, contains sixteen pilasters and four columns of red oriental granite. The ceiling was painted by *Marchetti*; the metamorphosis of *Daphne* in the valley of *Tempe*, by *Moore*; *Apollo* and *Diana*, by *Labruzzi*; and the animals, by *Peters*. The groups of *Apollo* and *Daphne*, *Æneas*, *David* drawing the sling against *Goliath*, are by *Bernini*. The bas-reliefs allusive to the seasons, represented on four vases, are by *Laboureur*.

The gallery is one of the most splendid of *Rome*. Its twenty pilasters of *giallo antico*, with gilded capitals, are ornamented with white marble camei and blue mosaics, executed on the designs of *Tommaso Conca* by *Carradori*, *Salimbeni*, and other artists of his time. In the niches are antique statues of a *Muse*, *Diana*, *Bacchus*, and *Thetis*; on the walls are eleven modern bas-reliefs alluding to mythological subjects; the arabesque paintings are by *Marchetti*; the

fable of Galathea is the work of D' Angelis. The busts in porphyry of the emperors, the porphyry sarcophagus found in the mausoleum of Adrian; four tables of the same marble; several vases and cups of alabaster and species of other marble, particularly one in ophix, a very rare Egyptian stone, complete the decorations of this chamber.

The cabinet contains an Hermaphrodite, several precious marbles, busts of Tiberius, Sappho, Mercury, and Scipio; an antique pavement in mosaic, found at Castel Arcione, on the road to Tivoli, and a table inlaid with agate, jasper, lapis lazuli, and other precious stones. The paintings on the ceiling alluding to the fable of the Hermaphrodite and Salmacis are by Buonvini.

In the fourth chamber are sixteen pilasters and four columns of breccia corallina. The Council of the Gods was painted by Pecheux; the chiaro-oscuro, by Marchetti. The four oil paintings, by Thiers, a French artist, represent a chase and the death of Milo; Polydamas and the gratitude of Theseus. A statue of the Pythian Apollo in the primitive Greek style, and a sarcophagus on which are sculptured Tritons and Nereids, in allusion to the transfer of souls into the isles of the blessed.

The fifth chamber possesses several monuments relative to the religion of Egypt; various species of marble and columns in oriental granite, nero antico; a statue of Isis with her attributes, in bronze; a Ceres; a female statue of a style anterior to the time of Phidias; a bronze head of Bacchus; the remaining part is of flowered alabaster.

In the middle of the sixth chamber is an antique group of three figures emblematic of Youth, Virility, and Old Age, or of Spring, Summer, and Winter; there are also a Ceres, a Mercury, inventor of the

lyre; two fauns, a Pluto, an Antoninus Pius; Bacchus and Proserpine, a very ancient and unique group.

On the second story are chimney pieces of amethyst, porphyry, rosso antico, several paintings by Peters, Gavin Hamilton, the statues of Paris and Helen, and four bas-reliefs, in giallo antico, on a ground of porphyry, the work of Pacetti.

FIFTH DAY.

FROM THE MAUSOLEUM OF AUGUSTUS TO THE VELABRUM.

Mausoleum of Augustus in the Via Pontefici.—Suetonius, speaking of the funeral of Augustus, says that his remains were placed in the monument which he had erected in his sixth consulate, or twenty-seventh year before our era, between the Flaminian way and the banks of the Tiber. The ashes of Octavia, Drusus, Germanicus, and of other members of his family, were also deposited here.

Strabo observes, in the fifth book of his Geography, that on a circular and elevated base of white marble was a mound of earth, planted with evergreens; that on its summit was the bronze statue of Augustus, and in the interior the sepulchral chambers destined for his family; that behind the monument were shady walks, containing in the centre a funeral pile of white marble surrounded with poplars.

In the twelfth century this monument was converted into a fortress by the Colonna princes, and falling into possession of the people of Rome it was reduced to a ruin. Nothing now remains but the foundation walls and the traces of thirteen sepulchral rooms. About the end of last century a species of amphitheatre was built on these walls, which is used in the summer months for theatrical representations.

St Roch.—This church, situated in the Via Ripetta, was rebuilt in 1657 by Rossi, and its front recently by Valadier. Over the altar of the second chapel is a fine painting of the Virgin, St Roch, and St Anthony, by Boccaccio; in the chapels of St Anthony and of the Crib are esteemed works of Calabrese and Baldassar Peruzzi.

Ripetta.—Under Clement XI a landing place was made here for the wine, oil, wood, corn, and other articles brought by water from Umbria and the Sabine country. The steps are formed of the stones of an arch of the Coliseum thrown down by an earthquake in 1703. On the level of the street is a fountain; on the columns are marked the greatest inundations of the Tiber.

Opposite the steps is the church of the Schiavoni, given by Nicholas V to the Illyrian nation. It was rebuilt in 1588 by Sixtus V.

Borghese Palace.—This palace, one of the most magnificent of Rome, was begun in 1590 by Cardinal Dezza, and finished under Paul V, by Flaminio Ponzio. The porticoes in the entrance court are supported by ninety-six granite columns.

The apartments on the ground floor contain a choice collection of pictures, open to the public daily at ten o'clock. We shall enumerate the principal of them:—

First Room—The Holy Trinity, by Leandro Bassano; the Madonna, Child, and two Apostles; the Conversion of St Paul, by Garofalo; a Madonna, by Ghirlandajo; St Peter repentant, by Spagnoletto; the Adoration of the Kings, by Giacomo Bassano.

Second Room—Our Saviour, and a head of St Francis, by Annibal Caracci; the Marriage of Cana, Birth of Christ, and Deposition from the Cross, by Garofalo; the Virgin, Jesus, and St John, by

Titian; Christ with a Disciple, Venus weeping for the death of Adonis, both by Scarsellino; the Chase of Diana, one of the masterpieces of Dominichino.

Third Room—St Anthony preaching to the Fish, by Paul Veronese; Pordenone and his Family, painted by himself; a St John the Baptist in the Desert, by Paul Veronese; a St Francis, by Annibal Caracci; and a Holy Family, by Pierin del Vaga.

Fourth Room—Two Apostles, by Buonarrotti; the Rape of Europa, by the Cavalier d'Arpino; a Raphael, the Deposition from the Cross; another Deposition, by Garofalo; the Cumæan Sybil of Dominichino; the Visitation of St Elizabeth of Rubens; a David, by Giorgione.

Fifth Room—The Four Seasons, by Albano; Joseph with the Wife of Potiphar, by Lanfranc; the Samaritan Woman, by Garofalo; the Prodigal Child, by Guercino; and the Resurrection of Lazarus, by Agostino Caracci.

Sixth Room—A Susanna, by Rubens; a portrait of the Fornarina, by Giulio Romano; a Venus and Satyr, by Paul Veronese.

The Seventh Room is covered with looking glasses.

Eighth Room—Four mosaics, one representing Paul V, of the Borghese family; a Madonna and Child, by Palma; and a Portrait, by Bronzino.

Ninth Room—A Prodigal Child, by Titian; a Holy Family, by Innocenzo d'Imola; a Deposition, by Pietro Perugino; a portrait of Cesare Borgia, and another of a Cardinal, by Raphael; the Madonna and Child, by Scarsellino; the celebrated picture of Sacred and Profane Love, one of the masterpieces of Titian.

Tenth Room—The Return of the Prodigal Child, by Guercino; a Resurrection of Lazarus, and a

Flagellation, by Garofalo; a Madonna, by Pietro Perugino; Samson bound to the Column of the Temple, Jesus in the presence of the Pharisees, and the Graces, all by Titian.

Eleventh Room—A Holy Family, by Scipio Gaetano; the Virgin and Child, by Bellini; the Wife of Titian, under the figure of Judith, by Titian; Lot and his Daughters, by Gherardo delli Notti; a portrait of Raphael, by one of his pupils; a Virgin and Child, by Andrea del Sarto.

Campo Marzo.—The ancient Campus Martius extended from the Capitol, Quirinal, and Pincian hills to the Tiber, and in the days of the republic was consecrated to gymnastic exercises and the public assemblies for the election of magistrates; but under the empire a part only remained for public use, the rest being occupied by monuments, by the theatres of Pompey and Marcellus, the amphitheatre of Taurus, the Pantheon, and the thermæ of Agrippa.

St Maria Maddalena.—This church contains several ornaments, and some paintings. Placido Costanzi has represented St Camillo de Lellis, founder of the religious order that assists the dying. Boccaccio painted the chapel of St Nicholas of Bari.

St Maria in Aquiro.—This appellation is said to be derived from the “equiria” games which were celebrated on this spot; it is now called Orfanelli, from the house in which orphans are received and educated. The second chapel contains paintings by Gherardo delle Notti. Over the altar is the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin, by Boncore. In the chapel of the Annunciation is a picture by Nappi or the Capuchin, and frescoes by Saraceni.

Pantheon.—This monument, the most perfect of the Roman antiqui-

ties, was erected by Agrippa in his third consulate, in the 727th year of Rome and the 27th before the Christian era. It is evident that the circular part of this edifice has no connexion with the portico—a circumstance which has given rise to discussion amongst modern writers, some pretending that the round hall is greatly anterior to Agrippa, and that he merely added the portico. This hall, however, can be attributed only to Agrippa, as it is connected with his thermæ. We may reasonably conclude that, wishing to transform this building into a temple, Agrippa added the portico in 729 to the edifice which had been erected in 727. Dio observes that as the statue of Venus and Mars, placed in the interior, had the attributes of several divinities, the temple was called the Pantheon, but adds his belief that it was so called from the resemblance of the roof to the form of the heavens. The statue of Julius Cæsar was placed in the interior; those of Augustus and Agrippa in niches under the portico. Having suffered from fire under Titus and Trajan, the Pantheon was restored by Adrian, and at a subsequent period by Antoninus Pius, Severus, and Caracalla, as is proved by the following inscription still legible on the architrave:—

IMP. CAES. SEPTIMIUS . SEVERUS . PIVS .
PERTINAX . ARABICVS . ADIABENICVS .
PARTHICVS . MAXIMVS . PONTIF. MAX.
TRIB. POTEST. X. IMP. IX COS. III. P. P.
PROCOS
IMP. CAES. M. AVRELIVS . ANTONINVS .
PIVS . FELIX . AVG. TRIB. POTEST. V.
COS. PROCOS. PANTHEVM . VETVSTATE .
CORRVPTVM . CVM . OMNI . CVLTV . RES-
TITVERVNT

This last restoration was made in the year 202; no further mention is made of this monument till it was visited by the Emperor Constantius in 354. In 391 it was closed, like all other pagan temples, and remained so till 608, when the

Emperor Phocas ceded it to Boniface IV, who dedicated it in honour of the blessed Virgin and the martyrs, under the title of St Maria ad Martyres, which it still preserves.

In 663 the Emperor Constantius II stripped the temple of the bronze tiles which covered the roof and the cupola, and of the bronze statues which had escaped preceding devastations, and gave orders to transport them to Constantinople. They were taken by the Saracens, and carried to Alexandria. Gregory III repaired this injury by covering the roof with lead.

In the civil broils of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries this monument suffered severely; at the beginning of the fifteenth century the eastern side of the portico had disappeared; ruins had accumulated to the height of the bases of the columns, so that it was necessary to descend several steps in order to enter the church.

In 1632 Urban VIII, of the Barberini family, ordered all the bronze of the portico to be applied to the construction of the columns of the confession and of the chair of St Peter, and to the founding of cannon for the Castel St Angelo, which amounted to eighty in number. Torrigio, who was an eye-witness, says that the metal thus carried away weighed 450,251 lbs., and the nails alone 9,374 lbs.

In 1662 Alexander VII restored the eastern side, raised the two granite columns still standing, and cleared away the rubbish and huts which encumbered the portico. Benedict XIV, in the middle of last century, reduced the interior to its present state. Under Pius VII the covering of the cupola was partly renewed, and excavations were made near the western side of the portico which have thrown light on the plan of the edifice.

The portico, 103 feet wide and sixty-one deep, consists of sixteen

columns, each of a single block of oriental granite, fourteen feet in circumference and thirty-eight in height, exclusive of either base or capital. The eight front columns, of grey granite, support an entablature and pediment of the finest architectural proportions. The entrance into the temple was formerly effected by seven steps, but at present only by two. The diameter of the interior, which is equal to its height from the pavement, is 132 feet; the thickness of the external wall is nineteen feet. The light enters by a single circular opening, twenty-six feet in diameter, at the top of the roof.

The tribune of the high altar, of a semicircular form, is ornamented with fourteen large fluted columns of marble, twenty-seven feet high and three and a half in diameter, without the capital and base; eight circular chapels, decorated with columns and pilasters, support the entablature, the frieze of which is covered with porphyry. The bronze Caryatides, the work of Diogenes of Athens, which, according to Pliny, were placed in the interior, probably supported the upper cornice of the attic.

Around the circumference between the chapels are eight niches, called by the ancients *ædiculæ*, adorned with a pediment supported by two Corinthian columns of giallo antico, porphyry, and granite, which have been adapted to serve for altars.

In the third chapel on the left in entering, under the statue of the Madonna del Sasso, the work of Lorenzetto, one of his pupils, are the remains of Raphael. The busts of Peruzzi, Pierin del Vaga, Zuccari, Annibal Caracci, and others who were buried in this temple, have been transferred to the Capitol.

The Church of St Maria supra Minerva.—This church derives its name from the temple of Minerva

erected by Pompey, on the ruins of which it was built. The most interesting objects which it contains are a crucifix painted by Giotto, the tombs of Leo X and Clement VII by Bandinelli, and a statue of our Saviour by Michael Angelo. In the convent is a library open daily to the public.

The ancient church of St Eustachio, which was restored in the last century on the designs of Canevari, preserves in an antique urn placed under the altar the remains of the titular saint, whose martyrdom is represented in a painting by Fermandi, placed in the choir.

Near this church is the Sapienza or University, commenced by Leo X on the plans of Michael Angelo; it was continued by Sixtus V, and finished by Alexander VII. It is divided into five colleges, viz., those of theology, law, medicine, philosophy, and philology; the professors are paid by government. On the ground floor are schools of the fine arts, under the direction of the Academy of St Luke; in which lectures are delivered on sculpture, painting, architecture, perspective, anatomy, and mythology.

The Palazzo Madama, the residence of the governor of Rome, was built by Catherine de Medici, afterwards queen of France, on the ruins of the thermæ of Nero, of which several granite columns are still preserved in a cellar in the Via de' Crescenzi. Numbers of statues, busts, and bas-reliefs, found in the ruins, were once deposited in the Giustiniani palace, which contained also a fine collection of paintings.

St Luigi.—This church was built in 1589, by Henry III, king of France, on the designs of Giacomo della Porta. It has three naves, divided by Ionic pilasters, covered with Sicilian jasper. In the second chapel on the right are frescoes by Dominichino, representing on one side St Cecily distributing her

clothes to the poor, the same saint in her last moments, and on the other the angels crowning her and her husband. The Assumption of the Virgin, over the high altar, is by Francesco Bassano. In the chapel of St Matthew is a fine painting by Caravaggio, representing our Saviour summoning the publican to abandon his occupations and to follow him; and in the sacristy a small painting of the Madonna, attributed to Correggio.

Church of St Augustini.—This church, built in 1483, on the designs of Baccio Pintelli, by Cardinal D'Estouteville de Rohan, and restored in the last century by Vanvitelli, is in the Italian style of the fifteenth century. It is divided by columns into three naves; its cupola was the first ever erected in Rome.

Near the entrance is a statue of the Madonna and Child, by Sansovino, which, being in particular veneration, is decorated with precious gifts.

In the chapel of St Augustin are three paintings by Guercino. At the high altar are four angels, according to the models of Bernini, and an image of the Virgin, said to have been painted by St Luke, brought to Rome by the Greeks after the fall of Constantinople. In the urn of verde antico of the adjoining chapel reposes the body of St Monica, mother of St Augustin. The statue of St Thomas de Villanova, by Ferrata; the group of the Virgin, Child, and St Andrew, by Sansovino, and the Madonna of Loreto, by Caravaggio, decorate the adjoining chapels; on the third pilaster on the left of the entrance is the celebrated fresco of Isaiah, by Raphael.

In the convent annexed to the church is a library, to which the public is admitted daily.

The church of St Antonio de' Portoghesi, was built in 1695 by

Martin Longhi, at the expense of the king of Portugal. It contains several rare and beautiful species of marble, gilt stuccoes, and paintings by Calandrucci, Graziani, and Luigi Agricola.

St Apollinare.—In 772 Adrian I built this church on the ruins of a temple or monument consecrated to Apollo. It was restored by Benedict XIV, and contains a statue of St Francis Xavier, by Legros; on the altar is a painting by Ercole Gennari.

In the Roman seminary young men, destined for the ecclesiastical profession, are instructed in the belles lettres, and the different branches of philosophy and theology. The establishment is under the inspection of the cardinal vicar-general, who generally resides in it.

The Palazzo Altemps, the porticoes of which were raised by Balthassar Peruzzi, contains some ancient statues, columns, and bas-reliefs, and in the chapel is preserved the body of Pope St Anicetus, who died a martyr in 168.

On the front of a house in the same street, Polydore Caravaggio painted in chiaro-oscuro the fable of Niobe. The Lancellotti palace possesses ancient statues of Mercury, Diana, and numerous busts.

The Church of St Salvator in Lauro.—This church contains thirty-four Corinthian columns, a painting by Peruzzini of the Santa Casa of Loreto, and the first production of Pietro di Cortona.

The house numbered 124 in the Via Coronari was the property and once the residence of Raphael. Near the Piazza St Angelo formerly existed an arch raised in honour of the emperors Gratian, Valentinian II, and Theodosius; the verde antico columns and other marbles forming its decoration are now in the church of St Celsus, near which are the Palazzo Cicciaporci, built by Giulio Romano, and Palazzo Nico-

lini by Sansovino, a celebrated Florentine architect.

Chiesa Nuova.—St Filippo Neri, with the assistance of Gregory XIII, built this church, which contains works of Pietro di Cortona (who painted the ceiling and cupola); of Gaetani, Cavalier d'Arpino and Muziano.

Before the high altar are four fine columns of porta santa, with the bases and capitals in gilt bronze; three paintings by Rubens, represent angels, saints, and martyrs.

The body of St Filippo Neri reposes in the chapel consecrated in his honour; the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin in the Temple, over the next altar, is an esteemed work of Boccaccio. In the sacristy is a statue by Algardi of St Philip, and in the room which the saint inhabited are paintings by Guercino and Guido.

St Maria della Pace.—This church was built under Sixtus IV by Pintelli, and restored under Alexander VII by Pietro da Cortona, who added its semicircular portico.

The interior has a nave and octagonal cupola. The first chapel on the right contains a bronze bas-relief of the Deposition from the Cross, and St Catherine surrounded by little children, by Fancelli; over the arch are the celebrated frescoes of Raphael, representing the Cumean, Persian, Phrygian, and Tiburtine Sybils.

Under the cupola are the Visitation of St Elizabeth, by Carlo Maratta; the Presentation in the Temple, a master-piece of Baldassar Peruzzi; the Birth of the Blessed Virgin, by Vanni; and her Death, by Morandi. There are four columns of verde antico near the high altar, over which are some works of Francesco Albano.

In the church of St Maria dell' Anima, begun in 1400, and afterwards enlarged by German residents in Rome, who established near

it a hospital for their fellow citizens, are sundry works of Saraceni, Gemignani; a Madonna over the altar, by Julio Romano; the tomb of Adrian VI, from the designs of Peruzzi, and a monument to Luke Holstenius, who flourished in the seventeenth century. The front gates, of a good style of architecture, are attributed to Sangallo.

Piazza Navona.—This piazza, occupying the site of the circus of Alexander Severus, some ruins of which exist under the church of St Agnes, still preserves its original form, the houses being built on the foundations of the ancient seats.

Under Gregory XIII a fountain was placed at its northern and another at its southern extremity. The latter consists of two large marble basins; in the centre is the figure of a Triton holding a dolphin, by Bernini, erected under Innocent X; on the borders of the vase are similar figures executed by Flaminio Vacca, Leonardo of Sarzana, Silla, and Landini.

Bernini, by order of Innocent X, made the designs of the central fountain, formed of a large circular basin, seventy-three feet in diameter, within which is a rock perforated on its four sides, and four colossal statues, executed on the models of Bernini, representing the Ganges, Nile, La Plata, and the Danube.

A market is held in this piazza every Wednesday, and in August it is inundated on Saturdays and Sundays.

St Agnes.—This church, restored by the Pamphili princes in the seventeenth century, is in the form of a Greek cross. The interior contains eight large columns of cot-tanello marble, gilt stucco, verde antico near the high altar; several statues and paintings by various artists of that period.

The St Agnes in the flames, and St Eustace exposed to the lions, are

by Ferrata; the group of the Holy Family by Guido; the tomb of Innocent X by Maini. Below the church is one of the finest works of Algardi, representing St Agnes.

The Pamphili palace, adjoining the church, was built in 1650 on the designs of Rainaldi. On the extensive ceiling of the grand gallery Pietro di Cortona painted the adventures of Æneas.

The Braschi palace is celebrated for its splendid marble staircase, which is decorated with columns and pilasters of oriental red granite.

At the corner of this palace is the Piazza Pasquino, on which is an ancient mutilated statue placed on a pedestal; it was found near the shop of a tailor named Pasquino, who was celebrated for his jokes and satires, a circumstance from which the word pasquinade is derived. The statue, though greatly injured by time, exhibits traces of excellent workmanship; it formed part of a group representing Menelaus defending the body of Patroclus.

The church of St Pantaleo, erected in 1216 by Honorius III, was presented by Gregory XV to St Joseph Calasanzio, who founded the order of the pious schools destined to give gratuitous instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic, and rudiments of Latin. The body of the saintly founder reposes under the altar in an urn of porphyry.

The Palazzo Massimi, built by Balthassar Peruzzi, contains various paintings and an antique statue of a Discobolus, copied from the bronze statue by Myron.

St Andrea della Valle.—In this church, erected in 1591, are several classic works of the Bolognese school. Lanfranc painted the cupola; Dominichino the four Evangelists and several traits from the history of St Andrew; Il Carabrese the pictures allusive to the life of the saint. The first chapel on the right has eight co-

lums of verde antico ; the second, that of the Strozzi family, has twelve of lumachella, four tombs, and over the altar a bronze group of the Blessed Virgin with our Saviour after his Crucifixion, copied from the original of Michael Angelo. The other monuments of note are the tombs of Pius II and Pius III, by Pasquino da Montepulciano ; the Assumption, over the last altar, by Passignani ; the statues of St John the Baptist, the Evangelist, St Martha, and St Mary Magdalen.

The *Theatre of Pompey* occupied the entire space between the Palazzo Pio and the Via Chiavari and Giupponari ; the scena or stage began near the tribune of St Andrea della Valle ; the centre of the semi-circular part is now covered by the Palazza Pio, on which are the only visible ruins of this monument. It contained 28,000 spectators, and communicated with a portico supported by 100 columns, occupying the site of the present streets Della Farina, Sudario, Argentina, and Barbieri. On the days of public representation the senate assembled in a hall called Curia Pompeia, in which Cæsar fell on the ides of March, the 709th year of Rome, and 44th before our era.

The Palazzo Stoppani, now Vidoni was built on the designs of Raphael ; the Prenestine tables, a kind of ancient calendar found at Palestrina, are preserved here ; and at the foot of the stairs is an antique statue of Marcus Aurelius.

In the vicinity of the Argentina theatre are the churches of the St Sudario, belonging to the Piedmontese, and St Julian to the Flemish nation ; also those of St Helen and St Nicholas. In the yard and cellar of the house adjoining this church are four ancient columns which formed part of the temple of Hercules Custos, finished by Sylla in the 669th year of Rome.

The Palazzo Mattei possesses

many objects of antiquity ; the statues of Pallas, Jupiter, Abundance, bas-reliefs representing a consul punishing a culprit ; a sacrifice to Priapus ; the Chase of Meleager ; a sacrifice to Esculapius ; the Rape of Proserpine ; the Graces ; Peleus and Thetis ; besides busts of several emperors.

In the rooms are paintings by Paul Brill and Breughel ; the Sacrifice of Abraham, by Guido ; frescoes by Pietro di Cortona ; and the entrance of Charles V into Bologna, by Tempesta.

Flaminian Circus.—The Mattei palace just described occupies the site of the circus built by Caius Flaminius, who in his second consulate was killed at the battle of Lake Thrasymene. It covered the space bounded by the Piazza dell' Olmo and Capizucchi. It was surrounded with temples, which have all disappeared. From the columna bellica, placed before the temple of Bellona, the consuls and emperors hurled a dart in the direction of the country against which they declared war.

In the Piazza Tartaruga is the beautiful fountain raised on the designs of Giacomo della Porta ; the bronze figures are by Taddeo Landini, a distinguished Florentine artist.

In the Costaguti palace are several frescoes by celebrated artists of the first period of the seventeenth century. Hercules shooting an arrow against Nessus, who is carrying away Dejanira, is a work of Albano ; Apollo mounted on his car surrounded by Genii and Time, discovering Truth, is by Dominichino ; the episode of the Jerusalem, Rinaldo sleeping on his car, drawn by two dragons in the presence of Armida, is a highly-finished composition of Guercino ; the Venus, Cupid, and other divinities, are by the Cavalier d'Arpino ; Justice and Peace, by Lanfranc ; Arion seated

on the dolphin, and a vessel filled with mariners, by Romanelli.

St Caterina de' Funari.—This church was built in the twelfth, and was restored in the sixteenth, century by Giacomo della Porta. The Coronation of the Virgin is by Annibal Caracci; the St Margaret, a copy of an original of the same artist, by his pupil Massari; Scipio Gaetano painted over the third altar the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. The frescoes over the high altar are by Frederic Zuccari and Raffael da Reggio.

St Maria in Campitelli was built at the public expense in 1658, from veneration for a miraculous image of the Madonna. In the interior are pilasters and twenty-two fluted Corinthian columns. The paintings are by Conca, Giordano, Gemignani, and Boccaccio.

Portico of Octavia.—This portico, built by Augustus, was in the form of a parallelogram, having a double row of columns 360 feet in extent, and the temples of Jupiter and Juno in the centre. The fragments preserved in the Capitol convey an exact idea of its form and size. According to Pliny and Pausanias, it was decorated with several monuments of art, particularly with the Cupid of Praxiteles, all which were consumed by fire under Titus. The portico was restored by Severus and by Caracalla, and later in the fifth century.

The part still existing was formerly one of the chief entrances; it had an interior and an exterior front, each supported by four fluted columns, and two pilasters of the Corinthian order. Of one of these fronts only two columns and a pilaster remain; of the other, two columns and two pilasters. They support an entablature terminating in a pediment.

Under the portico is the little church of St Angelo in Pescheria,

belonging to the Fishmongers' company. The painting over the altar of St Andrew is by Vasari.

In the lane leading to the church of St Catherine are remains of the temple of Juno Regina. These consist of three fluted columns of the composite order, with a part of the entablature. They now belong to a private dwelling.

The *Theatre of Marcellus*, raised by Augustus, and so named from his nephew, the son of Octavia, was 267 feet in diameter, and contained thirty thousand spectators.

The interior was formed of large travertine blocks; on the exterior were columns of three orders of architecture, one of which orders has disappeared. The remains of the other two consist of demi-columns, Doric and Ionic. Their proportions serve as a model to modern architects for the union of these orders.

In the middle ages this monument became a fortress of the Pierleoni. To these succeeded the Savelli; who built, on the designs of Peruzzi, the palace now occupied by a branch of the Orsini family.

About the middle of the neighbouring lane, called Della Bufala, was the Porta Carmentalis of the first walls of Rome, and near it the Forum Olitorium, or vegetable market, in which were three temples that faced the Capitol. Some remains of them are still visible. One of them, raised by Colatinus, in the year 500 of Rome, was dedicated to Hope, the second to Piety, in the year 559, and the third to Juno Matuta, in the year 571. The temple of Piety, raised in commemoration of filial piety in this forum, stood on the site of the theatre of Marcellus.

St Niccolò in Carcere.—This church, built in the ninth century, and since frequently restored, is divided into three naves by fourteen

antique columns, varying in materials and diameter. Under the altar is an antique urn of green porphyry with carvings of Medusa's head.

The church of the Consolazione contains estimable compositions of Zuccari, Pomarancio, and Roncalli; it adjoins the hospital for the wounded of both sexes.

In the churches of St Aloy de' Ferrari and St John the Baptist are also numerous paintings by the same and by other artists.

The Forum Piscarium, or fish market, was in this quarter.

SIXTH DAY.

FROM THE VELABRUM TO THE FABRICIAN BRIDGE.

Velabrum.—The Velabrum was a marsh formed by the overflowings of the river and by the waters that came from the Palatine and Aventine hills; it still preserves its appellation, though it was drained by the last kings of Rome, when they completed the cloaca maxima.

At the foot of the Palatine was the Forum Boarium, or cattle market; probably the original Roman forum, on which stood the bronze cow of Myron, brought from Egina. In its vicinity was the ara maxima, or altar, raised by Hercules after having killed Cacus, and the temple of Hercules, discovered in the fifteenth century, which contained his statue of gilded bronze, now in the Capitol. Tacitus asserts that it was at this spot that Romulus began to trace the furrows of his new city, 753 years before Christ.

Janus Quadrifons.—This is the only arch that remains of those called Jani, which served to shelter the people from the weather. In 1829 it was cleared of all the constructions raised by the Frangipani when they converted it into a fortress in the thirteenth century. Each front presents an arch with

small niches. This building may be ascribed to the time of Severus.

The *Arch of Septimius Severus* was erected, as is seen from the inscription, by the bankers and merchants of the Forum Boarium, in honour of Severus and his family. Its principal front is situated towards the west. Under the arch are represented Severus and Julia his wife, bearing the caduceus, or a symbol of concord, and performing a sacrifice with Caracalla and Geta, whose figure was effaced after his death, but of which traces are visible. Under these bas-reliefs are others of sacred utensils, sacrifices, prisoners accompanied by Roman soldiers, and men driving oxen, alluding to one of the trades that raised this monument.

The church of St Giorgio in Velabro was built in the fourth century. It is proved by an inscription preserved there that the portico was added, and the church restored, in the thirteenth century. It is divided into three naves by sixteen columns, four of which are of violet coloured marble.

The cloaca maxima was commenced by Tarquinius Priscus, and finished by his son Tarquinius Superbus, who drained into this channel the waters of the Velabrum.

The vault is formed of three layers of large blocks of tufa united at certain distances by blocks of travertine stone, without mortar or cement. The arch is twelve feet in height and twelve in breadth, thus justifying the assertion of Pliny, that a car, loaded with hay, could easily pass within the aperture. Its length from the forum to the Tiber is 2,500 feet; its mouth at the river is between the Palatine bridge and the temple of Vesta. It is remarked by Dionysius, Strabo, and other authors, that the cloacæ, the aqueducts, and the high roads,

were alone sufficient to place the Romans in the first rank amongst nations.

Following the declivity of the Palatine we arrive at the ancient church of St Anastasia, restored by sundry popes, near which was the ancient *ara maxima*. A very ancient Christian altar is preserved here. In the interior are eight violet, two red granite, and two Africano columns.

In the Murcian valley, situated between the Palatine and Aventine, and at the foot of the palace of the Cæsars, was

The Circus Maximus.—This spot was selected by Romulus to celebrate games in honour of Neptune (surnamed Consus), they were hence called *Consualia*; at these was effected the rape of the Sabine women. To commemorate this event the subterranean altar of Consus was erected in the circus; it was uncovered for the sacrifice before the games commenced, and then covered again with earth. Tarquinius Priscus built the circus, which from its size received the appellation of *maximus*. The *circenses*, or games of the circus, were the favourite amusement of the Romans. They consisted principally of chariot races, each chariot having two or four horses, and of various athletic games. Dionysius of Halicarnassus, who visited this circus after its enlargement under Julius Cæsar, says, that it was three and half stadii, or nearly half a mile, in length, four plethre, or 400 feet, in breadth, and that it could contain 150,000 persons. It was greatly injured by the fire which occurred under Nero, but being restored by Vespasian and by Trajan, it could hold 250,000 persons. It was further enlarged under Constantine; and according to the notice of the empire it then afforded room for 405,000.

The circus was of an oblong

form; one of the ends was semicircular, the other a gentle curve. At the semicircular end was the grand entrance; at the curve were the *carceres* or starting place. In the middle was the *spina*, a long narrow platform covered with *aræ*, statues, columns, and two obelisks; at the extremities were the *metæ*, round which it was necessary that the *cari* should pass seven times before they were entitled to the prize.

A triple line of porticoes placed over each other, and numerous rows of seats as in the theatres and amphitheatres, were destined for the spectators. At the foot of the podium, appropriated in all these places of public amusement to the dignitaries of the empire, was a canal, called the *Euripus*, nine feet in breadth and depth, added by Julius Cæsar.

Although originally destined for the chariot races, yet wrestling, pugilistic games, foot racing, the hunting of wild beasts, and other manly exercises, were practised in the circus. It was on this spot, according to Aulus Gellius, that Androcles, condemned to fight in the games, was recognized by the lion from whose foot he had extracted a thorn in Africa; the animal licked his hands and spared his life.

Besides the great circus there existed several others in Rome: the Flaminian, that of Flora, the Sallustian, those of Caligula, Adrian, Heliogabalus, Alexander Severus, and Romulus, son of Maxentius; this last is situated on the Appian way.

Beyond a rivulet called the *Marrana* are the ruins of the

Thermæ of Caracalla.—The Emperor Antonius Caracalla commenced these *thermæ* in 212, and finished them in the 217th year of the Christian era. Porticoes were afterwards added by Heliogabalus and Alexander Severus. Their

magnificence has been extolled by Spartian, Sextus Victor, and by Olympiodorus, who says that they contained 1,600 bathing places. The period of the destruction of this splendid edifice was during the wars between the Goths and the Greeks in the sixth century.

In the excavations made in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the torso of the Belvidere, the Farnese Hercules, the Farnesine Flora, the group of the Farnese bull, the three last now at Naples, and several hundred statues, more or less injured, were found in these ruins.

The form of the edifice was a square, measuring 1,050 feet on each side. In the centre was a building 690 feet high, 450 wide, isolated in an extensive court used for public exercises; a kind of theatre was placed on the hill to the south-west. The front was at the north-east, where numerous chambers, still visible, were occupied by the guards and slaves attached to the establishment; a common entrance led into a large arched portico leading to the baths, and six staircases placed at sundry distances to the court containing the central edifice.

Later excavations have produced mosaics of porphyry, serpentine, giallo antico, porta santa, white marble, and lava; the designs present a variety of forms and brilliancy of colours, but are inferior in workmanship to those of the courts for exercises, representing gymnasiarchs and athletæ; these last are now in the Lateran palace.

This part of the thermæ was distributed into two courts surrounded with porticoes, which served for the gymnastic exercises. Near this was a large central hall called the Pinacotheca, in which were eight enormous granite columns; a round hall at the south-west, opposite the theatre; and the great piscina, 188 feet long and 134 broad, which had

nine channels for the passage of the water. The lower part of the walls was covered with a mastich called opus signinum, which rendered them impenetrable to water. At each end of the court are remains of two octagonal halls, near which were discovered, in 1777, the two basaltic baths now in the Vatican museum.

The church of St Nereo and St Achilleo was erected in 524, and rebuilt in 1596. Four columns of Africano marble support the baldachin of the altar, near which are two ambones. In the tribune is the presbyterial chain used by St Gregory I.

The church of St Sixtus is situated in the

Valley of Egeria.—This valley, celebrated according to ancient tradition as the spot where Numa consulted the goddess Egeria, is between the Cælian mount and a hill called Monte d'Oro, yet it has been placed by modern writers at a distance of three miles from the city. From a comparison of passages of ancient authors, and particularly of Juvenal where he describes the journey of Umbricius, it is evident that this valley was near the Porta Capena, which was situated in this direction.

On a hill to the right, overlooking the church of St Cesareo, was the temple of Mars extra muros, and on the ancient Via Appia, in the Vigna Sassi, is

The *Tomb of the Scipios*, discovered in 1790, and composed of two stories; the first, still existing, is a large subterranean chamber dug out of the tufa; of the second, in which were semi-columns of the Ionic order, and niches occupied by the statues of the Scipios, and by that of the poet Ennius, nothing remains. The following objects, found in his tomb, are now in the Vatican museum; the sarcophagus of Lucius Scipio Barbatus, con-

queror of the Samnites and Lucanians, before the first Punic war; a bust crowned with laurel, supposed to be that of the poet Ennius, probably of one of the Scipios; another in white marble of an unknown personage, and several inscriptions. Copies of these occupy the places of the originals in this monument, so interesting from its antiquity, and for its having been the tomb of the family to whom Rome owed the conquest of Carthage.

In the same vineyard is the columbarium of Hylas and Vitalina, destined, like other monuments of this nature, to receive the ashes of the slaves and emancipated freedmen, who were generally buried on the lands or near the tombs of their masters: several small niches were filled with the vases called *ollæ*, which contained the bones and ashes collected at the funeral pile. In front of these niches were inscriptions (*tituli*) with the names, rank, and profession of the deceased. These columbaria were raised on the sides of the high roads, and particularly on the Latin and Appian ways.

The first inscription is that of Hylas and of Vitalina, the proprietors; the others of persons attached to the court of Augustus and Tiberius.

On the Appian way is the arch of Drusus, raised by the senate to the father of the Emperor Claudius. The canal and arcades still visible on the upper part and at the side of this monument are part of the aqueduct used by Caracalla to supply waters for his *thermæ*.

Porta Appia, or St Sebastian.—This gate was substituted in place of the *Porta Capena* when the city was enlarged; it derived its appellation from the Appian way, which was paved with large blocks of stone by the censor Appius Claudius in the 442nd year of Rome, and was the most magnificent of all those

opened by the Romans. It was repaired by Augustus when he drained the Pontine marshes, by Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, and by Trajan. It united with the Latin way at the Casiline bridge, near Capua. The present name of the gate is taken from the basilic of St Sebastian, two miles distant.

A quarter of a mile from the gate is the *Almo*, a stream supplied by various springs five and six miles distant from the city; according to Ovid, the priests of Cybele annually washed in this stream the statue of that goddess and the utensils used in her worship.

Opposite the little church of "*Domine quo vadis*," are the ruins of the tomb of Priscilla, the wife of Abascanthus, mentioned by Statius; and further on are several tombs, and an extensive columbarium, supposed to be that of the slaves of Augustus.

In the Casali vineyard several inscriptions were found in 1826 relative to the Volusia family, one of the most distinguished of ancient Rome; and near this spot a marble sarcophagus, of fine composition and well preserved, the bas-relief of which represents a battle between the Gauls and Romans.

In another vineyard, to the left of a lane diverging from the main road, a large sepulchral chamber was discovered in 1726. It was appropriated to the bondsmen of Livia Augusta, and contained numerous vases and cinerary vases with their inscriptions, all of which are now in the gallery of the Capitol.

The *Church of St Sebastian*, built over the cemetery of St Calixtus, is one of the seven basilics of Rome; it was rebuilt in 1611 by Cardinal Scipio Borghese on the designs of Flaminio Ponzio. The high altar is adorned with four fine columns of verde antico, and over the doors are figures of saints painted by Antonio Caracci. The

statue of St Sebastian is by Giorgetti, from a model of Bernini.

A staircase leads from the church to the catacombs, dug in the form of corridors or galleries. These excavations, from which sand or arena, now called pazzolana, was taken for the purpose of construction, were formerly called arenaria. They were enlarged by the Christians, who in the times of the persecution practised here the exercises of religion and buried their dead. The ancient ecclesiastical authors assert that fourteen popes and 170,000 Christians were buried here; and that the bodies of St Sebastian, of the apostles Peter and Paul, were deposited during a certain period in these catacombs.

On the left of the road are the ruins of a villa, ascertained by late excavations to be that of Maxentius, built in the year 311 of the Christian era. One of the most remarkable monuments of this villa on the Appian way is the

Temple of Romulus.—The plan of this building is an oblong square, surrounded with a wall, with a portico of arcades and pilasters in the interior. In the centre was the temple, of which only the subterranean part now remains. Palladio, from whom these particulars are derived, has proved that this temple was one of those called prostyle; that it had a rectilinear portico with six columns, that the entrance was round, and that the edifice was seen from the Appian way. The subterranean parts of the portico are well preserved; the walls are about fourteen feet thick; the diameter of the subterranean cella nearly 100; it is encircled with niches, and in its centre is a large octagonal pillar supporting the roof.

As this temple is of a construction similar to that of the circus, which is ascertained by numerous inscriptions found in the late exca-

vations to have been that of Romulus, the son of Maxentius, and as the medals struck after his death bear on the reverse a round temple, this edifice may safely be considered as dedicated to the same personage.

Behind the wall of the large square court, opposite the carcères of the circus, is a small unknown tomb of more ancient construction.

The *Circus*, known during centuries under the name of Caracalla, was proved by the excavations made by the duke Torlonia in 1825 to be that of Romulus, the son of Maxentius. Three inscriptions bear the name of Maxentius; the one best preserved, placed under the entrance door, is as follows:

DIVO. ROMVLO. N.M.V.
COS. ORD. II. FILIO
D. N. MAXENTII. INVICT.
VIRI. ET. PERP. AVG. NEPOTI
T. DIVI. MAXIMIANI. SENI
ORIS. AC. BIS. AUGUSTI.

Thus illustrating the anonymous writer, a contemporary of Maxentius, published by Eccard, who says that this emperor erected a circus in catecumbis, or near the catacombs.

The circus being well preserved is one of the most interesting monuments near Rome. Its length is 1,700, its breadth 260 feet; the carcères, circus, and spina are distinctly visible. The carcères are divided into thirteen arches; the circus in the distribution of the seats resembled other edifices of this sort; the spina was 300 feet long, twenty-two wide, and from two to five high.

Cecilia Metella.—This sepulchral monument, 100 feet in diameter, is of a circular form, built of large blocks of travertine; its walls are of the extraordinary thickness of thirty-five feet. In its interior was found, under Paul III, the marble sarcophagus now placed in the court of the Farnese palace.

On the top of the monument is inscribed—

CAECILIAE
Q. CRETICI. F.
METELLAE. CRASSI.

Over which is a marble frieze finely executed and adorned with bucrania or bulls' heads and festoons.

The upper constructions are of the year 1299, when the Caetani family transformed this tomb into a fortress.

Monument of Servilius.—Beyond the tomb of Metella are remains of the ancient pavement of the Appian way, which at this point was fourteen feet broad, and was crowded with numerous sepulchral monuments now altogether unknown; some fragments, however, found in an excavation made in 1808 indicate that on this spot was the tomb of Servilius Quartus.

Near the farm called Roma Vecchia are remains of a quadrangular wall built of large blocks of peperino or alban stone, some being ten feet long. This spot, it would appear from Martial, was the sacred field of the Horatii, and near it, at the fossæ Cluiliæ, tradition places the combat between the Horatii and Curiatii.

Villa of the Quintilii.—The mass of ruins known under the name of Roma Vecchia are those of a country house of the second century of the Christian era, belonging to Cordinus and Maximus Quintili, as is proved by the following inscription observed on several pipes of lead: II. QVINTILIORVM, CONDINI ET MAXIMI. The two brothers were put to death by the Emperor Commodus, who appropriated to himself their extensive property. Several statues, bas-reliefs, columns, and fragments were found here in 1828; reservoirs of water, a fountain, an aqueduct, two large halls for bathing, and a small amphitheatre, may be traced among the ruins.

Near the circus of Romulus is

the temple of Bacchus, ascertained by a Greek inscription on an ara of Bacchus mentioned by Holstenius.

The portico is supported by four white fluted Corinthian columns, taken from some edifice of the time of the Antonines; on the right hand is seen the altar of Bacchus with its Greek inscription and the Dionysiac serpent. In the eleventh century it became a church, and was afterwards dedicated to St Urban.

In the valley of the Caffarella is the Nymphæum, hitherto considered as the fountain of Egeria, known from Juvenal and Symmachus to have been near the Capena gate. These nymphæ are frequently seen in the villas of the ancients, who dedicated them to rivers, fountains, and Naiads.

This edifice of reticular brick work had several niches occupied by statues. The pavement, two feet lower than the present level, was covered with serpentine, the walls with verde antico, and the niches with white marble. At the furthest end of the grotto is a recumbent statue, probably that of the Almo. The style of the building is of the time of Vespasian.

In the same valley, half a mile from this Nymphæum, in the direction of the city, is the

Temple or Fanum Rediculi.—When Annibal raised the siege of Rome a field and fanum were consecrated to the Genius of Return; but its position is stated by Pliny to have been on the Appian way, two miles from the Capena gate; this little temple was probably dedicated to the river Almo, which flows at its base. The brick construction resembles that of the aqueducts near the Porta Maggiore of the time of Nero.

Its pilasters have small apertures in the centre, and two octagonal half columns are placed on the

side that faces a cross road, connecting the Appian and Latin ways.

Returning to the Appian way, and following the road near the church of St Sebastian for the distance of two miles, is the

Basilic of St Paul.—This church was built by Constantine in a farm belonging to Lucina, a Roman matron, over the cemetery in which St Paul was buried. It was rebuilt and enlarged in 386 by Valentinian II and Theodosius, completed by Honorius, and restored by several popes. On the night of the 15th July, 1823, the greater part of this basilic, and in particular the roof, the central nave, and the doors, were consumed by fire. It is already in great part rebuilt, with some slight deviations from its original structure.

The ancient front which still remains is adorned with mosaic of the thirteenth century. The interior was 240 feet long (without reckoning the tribune), 138 feet wide, and its five naves were separated by 132 columns, thirty-six feet high, and eleven in circumference, taken in part from the Æmilian basilic. The columns supporting the grand arch of the tribune were twenty-two feet high, and five in diameter; the altars were decorated with thirty porphyry columns, which were also injured by the flames.

The ancient mosaics have been preserved; that over the great arch of the principal nave, made under St Leo in 440, represents our Saviour with the twenty-four ancients of the apocalypse and the apostles Peter and Paul. On the upper part of the great nave was the series of portraits of the popes from St Peter to Pius VII, the 253rd pontiff.

Under the high altar, which was greatly injured, are parts of the bodies of St. Peter and St Paul. In the tribune is a mosaic of the thirteenth century.

Adjoining the basilic is a monastery; its cloister is surrounded with arcades built in 1220, within which are several ancient inscriptions.

St Paul at the Three Fountains.—Three churches were raised by the ancient Christians on this spot, called *ad aquas Salvias*. That erected where St Paul suffered martyrdom was restored in 1590 by Cardinal Aldobrandini on the designs of Giacomo della Porta; it contains the three springs of water which are said to have appeared at the three bounds of the apostle's head.

In the church dedicated to St Vincent and Anastasius in 624 are frescoes of the twelve apostles from the designs of Raphael.

The third church, dedicated to the Madonna under the denomination of St Maria Scala Cœli, and restored by Cardinal Alexander Farnese on the designs of Vignola, is of an octagonal form, terminated by a cupola. It contains a mosaic by Zucca, a Florentine, the first good modern work of the kind.

Porta St Paolo.—When the walls of the city were enlarged the present gate was substituted for those called the Trigemina, Minucia, Navalis, and Lavernalis; it was rebuilt by Belisarius, eighteen feet above the more ancient level.

Pyramid of Caius Cestius.—This sepulchral monument, in the form of a quadrangular pyramid, was built in 330 days, as is ascertained by the inscription, and is covered with marble one foot in thickness. Its height is 125 feet, each front is seventy-five, and the mass of the building twenty-five feet thick; the sepulchral chamber is twenty feet long, twelve wide, and fifteen high. Caius Cestius was one of the seven Epulones who prepared the epula or banquets for the gods; this ceremony, called *lectisternium*, was practised in the temples in case of

signal victories, or of public calamities.

This pyramid was restored by Alexander VII, when the columns placed at the western angles, the bronze foot now in the Capitol, and two pedestals, were discovered, bearing the same inscription, and showing that Cestius was a contemporary of Agrippa.

Near this pyramid is the Protestant burying ground.

Testaccio.—The origin of this hill, which is not mentioned by any of the ancient authors, may be attributed to fragments of vase of terracotta, called *testa* in Latin. Its height is 163, and its circumference 4,503 feet.

Not far from this hill is an arch called that of St Lazarus from the adjoining hermitage; it probably formed part of the public granaries placed in this quarter.

In the neighbouring Vigna Cesarini are ruins of the ancient

Navalia, so called from the spot where vessels touched, and merchandise was landed; other ruins in small tufa polygons of the seventh century of Rome probably belonged to the arsenal. In the middle ages this side of the river was called the Ripa Græca, and that opposite Ripa Romæa.

Pons Sublicius.—This bridge, the first thrown over the Tiber under Ancus Martius, is celebrated for the action of Horatius Cocles, who alone withstood on it the army of Porsenna. It was afterwards called the Æmilian when rebuilt in stone by Æmilius Lepidus, censor under Augustus. Having been restored by Antoninus Pius, it was afterwards carried away in the year 780 in an extraordinary inundation of the river.

The ancient salines or salt warehouses, and the Porta Trigemina of Tullius, were near this bridge.

The Aventine.—This hill is in the form of a pentagon, 10,800 feet in

circumference, or nearly eighteen stadia, the measurement assigned to it by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and is forty-two metres above the level of the sea. Several etymologies of its name are given in ancient authors; *ab adventu*, from the arrival of the people of Latium at the temple of Diana; *Avens*, a river in the territory of Rieti, an ancient Pelasgian city; and Aventinus, king of Alba, who was buried on the spot.

It first formed a part of Rome under Ancus Martius, who destined it for the residence of the Latin tribes, whom he had subjugated, and principally of the inhabitants of Politorium, Tellene, and Ficana, but it is known from Tacitus that it was not enclosed in the Pomærium before the reign of Claudius.

The principal edifices raised on the Aventine were the temples of Diana, of Juno Regina, the Bona Dea and Minerva, the armilustrum, the atrium of Liberty, the palaces of Sura and of Trajan, the thermæ of Varius and Decius. These edifices have all nearly disappeared.

St Maria Aventina.—This church was built in the thirteenth century, restored by Pius V, and reduced to its present state by Cardinal Rezzonico, in 1765, from the designs of Piranesi, who united in its decoration various ornaments of antiquity. As it belongs to the knights of Malta it is known as the priory; it commands a fine view of Rome, and of the environs. The temple of the Bona Dea was near this spot on the declivity of the hill.

St Alexius.—Near St Alexius was the armilustrum, a name derived from the exercises of the soldiers and the games they celebrated in honour of Mars and Tatius. This church is anterior to the ninth century; it became an abbey in 975, was reconsecrated in 1217, and now belongs to the monks of St Jerome.

St Sabina was built over the house of the father of this saint near the temple of Juno Regina, erected by Camillus, after the capture of Veii.

Its foundation is due to an Illyrian priest named Peter, in 425, as is seen from a mosaic inscription over the principal door. It was restored by several popes, and finally by Sixtus V, in 1587. It is divided into three naves by twelve fluted Corinthian columns on each side. In the chapel of the smallest nave is a master-piece of Sassoferrata, representing the Virgin of the Rosary, St Dominic and St Catherine of Sienna.

St Prisca.—This church, it is said, was built over the house of St Prisca, who, according to tradition, was converted to the faith, and baptized with many others on this spot, by St Peter himself. It contains twenty-four antique columns, frescoes by Fontebuoni, and a painting by Passignani.

In the vineyard opposite were the temples of Diana erected by Servius Tullius and Minerva Aventinensis.

St Maria in Cosmedin, is built on the ruins of the temple of Ceres and Proserpine. A part of the cella, with its large blocks of travertine and seven columns of the peristyle, seven feet in circumference, and of the composite order, are still visible. According to Tacitus, this edifice was consecrated a second time by Tiberius.

Adrian I rebuilt this church in 782, which is also called the Bocca della Verità, from a large piece of round marble, in the form of a mask, having its eyes and mouth wide open, placed under the portico.

The interior of this church is divided into three naves by twelve antique columns, and the pavement is formed of the ancient mosaic called opus Alexandrinum. It contains also two ambones, a marble pontifical seat, an image of the

Virgin brought from Greece, and under the altar an urn of Egyptian granite filled with relics.

Temple of Vesta.—It has already been observed that the temple of Vesta erected by Numa, in which the palladium was preserved, was situated in the forum, at the foot of the Palatine. The present temple, like those that existed in each curia, appears to have been restored in the second century of our era; nineteen columns of white marble, forming a circumference of 170 feet, constitute the exterior portico; their height, including base and capital, is thirty-six feet; their diameter three, that of the cella thirty-six.

The Temple of Fortuna Virilis, now called St Maria Egiziaca, was built by Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, and was changed into a church in 972.

Its form is that of an oblong square, with four front and seven side columns of the Ionic order, twenty-eight feet high. They support an entablature ornamented with festoons, genii, candelabra, and bulls' heads.

Opposite this is the

House of Nicholas de Rienzo, presenting a capricious assemblage of antique fragments of different periods, a specimen of Roman architecture of the eleventh century. It belonged to Nicholas, the son of Crescentius, whose family was then powerful at Rome. Over the ancient door, which is now closed, is an inscription written in the twelfth century, in Latin rhyme, indicating "that Nicholas, the son of Crescentius and of Theodora, gave this house to his son David." It is said that in 1347 it fell into the possession of the celebrated Cola di Rienzo, the Roman tribune, from whom it derives its present appellation.

Palatine Bridge.—During the first six centuries of her existence Rome

had only two bridges, the Sublician and the Palatine; the latter, so called from the neighbouring Palatine hill, was finished under the censors Scipio Africanus and Lucius Mummius.

It was restored by Gregory IX, in the thirteenth, and by Julius III, in the sixteenth century. Having suffered an inundation under Gregory XIII it was rebuilt in 1575, but part of it was carried away by the waters in 1598; it has not since been repaired.

At the foot of this bridge the view embraces the Aventine with the grotto of Cacus, the remains of the Sublician bridge, the Prata Murcia, the situation of the camp of Porsenna, the mouth of the Cloaca, the island of Esculapius, the Fabrician bridge, that of Gratian and the Janiculum, the site of many of the principal facts of Roman history from the kings to the decline of the western empire.

SEVENTH DAY.

FROM THE FABRICIAN TO THE ÆLIAN BRIDGE.

Trastevere, on the right bank of the Tiber, was added to the city by Ancus Martius, who fortified it in order to repel the incursions of the Etruscans. Its first inhabitants were the people of Latium, conquered by that king.

The Fabrician bridge, now Quattro Capi, was built, as is proved from Dio, and the inscriptions over the arches by Fabricius, curator viarum, in the 690th year of Rome. It is formed of three arches, and leads to the

Island of the Tiber.—After the expulsion of the last Tarquin the senate granted all his property to the people, who, as ancient story reports, threw into the river the wheat grown on his fields; but the enormous mass being sufficiently

dense to resist the current, formed a small island, which was afterwards fortified and inhabited.

In the year 461 of Rome, when the plague raged with violence in the city, the senate sent deputies to the temple of Esculapius at Epidaurus, who returned with a serpent which disappeared in this island. A temple was erected to Esculapius on the spot now occupied by the church of

St Bartolomeo.—The interior is divided into three naves by twenty-four columns of granite, said to have belonged to the ancient temple. The island contained also the temple of Faun and Lyaconian Jupiter.

Ponte Graziano.—This bridge, now called St Bartolomeo, was built, as is ascertained from the inscriptions on the parapets, in the year 467 of the present era, by the emperors Valentinian Valens and Gratian.

The *Church of St Cecilia*, occupying the site of the house of that saint, was consecrated in 250 by Urban I, restored in 821 by Pasqual I, and given by Clement VIII to the Benedictine nuns, who annexed to it an extensive convent. The large marble vase in the court is one of those called canthari, which were placed in the courts of the Christian churches, and served for the ablution of the faithful.

The church has three naves; over the high altar is a baldaquin, supported by four aquitaine columns; under it is a beautiful statue of St Cecily, by Maderno; the pavement is of alabaster and precious stones; antique mosaics adorn the tribune. Near the chapel of the Crucifix is a chamber painted by Paul Brill, on which St Cecily is said to have suffered martyrdom.

Ripa Grande.—The port and custom house were built by Innocent XII, in 1692, for the reception of merchandize brought by vessels

which ascend the river a distance of twenty-four miles from the sea.

In the vicinity, afterwards called Prata Mutia, from the deeds of Mutius Scævola, Porsenna had placed his camp, and Clelia with her companions swam over the Tiber when escaping from the Etruscans.

St Michele.—This establishment was founded by Innocent XII, in 1686, to receive and instruct poor children in the mechanical and fine arts, and offer an asylum to male and female invalids. It contains a woollen and silk manufactory, and one for tapestry in the style of the Gobelins.

Porta Portese.—This gate was substituted, in 1643, by Urban VIII for the ancient Porta Portuensis, built by Arcadius and Honorius, in 402, when they restored the walls of the city.

The church of St Francis was given to St Francis in 1229, and restored by Cardinal Pallavicini on the designs of Rossi. In the chapel to the right of the high altar is a fine painting of the Madonna, Child, and St Anne, by Boccaccio.

After passing the churches of the forty martyrs and St Calixtus, we arrive at that of

St Maria in Trastevere.—It is said that the ancient Taberna Meritoria, a kind of asylum for soldiers after a certain period of service, was situated on this spot; and that Pope Calixtus, in 224, obtained leave of the Emperor Alexander Severus to erect here an oratory, which was the first public place of Christian worship at Rome. It was restored by St Julius in 340, and afterwards enlarged by Innocent II, Nicholas V, and Clement XI, who added the present portico, which contains many ancient inscriptions.

The interior is divided into three naves by twenty-one large granite columns, exclusive of the four sup-

porting a rich architrave, some having an Ionic, some a Corinthian capital. The Ionic capitals are highly wrought, and as they contain figures of Harpocrates, of Isis, and of Serapis, they probably belonged to a temple dedicated to those Egyptian divinities. The pavement, like that of other ancient churches, is a mosaic of porphyry, serpentine, and other species of marble.

On the ceiling is a beautiful painting of the Assumption, by Dominichino; who, in the last chapel of the right nave, painted also a Child scattering Flowers. The high altar is isolated, and its baldachin is supported by four porphyry columns. The mosaics of the tribune, of the year 1143, represent our Saviour, the Virgin, and several saints; those immediately below, representing the Virgin and the twelve apostles, are more modern.

Among the sepulchral monuments in this church are those of Lanfranc the painter, and of Bottari and Nardini, two celebrated literary characters.

St Grisogono.—In 1623 this ancient church was restored by Cardinal Scipio Borghese, who added the portico supported by four red granite columns. The three naves of the interior are separated by granite columns of the Ionic order, taken from ancient monuments. The baldachin is supported by four of a rare quality of alabaster. On the ceiling is a copy of St Grisogonus carried up to Heaven, from the original of Guercino.

St Maria della Scala.—Cardinal Cosimo, in 1592, erected this church, in order to place in it a miraculous image of the Virgin, taken from an adjoining house. The architecture of the front is by Mascherino; that of the interior by Francesco di Volterra. On the grand altar is a tabernacle,

formed of precious stones, and decorated with sixteen columns of oriental jasper. The fresco painting of the Madonna in the choir is by the Cavalier d'Arpino.

The *Janiculum*, so called from Janus, a king of the Aborigines, who built a city opposite to that of Saturn on the Capitoline; this hill was comprised in the city under Ancus Martius. Livy asserts that two sarcophagi were found at the foot of the Janiculum, one said to contain the body of Numa Pompilius, and the other books; these alone were found, seven in Latin and seven in Greek, composed by that king. They were burnt by order of the senate, as containing pernicious doctrines.

St Pietro in Montorio.—Towards the close of the fifteenth century this church was rebuilt by Pirtelli, at the expense of Ferdinand IV, king of Spain; it was restored under Pius VII.

In the first chapel on the right is the Flagellation of Our Saviour, painted by Sebastian del Piombo, and designed by Michael Angelo. The Conversion of St Paul is by Vasari; over the high altar was the Transfiguration, now in the museum of the Vatican; the statues of St Peter and St Paul are by Daniel di Volterra and Leonardo, of Milan, his pupil.

On a spot adjoining this church, where, according to ancient tradition, St Peter was crucified, is a small round temple, with sixteen columns of grey granite, designed by Bramante.

The *Fontana Paolina* is the largest of the city, and supplies the greatest body of water, which is brought in part from the lakes of Bracciano and Martignano. Between six Ionic columns of red granite, are five niches for the passage of the waters. It was raised by Paul V in 1612, with

materials taken from the forum of Nerva.

The portico of St Pancrazio, the ancient Janiculensis, was rebuilt by Urban VIII, when he surrounded Trastevere with walls.

On the right of the Aurelian way is a villa, built in the form of a ship; in the upper gallery, eighty-seven feet long, and fourteen wide, are paintings by Pietro di Cortona, Allegrini, and Grimaldi.

The church of St Pancrace was founded by St Symmachus in 500, over the catacombs of Calepodius, celebrated in ecclesiastical history, and in the acts of the martyrs.

The villa Pamphili, now belonging to the Doria family, was laid out, under Innocent X, by Falda and by Argaldi, who built the palace. It contains groves, extensive alleys, a lake, waterfalls, and fountains decorated with antique statues and bas-reliefs. In a hemicycle is a marble faun, that plays on the flute, and an organ set in motion by water.

In the palace are several antique busts, bas-reliefs, the statues of Euterpe, Marsyas, and of an Hermaphrodite; several tombs and columbaria well preserved, with numerous interesting inscriptions, have been found of late years and are preserved in the villa.

Palazzo Corsini.—This palace, situated in the Via Lungara, one of the most splendid palaces of Rome, contains a valuable collection of paintings, the principal of which are in the first room. The Ecce homo, a St Jerome, and a Samaritan, by Guercino; Venus at her Toilet, by Albano; Luther and Catherine Boren, by Holbein; a Holy Family, by Garofalo; a Presentation at the Temple, by Paul Veronese; and portrait of Philip II, by Titian.

The second room contains a St Jerome, Paule III, and a Chace, by

Rubens; a *Noli me tangere* of Boccaccio; the Crucifixion of St Peter, a St John the Baptist, the Herodias of Guido; an Annunciation of Buonarrotti; Madonnas by Sasso Ferrata and Andrea del Sarto.

In the third room are the Saviour, by Carlo Dolci; an Albano, a Schidone, a Madonna of Innocenzo d'Imola; St John; and Madonna by Guido.

In the fourth room are portraits by Holbein, Vandyke, a Doge of Venice, by Boccaccio; two Cardinals, by Dominichino; Innocent X, by Diego Velasquez; a Giorgione; the two sons of Charles V, Ferdinand I and Philip II, by Titian.

In the fifth room is a view of the Borromæan Isles, by Vanvitelli; a St Sebastian of Rubens; two battles, by Borgognone; and the celebrated Madonna and Child, by Murillo.

In the last room is the Giant Titus, by Salvator Rosa.

The library is particularly rich in manuscripts and books printed in the fifteenth century.

At the end of the gardens, and on the rise of the Janiculum, is a villa belonging to the palace, raised on the spot formerly occupied by the villa of Martial.

Villa Lante.—According to Vasari, Giulio Romano built this house for Mons. Turini, the intimate friend of Raphael, and one of the most distinguished prelates of the courts of Leo X and Clement VII.

It formerly contained frescoes by Giulio and his pupils, which were engraved by Marc'Antonio, Agostino the Venetian, and other celebrated artists. These frescoes are now in the Villa Borghese.

After the death of Mons. Turini, the villa passed into other hands. During the last century it belonged to the Lante family, who sold it in 1824 to Prince Borghese. It now belongs to the nuns of the Sacré Cœur de Jesus.

Farnesina.—The Farnesina palace was built by Agostino Chigi, a banker, and patron of the fine arts under Leo X, on the designs of Peruzzi. In the sixteenth century it fell into the possession of the Farnese, and at the extinction of that house in 1731, it became the property of the reigning family of Naples.

This palace is interesting for the lightness and elegance of its architecture, and as containing the fable of Cupid and Psyche, painted in fresco from the original designs of Raphael, and under his direction. The subject taken from Apuleius is distributed as follows: the assembly of the gods, with Venus and Cupid, inform Jupiter of the projected nuptials; Mercury presents Psyche with the cup of ambrosia, the pledge of immortality; the nuptials of Cupid and Psyche celebrated in Olynpus, and the general banquet of the gods.

Around the ceiling ten triangular paintings represent the events of the fable till the period of the nuptials.

The first on the left of the entrance is Venus ordering her son to inspire Pysche with a passion for the vilest of mortals as a punishment for having dared to fall in love with him.

2. Cupid presents Psyche to the Graces, the companions of Venus; this painting is chiefly the work of Raphael.

3. Venus quitting Juno and Ceres, who interpose in favour of Psyche; in the following picture the goddess, in a moment of irritation, mounts her car, drawn by four doves, and directs her course to Jupiter, whom she solicits to send Mercury in pursuit of Pysche. In the sixth painting Mercury publishes the orders of the father of the gods, and the recompense promised by Venus for the person of

Pysche, who returns from the infernal regions borne by three young Cupids; she presents to the goddess the vase of paint given by Proserpine to appease her anger; Cupid complains to Jupiter of the cruelty of his mother, and obtains permission to marry Pysche, who is conducted to heaven for the nuptials by Mercury. Near these paintings are the genii of the gods, or young Cupids, bearing their attributes in triumph, in allusion to the power of love, which subdues all things.

In the adjoining chamber is Galatea carried by two dolphins, preceded by a Nereid, and followed by another carried by a Triton, the work of Raphael.

The frescoes on the ceiling represent Diana on her car drawn by oxen, and the fable of Medusa, by Daniel di Volterra and Sebastian del Piombo. The fine colossal head by Michael Angelo, existing in this chamber, served as an occupation while he was writing for Daniel his pupil, and was not intended, as has been asserted, as a criticism on the work of Raphael.

The rooms on the first story contain frescoes of Peruzzi, of the school of Raphael, and of Sodoma.

Along the Via Lungara are the churches of St Giacomo, of St Croce della Penitenza, of the Visitation, and of St Francis de Sales, all containing paintings on various religious subjects.

St Maria Regina Cœli was built in 1654 by Anne Colonna, who, at the death of her husband, retired to the monastery annexed to this church. It received its appellation from the anthem *Regina Cœli lætare alleluia*, which the Carmelite nuns are obliged to sing every four hours.

The Palazzo Salviati was built on the designs of Baccio d'Agnolo, a contemporary of Raphael, who, with the distinguished artists of

that period, used to assemble in his studio. At the extinction of the Salviati family this palace came into the possession of government, who placed here its archives. Since 1820 the grounds have been reduced to a botanic garden dependent on the university.

The church of St Onofrio was built, in 1439, for the hermits of the congregation of St Jerome, some acts of whose life have been painted in fresco by Dominichino. The beautiful painting of the Madonna and Child surrounded with Angels, immediately over the door, is also by that celebrated artist. The convent of St Onofrio was the residence of Tasso in his latter days, and here he died in 1595; his tomb is on the left in entering the church. In the convent is a Madonna, said to be painted by Leonardo da Vinci.

The *Porta St Spirito* was raised by Leo IV, in 850, when he surrounded the Vatican with walls, and under Paul III this gate was rebuilt on the designs of Sangallo. Its name is derived from the adjoining church and hospital of Santo Spirito, in which is an establishment for lunatics, founded by Benedict XIII, and enlarged under Leo XII.

The Ponte Sisto, the ancient Pons Janiculensis, was restored by Sixtus IV in 1474; the fountain opposite the Via Giulia, placed here by Paul V, on the designs of John Fontana, is composed of two Ionic columns, supporting an attic and a niche through which the waters fall into a large basin.

The church of the Trinità de' Pellegrini, built in 1614, contains over the principal altar a painting of the Holy Trinity, by Guido, one of the best works of that artist. In the adjoining building pilgrims are received, and convalescents admitted from the hospitals of the city.

The interior of St Carlo a' Catinari is of the Corinthian order, and possesses several paintings of merit. One by Pietro di Cortona represents St Charles in a procession; four Cardinal Virtues under the dome are by Dominichino; and the Death of St Anne, by Andrea Sacchi.

The Cancelleria, a palace destined for the residence of the vice-chancellor of the church, was commenced by Cardinal Mazzarotta, and finished under Sixtus IV.

The architectural designs were given by Bramante, who surrounded the court with a double portico, supported by forty-four granite columns, taken from the portico of Pompey. The stones of the Coliseum, and the marbles of the arch of Gordian, were employed in the construction of this palace.

The adjoining church of St Lorenzo in Damaso, built in 384 in honour of St Laurence the martyr, was also restored on the designs of Bramante. It contains the statue of St Carlo Borromeo, by Maderno; and the tomb of Annibal Caro, a celebrated poet of the sixteenth century.

A small edifice in a neighbouring street, called the Farnesina, was built by Raphael.

In the Piazza Farnese are two large granite basins, one foot and a half high and seventeen feet long, found in the baths of Caracalla.

The *Palazzo Farnese* was commenced by Paul III, on the designs of Antonio Sangallo, and finished under Cardinal Alexander Farnese by Michael Angelo Buonarrotti. This edifice, built with blocks taken from the Coliseum, is of a square form; the court has three orders of architecture.

On the first story is the gallery of Annibal Caracci, containing his best compositions.

In the centre of the ceiling is the Triumph of Bacchus and Ariadne;

the golden car of Bacchus is drawn by two tigers; that of Ariadne, in silver, by two white goats; both cars are surrounded with Fauns, Satyrs, and Bacchantes, and preceded by Silenus.

The round pictures represent Pan offering to Diana the wool of his goats, and Mercury presenting the golden apple to Paris.

In the large pictures Galatea is carried on the seas amid a troop of Nymphs, Cupids, and Tritons; Aurora on her car carries off Cephalus; Polyphemus endeavours to charm Galatea by the sounds of his pipe, and not succeeding, hurls a rock at Acis, who carries her away.

The four squares represent Jupiter receiving Juno in the nuptial couch; Diana caressing Endymion, while two Cupids concealed in a bush enjoy their victory over her; Hercules, in the dress of Jole, playing on the tabor, and Jole covered with the skin of the Nemæan lion leaning on the club of Hercules; Anchises detaching a buskin from the foot of Venus. Over the figure of Polyphemus, Apollo carries away Hyacinthus; Jupiter, under the form of an eagle, Ganymede.

The eight medallions, of a bronze colour, represent Leander being drowned in the Hellespont; Syrinx metamorphosed into a Reed; Hermaphrodite surprised by Salmacis; Cupid tying a Satyr to a tree; Boreas carrying away Orithæa; Eurydice called back to the regions below; and the Rape of Europa.

Over the niches and windows Arion is mounted on a Dolphin; Prometheus animates his statues; Hercules kills the Dragon of the Hesperides; the same hero delivers Prometheus after striking with a dart the Vulture that devoured his liver; Icarus falls into the sea; the Pregnancy of Callisto is discovered in the Bath; the same Nymph is

changed into a Bear; Phœbus receives the Lyre from Mercury.

Dominichino has represented over the door a Young Girl caressing an Unicorn, the device of the Farnese family.

At the ends of the gallery are Andromeda attached to the rock in presence of her desolate parents, and Perseus combating the Dragon; Perseus petrifying Phineus and his companions with the head of Medusa.

In the other rooms are frescoes by Daniel di Volterra, Salviati, Zuccari, and Giorgio Vasari.

In a cabinet of the palace Annibal Caracci has also painted Hercules sustaining a Celestial Globe; Ulysses delivering his companions from Circe and the Syrens; Anapus and Anaphinomus saving their parents from the flames of Etna; Perseus cutting off the head of Medusa; Hercules fighting against the Nemæan Lion. The chiaro-oscuro ornaments that separate these subjects are also by Annibal Caracci, and are also so finely executed that they might pass as alti-rilievi.

On the first story of the Spada palace is the colossal statue of Pompey, found in the Via Léntari, near the Cancellaria. It is supposed to have been placed in the Curia of Pompey, situated near this theatre, and to be the same statue at the base of which Cæsar fell.

The gallery of this palace contains, amongst other pictures, a David with the head of Goliath; a Magdalen, by Guercino; a Roman Charity, by Annibal Caracci; a Judith and a Lucretia, by Guido; Christ disputing with the Doctors, by Leonardo da Vinci; the Market of Naples, and the Revolt of Masaniello, by Michael Angelo della Bambocciate; a Visitation of St Elizabeth, by Andrea del Sarto; two landscapes, by Salvator Rosa;

several portraits by Titian, Van-dyke, and Tintoretto.

St Maria, called Della Morte.—This church was built by a fraternity in 1575, whose object was to render the last duties to those who were found dead in the campagna of Rome. It is dedicated to the Virgin of Prayer, the holy Sacrament being exposed during forty hours the first Sunday of each month, a pious exercise now performed in all other churches alternately throughout the year.

This church was restored by Clement VII. and contains a Holy Family, by Masucci; a St Michael, by a pupil of Raphael; St Juliana Falconieri, by Ghezzi; and frescoes by Lanfranc.

The Falconieri palace, the residence of the princes of that ancient house, was rebuilt in the seventeenth century on the designs of Borromini.

St Caterina di Sienne, built by the Siennese in 1526, contains frescoes by della Vite, a pupil of Raphael; the principal altar has a painting by Jerome della Genga; the figure over the door is by Passeri, who wrote the history of the artists of his time.

St Spirito of the Neapolitans.—This national church was built in 1572, and restored by Carlo Fontana and Cosimo, a Neapolitan. In the interior are a Miracle of St Francis de Paola, by Lamberti; a Martyrdom of St Gennaro, by Luc Giordano; a St Thomas Aquinas, by Muratori. The cupola is by Passeri.

The Oratory of St Peter and St Paul del Gonfalone.—In 1264 St Bonaventure instituted the first fraternity of laymen in Rome, and gave it the name of the Gonfalone, or banner. On the walls of this oratory several facts of the New Testament were painted in fresco by Agresti, and others, who painted also the altar piece.

In the Via Giulia is the church of St Maria del Suffragio, designed by Rainaldi. It contains works of

Natali, Ghezzi, Troppa, Chiari, Bennaschi, Daniel the Fleming, and other artists.

In the little church of St Faus-tina, erected on the spot selected by Julius II for a palace for the civil and criminal tribunal of Rome, is a picture of the Blind Man cured by our Saviour, said to be Muziano.

St Giovanni de' Fiorentini.—A company of Florentines erected this church in 1588 on the designs of Giacomo della Porta; the front was raised by Alexander Galilei, by order of Clement XII. The interior is divided into three naves; the painting in the chapel of St Jerome is by Sante Titi; that in the side chapel by Cigoli; the Martyrdom of St Cosmas and St Damian by Salvator Rosa. The altar piece is decorated with marble on the designs of Pietro di Cortona, and at the expense of the Falconieri family: the group over the altar, representing the Baptism of Christ, is by Raggi; that of Charity by Guidi; the tomb of Monsignor Corsini is by Algardi, that of Acciajuoli by Ferrata. The chapel of the Crucifix was painted by Lanfranc.

Vatican Bridge.—The period of the foundation of this bridge is uncertain; it appears that in the fifth century it was in a state of ruin. The remains of walls of the middle ages, still seen in the river, are founded on the ruins of the ancient bridge, a part of which was demolished in 1812, in order to ameliorate the navigation of the river.

EIGHTH DAY.

FROM THE ÆLIAN BRIDGE TO MONTE MARIO.

The Vatican hill forms the prolongation of the Janiculum; its appellation is most probably derived from *va'acina*, or oracles delivered here at the period of the

domination of the Etrusco-Veians. In ancient times it was not included within the city; in the sixteenth century, under Sixtus V, it formed one of the fourteen divisions.

Ælian Bridge, or Ponte St Angelo.

—This bridge was built by the Emperor Adrian to serve as a communication with his mausoleum and circus. It consists of three central and four smaller arches; it was restored by Nicholas V and by Clement VII, who erected on it the statues of St Peter and St Paul.

The *Mausoleum of Adrian*, built on the model of that of Augustus for the sepulture of the Emperor and the members of his family, is 200 feet in diameter; the exterior, according to Procopius, was covered with Parian marble, and decorated with pilasters, supporting an entablature. At each angle of the square base were groups of men and horses; the round top was covered with statues.

In the decline of the empire this monument was used as a means of defence of the city. Procopius adds that its ornaments were ruined by the Greeks, who fortified themselves here against the Goths, and broke the statues to throw them at the besiegers.

In the tenth century it was fortified by Crescentius, a noble Roman, and successively under several popes from Boniface IX to Urban VIII. It is now called Forte St Angelo from the statue of the archangel Michael placed on its summit; it communicates with the Vatican palace by a covered archway.

Santo Spirito.—This hospital, the most extensive of the city, receives the sick, the insane, and foundlings. It was founded by Innocent III in 1198. It contains a cabinet of anatomy. The adjoining church was rebuilt in 1538, on the designs of Sangallo.

St Maria in Traspontina was restored in 1563. There was for-

merly near the baptismal font a pyramid, supposed, in the middle ages, to have been the tomb of Romulus, or of Scipio Emilian, the conqueror of Carthage. The marble that covered it was applied by Pope Dono I to pave the atrium of St Peter's.

In the small Piazza Scossacavalli is a palace of the architecture of Bramante, now belonging to the Torlonia family, by whom it has been greatly embellished.

Piazza St Pietro.—The area, 1,075 feet in length, forming this piazza may be divided into three sections; the first, 216 feet long and 204 wide, leads to the principal piazza, of a regular elliptic form, bounded by a colossal colonnade of the Doric order, formed by four rows of columns on each side, the central road being large enough to admit two carriages abreast. These porticoes, fifty-six feet wide and sixty-one high, contain 284 columns, and support a balustrade, on which are placed 192 colossal statues, eleven and a half feet high. The second section of the piazza is 738 feet in length and 588 in breadth. The third section immediately preceding the basilic is a regular trapezium, and serves as an atrium to the church; its length is 296, and its breadth 336 feet.

Near the obelisk are two fountains by Carlo Maderno, each raising to a height of nine feet a body of water which falls into a round granite basin fifty feet in circumference.

Basilic of St Peter's.—This magnificent temple is situated in the Vatican territory of the ancients, from which it derives its denomination. In this direction were the gardens and circus, a Nero, where the massacre of the Christians, related by Tacitus, took place. Their remains were interred in a grotto near the circus, and St Peter having soon after suffered martyr-

dom, his disciple Mark conveyed his body to the same spot, where an oratory was raised over his tomb by Pope St Anacletus. In 326 Constantine laid the foundations of the church, divided into five naves, which existed till the fifteenth century.

Nicholas V, desirous of erecting in honour of the prince of the apostles a temple equal in splendour to that of Solomon, commenced the tribune in 1450, which was continued by Paul II. In 1503 Julius II, after having examined the designs of the most skilful architects, selected that of Bramante, who devised the grand cupola.

After the death of Julius II and of Bramante, Leo X confided the works to Sangallo. to Fra Giocondo, and finally to Raphael, and at his decease to Peruzzi, of Sienné, who converted the Latin into a Greek cross, and completed the tribune under Clement VII.

His successor, Paul III, selected as architect Antonio Sangallo, whose plan consisted in re-adopting the Latin cross, according to the design of Bramante. At the death of Sangallo, the direction of the works was entrusted to Michael Angelo Buonarrotti, who resumed the plan of Peruzzi, enlarged the tribune, the arms of the transverse naves, gave a new design for the cupola, and intended to build a front similar to that of the Pantheon. After Michael Angelo, Vignola raised the two lateral cupolas; and Giacomo della Porta completed the central one.

Under Paul V the work was finished by Carlo Maderno, who raised the front and portico, and abandoned the plans of Buonarrotti for those of Bramante, by giving the temple the form of a Latin cross.

Finally, under Alexander VII, the portico of the piazza was con-

structed by Bernini, and under Pius VI the sacristy was added on the plans of Marchionni.

Painting, sculpture, mosaics, the art of melting bronze, gilding, carving, all the arts have contributed to embellish this temple, the most splendid not only of Rome but of the whole world.

The front is composed of eight columns, eight feet five inches in diameter, eighty-eight in height, including the base and capital, four Corinthian pilasters, an entablature and attic terminated by a balustrade, supporting thirteen statues seventeen feet high, representing our Saviour and the Apostles. The height from the pavement to the top of the cross over the cupola is 424 feet.

The portico is 439 feet in length, and forty-seven in breadth; at one end is the statue of Charlemagne, by Cornacchini, at the other that of Constantine, by Bernini. The pilasters lining the portico support an entablature and a roof sixty-two feet high, covered with gilt stucco; over the great door is the mosaic of Giotto, a Florentine of the thirteenth century, representing the boat of St Peter.

The door with a bronze cross, called the *Porta Santa*, is opened only once every twenty-five years, at the period of the jubilee. The bas-reliefs of the principal gate allude to the martyrdom of St Peter and St Paul, to the coronation of the Emperor Sigismund by Eugenius IV, and to the audience granted by that pontiff to the envoys of sundry eastern nations.

The interior, in the form of a Latin cross, is divided into three naves by pilasters supporting four large arches on each side; to each are attached two others, fluted and Corinthian, eight feet broad, seventy-seven high, over which is an entablature of eighteen feet; in the niches are marble statues, fifteen

feet in height, of the founders of religious orders. The counter pilasters uniting under the arches have medallions, the portraits of different popes; the roof is covered with gilt stucco, and the pavement is formed of the finest quality of marble.

At the end of the great nave, raised on a pedestal, is the statue of St Peter, whose foot is kissed by the faithful in veneration of the prince of the apostles. The confession of St Peter, or tomb, containing parts of his and of St Paul's bodies, is surrounded with a circular marble balustrade, on which 112 lamps are continually burning. A double staircase leads to the interior, which is decorated with marble, festoons, and angels of gilt bronze. On each side of the door are the statues of St Peter and St Paul; in an oblong niche is the confession, a part of the ancient oratory of St Anacletus.

In the statue of Pius VI, who was buried near the tomb of St Peter, Canova has represented that pontiff praying at the altar of the confession.

The altar placed under the cupola is isolated, and turned to the east, according to ancient custom. The baldachin, erected in 1633 by Bernini, is supported by four irregular columns of the composite order, of gilt bronze, thirty-four feet high; at the angles are four angels; in the centre is a globe supporting the cross. The total height of the baldachin is eighty-six feet.

The Cupola.—Bramante, having conceived the idea of erecting the largest cupola in the world, formed for its support four pillars 206 feet in circumference. In his designs for this church Michael Angelo planned a double cupola; between the walls, which are twenty-two feet thick, a staircase leads to the ball.

The diameter of the cupola is 130 feet; the height of the pillars, 166;

of the cupola, 155 ; of the lantern, fifty-three ; of the pedestal of the ball, twenty-nine and a half ; of the ball itself, seven and a half ; and the cross, thirteen : forming a total height of 426 feet.

Thirty-two Corinthian pilasters, between which are sixteen windows, support an entablature from which commences the concavity of the cupola, divided into sixteen compartments, adorned with gilt stuccoes and mosaics representing angels, the Virgin, the apostles, and several saints.

On the frieze of the entablature, supported by the four large pillars, is the following text of the gospel : "Tu es Petrus. et super hanc petram ædificabo ecclesiam meam, et tibi dabo claves regni cœlorum."

In the upper niches of the pillars, formed into balconies, with a balustrade in front and columns at each side, many relics are preserved ; the most precious are in that over the statue of St Veronica.

The statues in the lower niches allude to the instruments of the passion. St Veronica holds the cloth that wiped the sweat from our Saviour's face, St Helen the nails and cross, St Longinus the lance that pierced his side ; the fourth represents St Andrew.

Tribune and Chair of St Peter.—At the extremity of the grand nave are the tribune and the altar, over which is the chair, made partly of wood, partly of ivory, covered with ornaments, and supported by four colossal figures representing the celebrated doctors of the Latin and Greek church, St Ambrose, St Augustine, St Athanasius, and St John Chrysostom. Two angels bear the tiara and pontifical keys ; a multitude of seraphims venerate the chair ; the Holy Ghost, in the shape of a dove, crowns the entire work.

The tomb of Paul III was executed by Guglielmo della Porta, under the direction of Michael Angelo. At

the base are the reclining statues of Justice and Prudence ; the former, being nearly naked, was partly covered by Bernini with a bronze drapery. The sepulchral monument of Urban VIII, with the statues of Charity and Justice, is a work of Bernini.

The ceiling of the tribune is covered with gilt stuccoes and bas-reliefs : Christ giving the keys to St Peter is taken from a design of Raphael, the Crucifixion of the Apostle from a painting of Guido, the Decollation of St Paul from a bas-relief of Algardi.

South Side.—Leaving the tribune on the left, the first altar, adorned with two large columns of black Egyptian granite, contains a mosaic representing St Peter curing the lame man ; the original painting is by Francesco Mancini. Opposite is the tomb of Alexander VIII, who died in 1691, by Andrea Rossi. The bas-relief alludes to the canonization of several saints by that pontiff in 1690.

On the next altar, that of St Leo, is a bas-relief of Algardi, representing Attila retiring from Rome at the sight of St Peter and St Paul.

Over the third is a miraculous image of the Virgin, and on the cupola are mosaics from the designs of Andrea Sacchi and Lanfranc.

Over the fourth, opposite the tomb of Alexander VII by Bernini, is the fall of Simon the magician, from a painting by Vanni of Sienne.

Near the tomb of Pius VII, by Thorwaldsen, are other altars with the Crucifixion of St Peter, from an original by Guido, and St Thomas touching the side of our Saviour, from Camuccini.

Over an altar, on the opposite pillar of the grand cupola, is a mosaic, from an original by Roncalli, of Ananias and Sapphira expiring at the feet of St Peter.

In the Clementine chapel is a

mosaic, from a painting of Andrea Sacchi, representing a miracle of St Gregory the Great, whose body is under this altar. The mosaics of the cupola are from works of Roncalli.

On another pillar of the grand cupola is the mosaic copy of the Transfiguration. In the chapel of the choir is the Conception, from the original of Bianchi. In that of the Presentation, the Virgin presented at the Temple is from the original of Romanelli. The tomb of Maria Sobieski Stuart, who died in 1755, is ornamented with a sarcophagus of porphyry, with a Charity and a genius holding her portrait. Opposite are those of the three last princes of the house of Stuart, by Canova.

The baptismal font of the last chapel on the right consists of a porphyry urn, twelve feet long and six broad, covered with a bronze gilt pyramid supporting a lamb, the symbol of the Redeemer. The central mosaic, representing the baptism of our Saviour by St John, is copied from Carlo Maratta; St Peter baptizing St Processus and St Martinian in the Mammertine prison, and Cornelius the centurion, are from Passeri and Procaccini.

In the first chapel on the right, on entering, are the group of the blessed Virgin and our Saviour after his crucifixion, one of the earliest works of Michael Angelo, and a mosaic representing St Nicholas of Bari. Opposite the monument of Christina, queen of Sweden, is that of Leo XII, by Fabris.

The chapel of St Sebastian contains the mosaic of the picture of Dominichino existing at St Maria degli Angeli. Near the tomb of Innocent XII is that of the Countess Matilda. The bas-relief alludes to the absolution given by St Gregory VII to the Emperor Henry IV, in presence of the countess.

On the altar of the chapel of the

holy sacrament is a rich tabernacle decorated with twelve columns of lapis lazuli, the base and capitals of the Corinthian order, and the cupola are of gilt bronze. The fresco, representing the Holy Trinity, is by Pietro di Cortona. In this chapel are the tombs of Sixtus IV and Julius II; the bas-reliefs, of gilt stucco, are by the same artist.

On the pillar of the cupola is the mosaic of the Communion of St Jerome, by Dominichino.

The chapel of the Virgin, built on the designs of Michael Angelo, contains an ancient image of the Madonna; the angular mosaics of the cupola are copied from the works of Muziano. After the tomb of Benedict XIV, on a pillar of the cupola, is the altar of St Basil the Great, the mosaic of which is from an original by Subleyras.

At the end of the north nave are three altars, with mosaics representing the Martyrdom of St Processus and St Martinian, from the original of Valentini; that of St Erasmo from Nicholas Poussin, and of St Wenceslaus, king of Bohemia, from the original by Caroselli.

Over the last pillar of the cupola is the mosaic from Lanfranc, of the bark of St Peter on the point of sinking, when Christ comes to the assistance of the apostle.

Opposite is the tomb of Clement XIII, by Canova; it is composed of three large figures: the pope in prayer, Religion supporting the cross, and the genius of death seated near the sarcophagus; of two recumbent bas-relief figures of Charity and Fortitude, and two lions, symbolic of the strength of mind which distinguished that pontiff.

In the last chapel of this side of the basilic are mosaics of the St Michael of Guido, and of the St Petronilla of Guercino; those of

the cupola are from paintings by Andrea Sacchi, Romanelli, and Benefial.

After the tomb of Clement X is the mosaic from the original of Costanzi, of St Peter restoring Tabitha to life.

The pavement of the ancient basilic, preserved entire, is eleven feet under that of the modern. Four small chapels correspond to the pillars that support the cupola, and over their altars are mosaic subjects taken from works of Andrea Sacchi.

The chapel of the Confession, placed under the grand altar of the new basilic, was ornamented by Clement VIII with marble, gilt stucco, and twenty-four bronze reliefs allusive to sundry events in the lives of St Peter and St Paul. This altar is held in the highest veneration, being placed over the tomb of the prince of the apostles.

Among the tombs of this subterranean church are those of the Emperor Otho II, of Charlotte, queen of Jerusalem and Cyprus, of James Stuart III, and of several popes; it also contains numerous statues, bas-reliefs, mosaics, paintings, inscriptions, and other sacred monuments belonging to the ancient church.

The Sacristy.—The vestibule leads to three galleries adorned with grey marble columns and verde Africano pilasters, between which are various ancient and modern inscriptions, and the busts of several pontiffs.

In the sacristy of the canons are a painting by Fattore, a pupil of Raphael, one by Giulio Romano, and two by Cavallucci. In the adjoining sacristy are a Muziano, representing Christ giving the keys to St Peter, and an ancient image of the Virgin.

The external parts of the temple can alone convey an accurate idea of its size. A winding staircase of

142 steps leads to a platform, on which are two octangular cupolas, 136 feet in height; that of the grand cupola above this platform is 285 feet; it is entered by means of galleries communicating with the internal entablature, seven feet wide and 380 in circumference. Ascending to the spot where the cupola is double, several steps lead to the lantern, others to the ball of gilt bronze, which is seven and a half feet in diameter, and contains room for sixteen persons; an iron ladder leads to the cross, which is thirteen feet high.

In finishing our cursory view of St Peter's, it may not be foreign to the purpose to add that three centuries and a half were employed in its construction; that it contains ten cupolas, besides the one raised by Michael Angelo, ninety-six marble columns, twenty-nine paintings in mosaic, about 140 statues, of which ninety-one are marble, twenty-eight stucco, and twenty-one bronze; that from the entrance to the chair of St Peter the length is 575 feet, and the breadth under the cross 417; that the middle nave is eighty-two feet broad and 142 high, each of the lateral naves twenty feet wide; and that from a calculation made by Carlo Fontana in 1693 the expenses, exclusive of the gildings, mosaic works, and the sacristy, amounted at that period to nearly 252 millions of francs.

Open on Mondays from half-past ten till one to the public; one till half-past five every other day, except Saturdays, when it closes at twelve.

The Vatican Palace.—The period of the foundation of the Vatican is not known, but it is probable that when building the church Constantine assigned to the pope some of the edifices raised in the gardens of Nero.

It was repaired in the twelfth century, enlarged by Gregory XI when the holy see returned from

Avignon, was embellished by Julius II and by Leo X; enlarged by several other pontiffs, and completed by Clement VIII and Paul V. A superb building was added to the museum by Pius VI, and a pinacotheca by Pius VII; the reigning sovereign Gregory XVI has founded two new museums, one for Etruscan, the other for Egyptian monuments.

The architecture of this palace being of different periods is defective as regards symmetry and regularity. The principal staircase, near the statue of Constantine, leads to the sala regia; the frescoes of which, representing different historical facts, were painted by Vasari and Zuccari.

The Vatican is open on Mondays to those who choose to pay a fee to the custode, from half-past ten till one; and from one till half-past five in summer, and four in winter. Other days open from ten till four, except Saturdays, when it closes at twelve; but it appears that frequent changes take place respecting the hours of admission, influenced by frequent fêtes, fasts, and festivities. To see the Egyptian and Tuscan galleries and to mount the dome, permission must be had through the English consul.

The *Sistine Chapel*, built in 1473 by Sixtus IV, is celebrated for the frescoes of Michael Angelo, who represented on the ceiling the Creation of the World and sundry passages of the Old Testament—a work executed in the space of twenty months, without any assistance.

Under Paul III the same artist completed in three years the Last Judgment. In the centre are Christ and the Virgin in the midst of the apostles and of a multitude of saints; over these, angels bearing the instruments of the passion; below, others sounding trumpets to call the dead from their tombs to the last judgment. Several of the dead resume their flesh, others en-

deavour to shake off the earth, others traverse the air to appear at the tribunal. Some angels assist the elect in their attempt to reach heaven, while demons, on the other hand, drag down to hell the condemned, whose resistance produces the most violent struggles. On the lower part of the picture Charon receives them in his bark, and transports them to the infernal regions.

On the other parts of the chapel Pietro Perugino, Ghirlandajo, and other distinguished artists of the fifteenth century, have represented scenes taken from the scriptures.

The *Pauline Chapel* was erected under Paul III on the designs of Sangallo. The walls are covered with frescoes painted by Michael Angelo and by Zuccari. The holy sacrament is exposed during the forty hours in this chapel on the first Sunday of Advent and in the holy week.

The *Loggie or Galleries of Raphael* were commenced by Bramante under Julius II, and finished under Leo X by Raphael, who covered the interior walls with paintings and ornaments on his own designs, and directed their execution.

The arabesques of the first, and the allegorical pieces of the third story, were painted by Gio d'Udine. On the second story, composed of thirteen arcades, Raphael has represented fifty-two scenes of the Old and New Testament, executed partly by himself and partly by Julio Romano, Pierin del Vaga, and others, on his designs and under his direction.

These paintings suffered much in 1527, when Rome was taken by the troops of Charles V; but though the colouring has faded, they are still much admired for their designs and composition.

The rooms on the first story adjoining the museum, called the Borgia rooms, contain frescoes by

Giovanni d'Udine, Pierin del Vaga, and Pinturicchio. The Martyrdom of St Sebastian, the Visitation of the Virgin, St Catherine in presence of Maximian, and others, are by Pinturicchio, who also painted the subjects of the fourth room, relative to the arts, sciences, and virtues.

The famous antique painting found on the Esquiline in 1606, and called Nozze Aldobrandini, is supposed to represent the Marriage of Peleus and Thetis. The nymph, of an inferior style, was discovered near the Via Nomentana in 1810; the portraits of five of the most notorious women of the heroic times, Pasiphae, Scylla, Phedra, Myrrha, and Canace, near the St Sebastian gate in 1828.

Gallery of Inscriptions.—The reunion and arrangement of this collection is due to Pius VII. On the right side are Pagan, on the left Christian inscriptions, found generally in the catacombs.

The former relate to the gods and sacred ministers, to the emperors, magistrates, soldiers, employments, trades, and funerals. The other antique monuments are sarcophagi, funeral altars, cinerary urns. Among the monuments are a marble niche, with emblems of Neptune, found at Todi, discovered in the Pretorian camp, and dedicated to the genius of the centuria under the consuls Burrhus and Commodus in 181. The monument of Lucius Atimetus, remarkable for its bas-reliefs of a cutler's shop; the wells, consecrated by Cerellius to Ceres and the Nymphs; several representations of the Mithriac worship.

The Christian inscriptions are interesting from the symbols of the vine, the fish, the ark of Noah, the dove, the anchor, the rites and sepulchral forms, the chronology of consuls in the fourth and fifth centuries; the faults of orthography and doubtful pronounciation of several

letters indicate the corruption of the Latin language in those times.

The *Library* surpasses the other libraries of Italy by the number of its Greek, Latin, Italian, and oriental manuscripts, and its collection of editions of the fifteenth century. It was commenced at the Lateran by Pope St Hilary, increased by Nicholas V, and placed in its present position by Sixtus V.

Over the case containing the books and manuscripts are frescoes by sundry artists and Etruscan vases. On one of the finest is represented the apotheosis of Triptolemus; on another, Achilles and Ajax playing at dice.

In the long galleries are the manuscripts and books of the libraries of the elector palatine, of the dukes of Urbino, of Queen Christina, of the Capponi and Ottoboni, successively united to that of the Vatican.

The third hall of the gallery to the left contains two statues, one of St Hippolitus, on whose seat is the celebrated paschal calendar; the other represents Aristides of Smyrna, a Greek sophist. Near these statues is a collection of utensils, paintings, and other objects used by the early Christians, and the cabinet containing charts, written on papyrus of the sixth century; adjoining this cabinet is that of ancient and modern engravings collected by Pius VI, and at the end of the gallery that of cameos and antiquities in bronze.

The Museum.—Without entering into a detailed description of the numerous objects of art united in this collection, we shall briefly notice the most interesting.

Opposite the female reclining statue placed on a tomb, found on the Via Cassia, is a bas-relief of the games of the circus, and one in the ancient Greek style, of Minerva preceded by another divinity. Another draped figure over a votive

altar was erected, according to its inscription by the priests of Bacchus, to the gods placed on it. In the third compartment on the right is a fragment with genii riding on sea monsters, both of a light and elegant composition. The double-headed hermes is remarkable as being the only monument known, uniting Bacchus under the forms of Zagreus and Dionysius.

In the gallery called the Braccio Nuovo the first object worthy of attention is the hermes, formed of a half-figure of Mercury, on which is an inscription relative to the sculptor Zeno, which has been illustrated by Winkelmann. The mosaic under the statue of Domitianus and Verus, representing Ulysses escaping from Scilla and the Sirens, and that under the Faun, were found in the vicinity of the gate of St Sebastian.

The Minerva Medica, discovered near the supposed temple so called, is admired for its proportions, drapery, and its general expression; it is one of the best preserved of those received from the ancients. It is probable that the artist has imitated the statue that existed in the Parthenon.

In the centre of the gallery is a basaltic vase, highly finished and of elegant composition.

The statue of the Nile with sixteen children, symbolic of the sixteen cubits the extent of its rise, and whose plinth is covered with animals and plants peculiar to that river, was found near the temple of Serapis. In the four angles are colossal masks of Medusa, discovered near the temple of Venus and Rome, and in the niches of the hemicycle are five statues from the ruins of villas near Tivoli, and that of Lucullus at Circaï.

The mosaic of the pavement representing Diana of Ephesus, was found at Poggio Mirteto, in the Sabine country; the statues of Venus

Anadyomene and of the Greek philosopher, are well executed; the Demosthenes, finely draped, and in appropriate attitude, is considered to be a perfect likeness of that orator.

The other most remarkable works of this hall are, Abundance by land and by sea, a Roman matron, supposed to be Julia, the daughter of Titus, Euripides in good preservation, a Diana contemplating Endymion, an Amazon and a Faun, found near Circaï.

Near the garden gate are a reclining Faun with Nereids and other Fauns, found in the villa of Quintilius at Tivoli. A Ganymede, which was placed over a fountain at Ostia; in the niches are an Isis and a Silenus. A Nerva with the toga. A Silenus crowned with ivy holding Bacchus in his arms; the head of a Dacian captive found in 1812 in the excavations of the Trajan forum, and a Caryatides from the temple of Pandrosus in the citadel of Athens, brought to Venice in the seventeenth century, and thence to the Giustiniani palace.

Second Part of the Gallery.—In the fifth compartment, on the right, is a fragment representing the carceres of a circus; in the seventh are others of rural subjects, and the nuptial banquet of the Leucippides, to which Castor and Pollux were invited. The sarcophagus of Evhodus, with the bas-relief of the death of Alcestes, in fine preservation, and fragments with dancing Menades.

In the ninth compartment are fragments of interesting bas-reliefs, of the ancient Greek style, allusive to Perseus and the combat of Hercules with the Amazons.

Opposite the tenth is a mask of the Ocean on a votive altar, and a well-draped statue of Polymnia.

The most interesting objects of the eleventh division are busts of

Sappho and of Antoninus Pius, opposite is that of Alcibiades ; of the twelfth, a statue of Hercules, the combat of the Amazons, a wounded gladiator plunging a dagger in the breast of a lion.

In the fragments of the fifteenth compartment the Roman soldiers may be seen covered with the hamata, a kind of cuirass, and with the squamea, so called from their scaly form.

In the sixteenth is the statue of Tiberius, found at Veii ; in the seventeenth the fragment of a bas-relief, with a four-wheeled car, and a bust of Augustus, found at Ostia, which from its high finish is considered as one of the finest of the collection. Near the bust of Demosthenes is that of Cicero, agreeing with the medals found at Magnesia.

Near the finely-draped statue of Esculapius in the nineteenth compartment are the torso of a Citharedus of flowered alabaster, sundry animals, and a mithriac group.

The chief objects in the twentieth are a Tiberius found at Piperno, and opposite a sarcophagus, placed on a sepulchral monument, on which are sculptured utensils used in grinding olives and in making oil. On the left a statue of Atropos, one of the fates, found in the villa Adriana.

In the twenty-first a head of one of the daughters of Niobe, another of Verus admirably executed, a statue of Silenus, and opposite a bust of Isis.

In the twenty-third are busts of Antoninus, Nerva, Pallas, Trajan, and Augustus ; and on the opposite wall a bas-relief of Æon, a gnostic divinity, and one of Mithra.

The twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth compartments contain a Venus, a Mercury, a statue of Claudius, busts of Neptune, of Agrippina the younger, of Brutus, and a small

statue of Typhon in the Egyptian-Roman style.

The twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh, a Ceres finely draped, placed on a quadrangular altar, with figures of Apollo and Diana, Mars and Mercury, Fortune and Hope, Hercules and Sylvanus, fragments of excellent style and execution ; opposite are statues of Atys, Hercules, and Ganymede.

In the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth are a Roman lady under the form of Hygeia in petelic marble ; a fine bust, a colossal head of Antoninus Pius, a small statue of Ulysses as he is represented on the medals of the Mamilian family. Opposite are a fragment representing a dancing Faun ; heads of Sabina the wife of Adrian, of Isis, of a Centaur crowned with vine-leaves, and a bacchic head in giallo antico.

In the last compartment are a recumbent Hercules, two hermes, one of Solon and the other unknown.

Hemicycle of the Belvedere.—Pius VII united in these rooms numerous Egyptian monuments and casts from the Parthenon, presented by George IV, king of England.

The semicircular gallery contains the Egyptian monuments purchased by Pius VII. Ten statues of black granite, each with the head of a lioness, represent "Athor," the Venus of the Greeks ; in the centre of the curve is a mummy in its case between two cynocephali, sculptured in sand-stone. Around the wall are hieroglyphics and epitaphs, one of which dates from the year 1602 of the Christian era. Under the opposite windows, and ranged in closets, are small statues of bronze, wood and stone utensils, of all sorts, used in ancient Egypt, and several mummies of sacred animals. All these objects were found, in latter times, in the ruins

of Thebes, and in the tombs of Gournah, on the left bank of the Nile.

The reigning pontiff ordered the reunion in these chambers of all the Egyptian monuments existing in the public museums of Rome.

Museo Pio Clementino.—This immense museum was formed by Popes Clement XIII and XIV, but particularly by Pius VI, who added numerous monuments and the hall of animals, a part of the gallery, the hall of the muses, the round hall, that in the form of a Greek cross; that of the biga, and the grand staircase. From its architecture and decorations it may be considered as one of the most splendid of modern Rome.

Square Porch.—In the centre is the celebrated torso of the Belvedere, found in the thermæ of Caracalla. It is known, from the Greek inscription at the base, that this fragment, belonging to a statue of Hercules, is the work of Apollonius, son of Nestor the Athenian.

Of the other monuments in this room the most celebrated are those found in the tomb of the Scipios; several very ancient inscriptions line the walls, that on the sarcophagus shows that it was the tomb of Scipio Barbalus, consul in the year of Rome 460. The bust crowned with laurel, placed on the tomb, was probably the portrait of one of the Scipios.

In the round hall are fragments of male and female figures finely draped, and on the balcony an ancient clock, on which are marked the cardinal points, and the names of the winds, in Greek and Latin.

Chamber of Meleager, so called from its celebrated statue, over which is an ancient inscription stating that Lucius Mummius, consul in the year of Rome 607, defeated the Achæans, took and destroyed Corinth, and after his

triumph dedicated the temple which during the war he had vowed to erect to Hercules. A bas-relief on the walls represents the apotheosis of Homer by the Muses.

Portico of the Court.—This portico, which contains the most celebrated monuments of ancient art, is supported by sixteen granite columns and several pilasters.

The first cabinet contains ancient statues of Mercury and Pallas; the boxers and Perseus of Canova.

The second, the Mercury known under the name of Antinous, found on the Esquiline; on the walls are bas-reliefs of Achilles, who has just killed Penthesilea, and an Isiac procession.

The third, the group of Laocoon, found, under Julius II, in the baths of Titus. We learn from Pliny that this composition is due to three Grecian sculptors, Agesander, Polydorus, and Athenodorus of Rhodes. The bas-reliefs represent a Bacchanalian festival and the triumph of Bacchus after his Indian expedition.

The last cabinet is that of the Apollo Belvedere, found at Antium in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and considered to be the most perfect work of sculpture. The bas-reliefs on the wall allude to a chase and to Pasiphae.

Near the first cabinet is a sarcophagus with an inscription stating that it belonged to Marcellus, the father of Heliogabalus; another with figures of fauns and priestesses of Bacchus.

On the sarcophagi near the second cabinet are represented prisoners imploring the clemency of the conqueror, and Bacchus visiting Ariadne in the isle of Naxos.

On those placed near the third, Nereids are carrying the arms of Achilles, and the Athenians are engaged in battle with the Amazons.

Near the fourth cabinet are bas-reliefs of Hercules and Bacchus, with their attributes, Augustus commencing a sacrifice, and Rome accompanying a victorious emperor.

Hall of the Animals.—In this rare collection of sculptured animals are the groups of a marine Centaur and a Nereid, Hercules killing Gorgon, chaining and carrying away Cerberus, killing the Lion, Diomed and his horses, Commodus on horseback casting a javelin. It appears from this statue that in the time of that emperor it was customary to shoe horses.

The pavement is composed of antique mosaics representing a wolf, an eagle devouring a hare, and a tiger.

Gallery of Statues.—The most remarkable statues of this gallery are a Clodius Albinus, a half-figure of Cupid, Paris, Pallas, Penelope, Juno, an Amazon, the muse Urania, Posidippos, and Menander.

On the opposite side are an Apollo holding the lyre, a Neptune, a wounded Adonis, Bacchus, a group of Esculapius and Hygeia, a Danaid; Ariadne deserted (usually called a Cleopatra) is placed between two marble chandeliers found in the villa Adriana, and is supported by a pedestal, on the bas-relief of which is represented the war of the giants against the gods.

Hall of Busts.—The most esteemed busts in this collection are those of Domitia, Galba, Mammæa, Lysimachus, Ariadne, Menelaus, Valerian, Pertinax, Agrippa, Caracalla, Antinous, and Serapis, in basalt.

A niche is occupied by the colossal statue of Jupiter, at whose feet is the eagle grasping the sceptre and thunderbolt. On the other side of the hall are busts of Trajan and Antoninus Pius, of Sabina, Brutus, Aristophanes, and Marcus Aurelius, a semi-figure of Apollo, a statue of

Livia, and on a sole block of marble two portraits said to represent Cato and Porcia.

Cabinet.—Under Pius VI, D'Angelis painted on the centre of the ceiling the marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne, and in the four angles Paris offering the apple to Venus, Diana and Endymion, Venus and Adonis, Pallas and Paris. On the frieze are represented antique festoons and children; the bas-reliefs allude to the labours of Hercules. The statues of Minerva, Ganymede, Adonis, of one of the Houris, of Venus and Diana, are ancient works of fine composition.

Under the niches are four porphyry benches resting on bronze supporters. The pavement, an ancient mosaic of the finest execution, was found in the villa Adriana. A festoon of sundry fruits and leaves, tied with ribbons, forms a circular border round a compartment of white mosaic enclosing three figures of masks, and a landscape with goats and shepherds.

In the passage leading to the gallery is the statue of a dancing faun, and near a small Diana a bas-relief of three conquerors in athletic games. Under the window is the celebrated alabaster vase found in the mausoleum of Augustus, supposed, from the inscriptions that lay near it, now preserved in the gallery, to have contained the ashes of Livilla, the daughter of Germanicus.

The *Hall of the Muse* is decorated with sixteen columns of Carrara marble, with antique capitals from the villa Adriana.

The statues representing the Muses were found with the Hermes of the Sages of Greece, in the villa of Cassius at Tivoli. They are Melpomene, crowned with vine leaves and holding the mask and sword; Thalia, with the tabour and comic mask; Urania, the celestial globe; Calliope; Polymnia, the muse of Pantomime, with her hands folded

in her drapery; Erato, with her lyre; Clio, the muse of history; Terpsichore and Euterpe. Near the statue of Silenus are a bas-relief of the dance of Corybantes; the Hermes of Sophocles, Euripides, Eschines, Demosthenes, and Antisthenes, the first portrait known of this founder of the Cynic sect.

The veiled Hermes of Aspasia is placed near the bust of Pericles; both have Greek inscriptions. The remaining principal busts of this hall are those of Solon, Periander, Alcibiades, Socrates, Aratus, and Euripides.

The marble pavement, inlaid with sundry mosaic figures of comic and tragic actors, was found at Lorium (Castel di Guido), twelve miles from Rome. The frescoes by Conca allude to the subjects united in this room.

Round Hall.—A variety of statues and colossal busts, placed on columns of porphyry, form the ornaments of this hall, round which are ten marble pilasters whose capitals were sculptured by Franzoni.

The principal busts are those of Jupiter, Adrian, Antinous, Serapis, Julia Pia, and Pertinax; the statues of Hercules, Augustus, Ceres, Antoninus Pius, Nerva, Juno Lanuvino, indicated by the goat skin and shield.

The pavement found at Otricoli, and the sea monsters at Scrofano, are fine specimens of antique mosaics. In the centre, over the head of Medusa, is a porphyry vase, forty-one feet in circumference.

Hall of the Greek Cross.—The door leading into this room is remarkable for the splendour of its ornaments. The bases, columns, colossal statues, serving as Caryatides to the entablature, are all of red Egyptian granite, and are supposed to have been adapted to one of the entrances of Adrian's villa.

On the porphyry urn, which was the tomb of St Constantia, children

are occupied in gathering grapes. It was found near her church, commonly called the temple of Bacchus.

The corresponding urn, also of porphyry, with bas-reliefs of a battle and prisoners, served as the tomb of the Empress St Helen.

Near the grating are two colossal Sphinxes, and on the walls bas-reliefs, representing combats of gladiators and wild beasts, Bacchanalian and other mythological subjects.

On the pavement is a mosaic, found at Tusculum, representing a head of Minerva, and various arabesques.

The staircase is decorated with twenty columns of granite, with balustrades in bronze, entablatures of sculptured marble, and statues emblematic of the Nile, and of another river.

Another staircase, on which are eight columns of breccia corallina, leads to the

Hall of the Biga.—In the centre of which is an ancient marble biga, finely sculptured. In the niches are statues of Perseus, of Alcibiades, a richly draped female figure performing a sacrifice, of Apollo holding the lyre, of Phocion, a Dioscubolus copied from Myron, of Apollonius, a Greek philosopher of the second century, and of Apollo Sauroctonus, or destroyer of the lizards.

The sarcophagi placed at the foot of each niche represent the genius and the attributes of the Muses, the games of the circus, &c.

The following gallery is divided into six sections; the first containing monuments, chandeliers, and two trunks of trees supporting nests of little Cupids.

The second, vases, cups, chandeliers of various forms, and two sarcophagi alluding to the history of Protesilas and Laodamia, and to the death of Egisthus and Clytemnestra.

In the third are the antiquities discovered at Tor Marancio, near the Ardean way, and consisting of statues, fragments of paintings, and a mosaic representing vegetables, fish, and fowl.

The fourth section is enriched with vases, chandeliers, cups, statues, bas-reliefs, sarcophagi with the fable of Niobe, and the amours of Diana and Endymion.

In the fifth is an elegant draped statue of Ceres; in the last section are monuments, and many rare kinds of marble.

In the adjoining rooms are the tapestries of Raphael, and the collection of maps formed by Gregory XIII.

Museo Gregoriano.—This museum has been formed by the present pope, Gregory XVI, to contain the numerous monuments of art found of late years in the cities of Vulci, Tarquinii, Cere, Toscanella, and in other spots cast over that part of ancient Etruria which extends from the Tiber to the river Fiora. To these monuments have been added those of Egypt, which were hitherto in the Capitol, or in other public museums.

In the first vestibule are three reclining figures, two male and one female, originally placed over tombs, which are remarkable by the ornaments with which they are adorned.

The horses' heads, of a good style of sculpture, were found over a sepulchral door at Vulci.

Several cinerary urns, made of alabaster of Volterra, and votive offerings, were discovered at Cere.

The adjoining room contains a large sarcophagus, on which are represented the funeral rites of the Etruscans, and urns found at Castel Gandolfo, of a style similar to those of Etruria.

The works in terra cotta are united in the hall of Mercury, so called from the highly finished statue of that god found at Tivoli.

The following room contains the vases, with black figures on yellow ground, of the most ancient style. The vase of Bacchus, particularly admired for its execution: the figures are not mere outlines but painted, the different colours imitating the flesh, the vestments, and accessories; the subject represents Mercury consigning to Silenus the infant Bacchus; three nymphs, emblematic of the seasons, which formerly were three in number, are celebrating with their song the birth of the son of Jove.

The chamber of Apollo is so called from the vase, in high preservation, representing Apollo seated on the tripod, singing to the sound of the lyre; this urn is perfect, both for its composition and its workmanship. It is placed in the middle of several others, which are highly interesting.

In the hall of the bronzes is the military statue discovered at Todi; a monument unrivalled, as offering a type of the national art, the celebrity of which is encreased by the epigraphs engraved on it, to which various interpretations have been given. In this room are domestic utensils, differing in form, style, and size; chandeliers, used also in the sacred rites, the tripod and casket, beautiful bronzes found at Vulci, military weapons at Bomarzo, fragments of figures larger than life at Chiusi, the colossal arm in the port of Civita Vecchia: the Etruscan car, so singular for its ornaments and style, the chest engraved with athletic combats, are worthy of observation: the walls and tables are covered with mirrors, and inscriptions useful in advancing the knowledge of the Etruscan language. In two closets are deposited a great number of small utensils, light fragments, and vases: the large vessels, utensils, and arms, on the walls, the masks used in scenic representations and

crowned with ivy, are finely executed.

The works in gold are beautiful and elegant, whether we consider the invention, the form, or their state of preservation: the ornaments of men are the distinctive signs of dignities, the premiums of victory, the gifts of athletic combats, the civic and triumphal crowns of ivy and myrtle, the gold works cut with the chisel, not only manifest the taste of the artists, but convey an idea of the scientific knowledge of the nation. From all these objects an idea may be formed of the riches, the flourishing state, and the degree of splendour attained by the Etruscans, when objects of such value were buried with their owners.

A passage, the walls of which are lined with Etruscan inscriptions, leads to a large room round which are copies perfectly resembling the original paintings existing on the tombs of Vulci and Tarquinii, monuments of the highest importance in the history of national art, as they represent the public games and banquets which took place at the funerals of illustrious individuals. The vases and sculptures of this room are marked with Etruscan inscriptions.

Near the passage to the cinerary urns of alabaster of Volterra is an imitation of a small Etruscan cemetery, and a tomb brought from Vulci, the door of which is guarded by two lions placed as in their original position. In the interior are disposed the funeral beds and vases which are usually found in these tombs.

The *Gallery* is filled with cups of the most delicate workmanship that has come down to us from the ancient schools. Of various and beautiful shapes, the design is generally of the lightest character; the artists, pleased no doubt with the elegance of their compositions, have

frequently inscribed their names on the vases, with short and witty jests expressive of joy, happiness, invitations to drink, to pass life merrily, expressions which may appear to be discordant with the figures represented, but for which there exists a reason which it is not always easy to penetrate as they afford a field for extensive research. These arguments may be particularly applied to the archeology of the fine series of argonautic vases found in the necropolis of Agilla and in that of Cere which are united in this museum.

This celebrated maritime expedition of the heroic ages was hitherto considered as having afforded a subject of fiction amongst the Greek and Latin poets, nor did any monuments exist in support of their assertions, but in this collection is an ample development of the Thessalian story which gives a new, a better, and a different idea of that celebrated event. On one of the vases the principal chiefs who partook of the dangers and glory of the enterprise are preparing for their departure and putting on their armour: the attendants, obliged to serve and follow their lords, prepare the shields, each of which is distinguished by an emblem; on one a lion, on another a bull, on others a throne or a branch full of leaves; not only does this vase prove the antiquity of heraldry but the mantles worn by the personages show their degrees of rank, and the same ornaments that cover the mantle of the chief appear on those of his attendant.

On other vases are represented the calamities which befel the royal house of Æson and Pelias; the lamentations of Lemnos, the vengeance of Medea, are expressed in a manner differing altogether from the accounts of the Greek and Latin stage, or from the epic poetry of those nations: the hand of these

ancient artists was guided by narrations now lost, as appears on a vase placed in the centre of those described, on which the final catastrophe of the conquest of the golden fleece is expressed in a mode hitherto unknown; Jason, when nearly devoured by the dragon, is drawn out of his jaws by Minerva; the name written in clear purple letters near the figure of the chief leaves no doubt on the subject.

After the argonautic vases come those which represent the deeds of Hercules and the mysteries of Dionysius, forming a series of subjects difficult to explain, the traditions and opinions of the learned being frequently at variance.

A design of the utmost perfection and purity of style with an expression suited to the subject is that of *Cedipus* in his travelling dress, deeply meditating on the enigma proposed by the sphinx, who appears on the summit of a rock in those mixed fantastic forms of a lion and a young female under which she is represented in the monuments of art. On another vase the artist, without regarding the design, ridiculed this subject by representing a man with an enormous head in the same pensive attitude as *Cedipus*, and a monkey in lieu of the sphinx.

The vases relative to the ancient systems of theogony, to the Homeric descriptions, to the public games, banquets, and other usages of those times, open a wide field for research, whether we consider the beauty and excellence of the design, which in the gymnastic scenes often reach perfection, or the light they throw on the classic authors and other monuments of antiquity.

In one of the closets are vases of a smaller size but highly interesting from the variety of their forms and caprice of invention, particularly in those used for drinking; some have the form of a ram,

others of the humble animal that carried *Silenus*, the face of an Ethiopian and of *Silenus*, who expresses his joy on receiving the gifts of his disciple. This closet also contains bowls and vases of various forms of the most finished workmanship.

The Egyptian Museum.—Several statues and colossal figures contemporaneous with their prototypes are united in this museum. The colossus of *Queen Twea*, the small statue of *Menephtah I* seated on a throne, the fragment of the throne of *Rhamsès III*, are of the period of the dynasty that reigned between the year 1822 and 1474 before the Christian era. Without entering into a detail of all the monuments representing the human form, animals, vases, or other objects, we shall arrest our attention on the most remarkable; the two lions next to the colossus of *Twea*, though the last of the works executed under the Pharaohs which are known to us, bear testimony to the talent of the Egyptian sculptors even at the decline of that empire.

The torso of *King Nectanebo*, placed in the hall of lions, is not less worthy of attention for the beauty of its form; nor can we avoid noticing another torso in the same hall representing one of the ministers of state, it is executed in alabaster of *Gournah*.

Continuing our review of this museum we shall find a new, though indirect, proof of the errors hitherto committed in judging of Egyptian art when it represented the human form. In the large hall contiguous to that of the lions, fitted up in the Egyptian style, are the monuments of imitation or those produced in Rome in the Egyptian manner at the period of the emperors, the greater part of which were found in the *Villa Adrianna* near *Tivoli*. To an imitation of the works executed under the Pharaohs and

without attempting to correct the original taste prevailing during so many centuries in Egypt, these artists added the softness and finish which distinguished the Greek school at Rome. An example is observed in the Antinous, a statue placed in this hall, which from the beauty of its form has been named by artists the Egyptian Apollo. If imitation has produced a work of such merit, how can we doubt of the perfection which sculpture had attained in Egypt? not that all Egyptian statues could serve as models, but several dispersed throughout Europe are equal in beauty to the Antinous. The works of imitation representing animals are not less useful in judging of Egyptian art; in comparing the works of the Egyptian and Roman artist, if the former is not superior he certainly is not inferior, as the Egyptian, in the representation of animals, always possessed the greatest degree of skill, as is evidently proved by the lions of King Nectanebo, by the prodigious quantity of volatiles, quadrupeds, reptiles, and scarabæi abounding in this museum, whose resemblance to nature is so perfect that they might serve for the study of naturalists.

Architecture.—In order to complete the Egyptian collection of the Vatican of works of art in its primitive state the only monuments wanting were those of architecture; the works preserved till the present day in Egypt attest the boldness of imagination and power of execution shown by that nation in this art, and excite a sentiment of regret in those who have not had an opportunity of observing the monuments spread along the banks of the Nile.

The Vatican museum possesses a small but valuable remnant of this nature; a capital from Thebes of the second order of architecture, formed

of sandstone in the shape of an expanded lotus; that it is genuine is attested by the vestiges of yellow colour which originally covered it, as it was customary amongst the Egyptians to paint those species of stone which did not admit of polish. This small remnant, placed in the gallery of mummies, may be found useful in comparing the Greek style with the original Egyptian.

We shall not dwell on the various productions of the mechanical arts abounding in this collection, on the fabrication of papyri, the weaving of cotton in the bandages of mummies, nor on the admirable art of preserving for thousands of years the remains of the mortal frame, on the sandals varying in shape, or the works in bronze and sycamore wood on which are represented figures of the gods or of embalmed bodies, cases containing animals reduced to mummies, and those in which writings have been deposited; one in the gallery of mummies is particularly interesting, as it represents on its four sides hieroglyphic inscriptions relative to the four genii, the companions and assistants of Osiris in the regions below, who appear in their respective characters. In this collection are numerous small vessels of various substances, containing the ointment used in painting the eyelids, others were destined to preserve balsam or perfumes.

Such is the valuable collection of monuments bearing testimony to the knowledge of the Egyptians, of that knowledge which Moses, having imbibed, became powerful in acts and words (Acts of the Apostles, chapter VII). Such are the resources laid open to the learned in this museum by order of the reigning pontiff Gregory XVI, and due to his incessant zeal to promote the interests of religion. Here the theologian will find the vestiges of the primitive traditions which pre-

ceded the revelation written by Moses and the prophets; here sacred philology derives information for the explanation of oriental biblical texts; how many points of contact exist between the customs of the two nations, the people of God and that of Egypt, whose history is so closely connected; what a new light is shed on a multitude of Hebrew idioms and forms of language, arising from the similarity of a great number of scriptural phrases with the forms of the ancient Egyptian language preserved in the hieroglyphic inscriptions.

To the student of sacred writ, it will be gratifying to see the portrait of Ptolemy Philadelphus; under whose auspices, and doubtless providentially, was undertaken the version of the scriptures from Hebrew into Greek, called the septuagint. The civilized nations of that time were thus enabled to read the sacred code, and prepared to receive the first glimmerings of the doctrines of the unity of God and of the redemption which was approaching; the statues of Ptolemy and Arsinoë are placed near that part of the library which contains the celebrated manuscript of this inestimable version.

In the Egyptian monuments collected in this museum a distinct history is traced of sculpture and architecture, we shall now examine writing and painting.

Writing.—The primitive state of the Egyptian characters is proved by the vestiges that remain of the earliest kinds of writing: the first was that of the simple representation of the idea, the second was at once symbolic and phonetic, the third the plain alphabetic expression, at least in Greek and Roman names; the union of these systems constitutes the beauty of the writing called hieroglyphic.

The written papyri, some in the hieroglyphic, others in the hieratic and demotic characters, amount to

about thirty-two; these line the walls of the fourth room after the gallery of mummies.

In the fifth are disposed inscriptions relating to history, and in the left angle that of Queen Amensè illustrated by Rossellini, near which is the precious scarabæus called that of Memnon, or Amenoph III, engraved in honour of that king, to celebrate his marriage with Queen Taia and the happy state of Egypt at that period. On the fragment of a pilaster of brown stone is an interesting inscription indicating that Egypt was governed by a female, in the want of a male heir to the throne.

A valuable historic monument in the hall of statues is that of a priest, whose tunic is covered with a long inscription purporting that five kings had reigned successively during his ministry: three Egyptian, Apries, Amasis, Psammacherites, and two Persian, Cambyses and Darius. We shall not dwell on the numerous dedicatory and funeral inscriptions of other monuments in granite, alabaster, basalt, existing in this collection, as several have not yet been illustrated.

The pure hieroglyphic characters are preserved in the inscriptions on the two lions of King Nectanebo, and in the sarcophagus of a priest of the goddess Pascht, named Psammeticus, in the hall of urns. In that of the lions are other hieroglyphics in profile on the throne of Ramses III, those on the cover of the sarcophagus of Imôthp in the gallery of mummies and around the sarcophagus of Manès in the hall of urns are of the most elegant execution.

Of the third class of plain outlines are the hieroglyphics on the scarabæi, amulets, and funeral vases. Of the fourth, called linear, are the inscriptions on the mummy cases. The fifth comprises those painted, as on the monuments of Ramses X, and of the daughter of Takellothis.

The great advantage derived from the knowledge of these characters is their application to chronology and history, and whenever on the monuments of Egypt any royal name is written, it is easy to assign the period to which it belongs, as one of those names generally corresponds to a certain date. The Vatican collection embraces chronological dates indicated by royal names, twenty-eight in number, according to the following series :

1. Renoubka, one of the most ancient kings of the XVI dynasty, who lived about the time of Abraham. This monument was found in the tombs of Gournah, the name is written on the necklace or collar.

2. Amenoph I, written on the mummy case (hall of urns), and unless this be the title of a divinity its date would be the year 1832 before Christ.

3. 4. Amense and Amenenhé, the former reigning queen of the XVIII dynasty ; the latter, her husband, 1750 years before Christ.

5. Thutmès IV, the fifth king of the preceding dynasty, succeeded to his mother Amensé, and reigned from the year 1749 to 1727 before Christ.

6. 7. To the same dynasty belongs Amenoph III, the eighth king; the scarabæus above mentioned, bearing his name and that of his wife Taia, belongs to the year 1690 before Christ. The six colossi of the goddess Pascht, two of which are in the hall of lions, the others in the hemicycle, were executed under this king.

8. Menephtah I. The museum possesses in the Egyptian hall an elegant statue of this king, who reigned from 1604 to 1579 before the present era, and was father of the great Sesostris.

9. 10. Twea and Conthères; the first, the wife of the above-named king and the mother of Sesostris, is represented in a colossus of black breccia placed in the hall of lions;

the other represented on the pilaster of the colossus was probably the wife of Sesostris.

11. Ramsès III, the Sesostris of the Greek writers, who reigned from 1565 to 1494, B.C. His name is frequently repeated on the fragment of his seated statue to the left in the hall of lions and on the colossus of Queen Twea.

12. Siphtah also belonged to the eighteenth dynasty, but the period of his reign is uncertain.

13. Ramses V, second king of the nineteenth dynasty, in the fifteenth century B.C., is mentioned in a hieratic papyrus twelve, letter c.

14. Ramses X, founder of the twentieth dynasty, belongs to the thirteenth century before the present era; his name appears on a small painted sandstone placed in the fifth chamber.

15. Osorchod the son of Takelothis, who reigned eight centuries before the Christian era. This prince is represented on painted wood in the fifth room, in the act of offering a sacrifice to the god Phrè.

16. Psammeticus I, fourth king of the twenty-sixth dynasty, who reigned between 654 and 609 B.C. The museum possesses several monuments of this king found at Sais, his native place. His name is inscribed on two statues in the hall of Egyptian figures, on a sarcophagus, and on a demotic papyrus twelve, letter A.

17. Apries, of the same dynasty, 588 years before the present era, whose second name is Ramesto.

18. Amasis, his successor.

19. Psammacherites, who succeeded Amasis.

20. Cambyzes, the Persian king, oppressor of Egypt, 525 years B.C. His name appears on the same statue.

21. Darius, the successor of Cambyzes.

22. Nectanebo, of the twenty-ninth dynasty, three centuries and

a half B.C., and the last of the Pharaohs. To this period belong the two lions, master-pieces of art, and the beautiful torso which represents this king.

23. Ptolemy Philadelphus, who reigned 284 years B.C. His colossal statue is in the centre of the hall of lions.

24. Arsinoe, the wife of the above-named king, whose statue is on the right of that of Ptolemy; both statues bearing inscriptions on their pilasters.

25. Ptolemy Philopator, whose name is on the papyrus in the demotic characters, dating from the third year of his reign, or the 219 B.C. Number eleven, letter E.

26. Arsinoe, his sister, and wife.

27. 28. Ptolemy Evergetes and Berenice his wife, the parents of the preceding.

The numerous monuments, not included in the above list, might furnish documents of the reigns of the Roman emperors. The space of 1,600 centuries comprised within the dates which have been already indicated and inscribed on the monuments, the authenticity of which reposes on the authority of historians and chronicles, particularly that of Eusebius, rectified on the Armenian text far more exact than the Greek of Scaliger, is sufficient to show the rich mine of historical knowledge opened by the Egyptian writing. Its material construction offers a large field for discussion on the first essays of writing as an art, while it furnishes also a means of advancing the progress of oriental philology.

Painting.—Although in remote times painting was not distinct from writing, as several arguments attest respecting Egypt, we shall consider them as independent of each other in the monuments of that country. Painting, as it was thirty or forty centuries ago, exists in its original state and excites

surprise. When judging of this art in Egypt allowance must be made for the harshness of the lines and the want of perspective. The facility of the inventions and the spirited composition are the striking points of these monuments. An example of these is seen in the painting on the case, placed in the hall of urns, in which was preserved the mummy of Giotmut, the mother of Chuns Hierogrammateus of Ammon at Thebes; one side represents the funeral procession moving towards the Theban necropolis; on the other the deceased supplicates six of the gods, in order to obtain a free passage to the celestial regions; these he has finally attained, as represented in the interior part of the case, in company of his mother, whose inscription is on one of the paintings of the interior. The colouring and the various scenes possess a high degree of interest. It was an established doctrine amongst the Egyptians, that the souls of the just enjoyed an unalterable repose when they arrived in presence of the gods, but in a state of uncertainty they believed that assistance might be derived from the remembrance of the living; for this reason the mother is seated near her son, expressing joy at the offerings and prayers of the surviving relatives, a remnant of the primitive traditions of the human race relative to a future state and to the assistance the living may render to the dead. Each of these representations is accompanied with analogous hieroglyphic inscriptions.

Of the paintings on wood that of the son of Takellothis is remarkable for the vivacity of its colouring; the figures and various scenes which cover the papyri represent the rites and circumstances that precede and follow the judgment that Osiris is supposed to pass on souls; nor is the melancholy sight wanting of the punishments suffer-

ed from fire and the furies, so accurately was the tradition preserved relative to the destiny of souls when separated from the body. The representation on paintings seven, letter A, eight, and fourteen, relate to these subjects.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains several master-pieces of art, united in this gallery by order of the reigning pontiff Gregory XVI.

The portrait of a Venetian Doge is by Titian.

The miracle performed by St Gregory the Great, by Andrea Sacchi.

The Descent from the Cross, by Caravaggio.

The Vision of St Romuald, by Sacchi.

Communion of St Jerome, by Dominichino.

Martyrdom of St Erasmus, by Poussin.

St Processus and St Martinian, by Valentin.

Christ in the Tomb, by Mantegna.

The Virgin, St Thomas, and St Jerome, by Guido.

Magdalen, St Thomas, by Guercino.

Martyrdom of St Peter, by Guido.

Coronation of the Virgin, by Pinturicchio.

Resurrection of Christ: Birth of Christ, by Perugino.

Transfiguration: Coronation of the Virgin: The Three Mysteries, viz.: the Annunciation, Nativity, and Presentation, by Raphael.

Our Saviour, by Correggio.

The Virgin, Sts Sebastian, Francis, Anthony, Peter, Ambrose, and Catherine, by Titian.

Michelina of Pesaro, by Boccaccio.

St Helen, by Paul Veronese.

The Virgin, Child, St Joseph, by Garofalo.

Madonna of Foligno, by Raphael.

Landscape, with Animals, by Potter.

Madonna, St Laurence, and others, by Perugino.

Miracle of St Nicholas of Bari, by Angelo da Fiesole.

Annunciation, by Boccaccio.

Chambers of Raphael.—The greater part of these chambers had been already painted by Signorelli, Perugino, and other artists, when Julius II, at the solicitation of Bramante, invited Raphael from Florence, and ordered him to represent the dispute on the holy sacrament.

At the completion of the work the Pope dispensed with the labours of the other artists, caused their paintings to be effaced, and entrusted the execution to Raphael alone.

These frescoes were neglected in past times, and having suffered also from the damp, they no longer preserve their original freshness of colouring, but their composition and design will ever form a subject of admiration.

The fire in the Borgo, which happened in 847, is the subject of the first fresco. It would appear that Raphael was inspired by the poetic description of the burning of Troy, having introduced, among other episodes, that of Æneas bearing Anchises on his shoulders and followed by Creusa.

Over the window is the Justification of St Leo III in presence of Charlemagne, the cardinals, and archbishops.

The third fresco represents the victory gained by Leo IV over the Saracens at Ostia: the fourth, the coronation of Charlemagne by Leo III in the basilic of St Peter's.

The paintings of the ceiling are by Pietro Perugino; these, out of respect for his master, Raphael would not allow to be effaced.

The School of Athens.—The scene is laid under the portico of a palace. In the middle of the upper steps are Plato and Aristoteles; on the right, Socrates and Alcibiades; Diogenes holding a book is on the second step; Pythagoras surrounded by his

disciples, at the end on the right.

To some of the figures the artist has given the portraits of personages of his time: Archimedes is Bramante; the young man with his hand on his breast, the Duke of Urbino; the one kneeling, the Duke of Mantua; the two on the left of Zoroaster are Pietro Perugino and Raphael, the latter wearing a black cap.

Opposite this painting is the Dispute on the Holy Sacrament. The Trinity, the Virgin, and St John the Baptist, occupy the upper part; at the sides of the altar are the four doctors of the Latin church, several of the fathers, and many saints of the Old and New Testament disputing on this profound mystery.

In the painting of Parnassus, Apollo, in the midst of the nine Muses, is playing on the violin. Around the mountain are several ancient and modern poets: Homer, Horace, Virgil, Ovid, Ennius, Sappho, Propertius, Dante, Boccaccio, and Sannazaro.

Over the window Jurisprudence is represented as assisted by Prudence, Fortitude, and Temperance; on the sides are two historical subjects: the Emperor Justinian delivering the digest to Trebonian; Gregory IX the decretals to a consistorial advocate.

The ceiling is divided into nine subjects. In the centre, angels support the arms of the church; in the rounds are Philosophy, Justice, Theology, and Poetry. In the four oblong paintings are represented Fortune, the judgment of Solomon, Adam and Eve tempted by the serpent, Marsyas flayed alive by Apollo.

Chamber of Heliodorus.—Heliodorus, the prefect of Seleucus Philopator, king of Syria, was ordered by this prince to plunder the temple of Jerusalem, 176 years before the

Christian era. While preparing for this sacrilege, God, at the prayer of the high priest Onias, sent against him a horseman and two angels armed with whips, who drove him out of the temple; by an anachronism common to the painters of his time, Raphael introduced Julius II into the group which he painted; the other groups were finished by Pietro di Cremona, a pupil of Correggio, and by Julio Romano.

In the painting opposite St Leo I is represented on his way to meet Attila, king of the Huns, whose intention was to plunder Rome. Struck with terror at the sight of St Peter and St Paul flying in the air with swords unsheathed, Attila hastens to retreat.

The third fresco is the miracle of Bolsena; a priest, doubting of the real presence of Christ in the Eucharist which he was on the point of consecrating, saw blood on the corporal. Julius II, with other contemporary personages, is present at the mass.

The fourth represents St Peter when the angel delivers him from his chains and leads him out of prison. The effects of light are admirably expressed in this picture; that of the angel in the prison differing from that of the same angel out of it, and that of the moon from that of the lighted torch held by the soldier.

The chiaro-oscuro of the ceiling is by Raphael; the Caryatides, by Polydore Caravaggio.

Hall of Constantine.—Raphael, having completed the designs of this hall, commenced the fresco intended to represent the victory of Constantine over Maxentius near the Milvian bridge, and had finished the lateral figures of Justice and Benignity when his earthly career was closed.

After his death Julio Romano was charged by Clement VII with the execution of the work, and

painted the apparition of the Cross to Constantine.

In the fresco opposite Constantine is baptized by Pope St Silvester; the painting is by Il Fattore.

Between the windows Del Colle has represented, from the cartoons of Raphael, the donation of Rome to St Silvester by Constantine.

The eight pontiffs on the sides of these paintings are by Giulio Romano; the chiaro-oscuro, by Caravaggio; the ceiling, by Lauretti; the other subjects, by the two Zuccari.

On the ground floor of the palace is the manufactory of mosaics, containing upwards of 10,000 enamels of different colours.

The gardens of the palace, commenced under Nicholas V, were enlarged by Bramante under Julius II. In a niche of the principal front is a large bronze pineapple, found at the Pantheon. The villa, built by Pius IV and restored under Leo XII, contains paintings by Boccaccio and Zuccari.

From *Monte Mario*, on which is a villa belonging to the Falconieri family, the view embraces Rome and the Campagna.

The Villa Madama, formerly the property of Margaret, daughter of Charles V, and now of the King of Naples, was commenced on the designs of Raphael, and finished, after his death, by Giulio Romano, who, with the assistance of Giovanni d'Udine, painted the portico, the frieze, and ceiling of the principal hall. These works are in a state of decay.

AQUEDUCTS.

Ancient Rome was supplied with water from fourteen different springs, only three of which remain: the Vergine Felice, and Paolina; but these afford a quantity of water sufficient for the use of the inhabitants, for the ornament of the city, and for 108 public, and

the incalculable number of private fountains which it contains.

The *Aqua Vergine* supplies thirteen large and thirty-seven small fountains, from a volume estimated at 1,617 Roman oncie, which pours into the city 66,000 cubic metres every twenty-four hours.

The *Aqua Felice* takes its rise in a hill called Castelletto, near la Colonna, sixteen miles distant, and enters the city near the Anfiteatro Castrense, where its level is about forty-eight metres over that of the river. One of its branches takes the direction of St Maria Maggiore; the other that of Termini, the Quirinal, Piazza Barberini, and Capitol; it then descends into the forum to the Bocca della Verità and the Piazza Giudea, after having furnished in its course water for twenty-seven public and an immense number of private fountains.

It produces 1,027 inches, or 20,537 cubic metres every twenty-four hours.

Aqua Paolina.—The construction of this aqueduct was commenced and completed by Paul V, of the Borghese family, who confided its execution to Gio. Fontana. An ancient aqueduct of Trajan was brought into use for the passage of the waters from the lake of Bracciano, a distance of twenty-two miles. An increase, from the same lake, was introduced by Clement X, another under Leo XII, from the Stracciapappe and Alseatine lakes.

These waters unite on the Janiculum, where they divide into two branches; one descends towards the Vatican, the borgo, and Piazza St Pietro; the other into Trastevere, after having left a volume of 180 inches at the Paolina fountain. A body of 282 inches passes through the Ponte Sisto to the fountain, and thence disperses itself in the Via Giulia and vicinity.

The Paolina furnishes 4,709

inches, or 94,000 cubic metres every twenty-four hours.

The three aqueducts, if united, would present a length of 108,000 metres, equal to twenty-seven French leagues; the volume of water with which they supply Rome amounts to 180,500 cubic metres every twenty-four hours.

OBELISKS.

It is justly observed in the 'Library of Entertaining Knowledge,' vol. i, p. 269, "that of all the works of Egyptian art, for the simplicity of their form, their size and unity, and the beauty of their sculptured decorations, none can be put in comparison with the obelisks. That as lasting records of those ancient monarchs whose names and titles are sculptured on them, they possess a high historical value, which is increased by the fact that some of the most remarkable of these venerable monuments now adorn the Roman capital. The Cæsars seem to have vied with one another in transporting these enormous blocks from their native soil; and since the revival of the study of antiquities in Rome, several of her enlightened pontiffs, and particularly Sixtus V and Pius VI, have again erected those which had fallen down, and were lying on the ground in fragments.

The obelisks were erected by the Egyptian kings before the conquest of their country by Cambyzes of Persia. As their example was followed by the Ptolomies and Romans, these monuments belong to three different epochs. The Flaminian, Lateran, and Monte Citorio obelisks are acknowledged, from their designs and inscriptions, to be of the first epoch, that of the Pharaohs.

We shall proceed to give a brief description of the twelve obelisks of different dimensions which now decorate the city.

The *Flaminian Obelisk* is situated in the centre of the Piazza del Popolo: this obelisk is seventy-four feet high, exclusively of its pedestal, it is covered with hieroglyphics. It was originally erected at Heliopolis, in Lower Egypt, by Rhamses III, or the great Sesostris, as a decoration of the temple of the Sun, to whom it was dedicated. The name of this monarch, repeated several times in the cartouches, proves the exactness of Ammianus Marcellinus, who has inserted in his writings a part of the inscriptions translated by Hermapion.

After the battle of Actium and the conquest of Egypt, Augustus transported this obelisk to Rome and placed it in the circus Maximus. In 1587 Sixtus V transferred it, though broken into three parts, to its present position, where it was erected by Domenico Fontana.

Obelisk at Monte Citorio.—This obelisk, erected at Heliopolis by Psammeticus I, king of Egypt, whose name is frequently repeated in the hieroglyphics, was brought to Rome by Augustus, who placed it in the Campus Martius, where it served as a sun dial. It was found under Benedict XIV, in 1748, and placed in its present position in the eighteenth year of Pius VI. It is of red granite, and is sixty-eight feet high, exclusively of the modern pedestal, which is thirteen.

The sculptures on the west side are nearly all erased. Beneath the base of the pyramidal top we have the crowned hawk, a pair on each side, with a serpent behind each attached to a globe. There are only two varieties of cartouches, one containing the prænomen and the other the name.

On another face of the pyramidal top is a sphinx, without a beard, reclining on an altar. On the south face the god Ré, the sun, with the hawk's head, is seated opposite the

reclining sphinx. On the east face Osiris is opposite to the same figure. The vertical angle of the pyramidal faces contains the scarabæus sacer, with a large disk, almost touching two curved extremities of its wings.

Lateran Obelisk.—This obelisk, the largest in Rome, was erected at Thebes by Theutmosis II, king of Egypt, as is ascertained from the cartouches that bear his name. It was transported from Thebes to Alexandria, by Constantine, and thence by his son Constantius to Rome, where it was raised in the circus maximus. It was found at a depth of twenty-two feet under ground, broken into three pieces, but was restored by Dominico Fontana, the architect of Sixtus V. It is of syene granite, covered with hieroglyphics, and ninety-nine feet in height without the pedestal. The surface distinctly exhibits traces of fire. The original inscription is contained in six vertical lines.

Sallustian Obelisk.—This obelisk, found in the gardens of Sallust, was raised opposite the church of the Trinità de' Monti, by Pius VI in 1789. It is of Egyptian granite, and is forty-four feet high, without the pedestal.

The *Pantheon Obelisk*, placed in the centre of this piazza, by Clement XI, was found in digging the foundations of the convent of the church of the Minerva on the spot where the temple of Isis and Serapis once stood. It is covered with hieroglyphics. A fountain surrounds its base. Its height is about nineteen feet.

The *Minerva Obelisk*, found near that above-mentioned, was erected here by Bernini under Alexander VII, on the back of a marble elephant. Its height does not exceed $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The hieroglyphics attest that it was raised by Psammetichus II, of the thirty-sixth dynasty to Neith, the same goddess as

he Minerva of the Greeks and Romans.

The *Navona Obelisk*, whose height is fifty-one feet, was erected by Bernini, under Innocent X, on the top of a rock, which is about forty-one feet above the level of the soil. It was found in the circus, commonly called of Caracalla, beyond the gate of St Sebastian, and was originally dedicated, as is proved by the hieroglyphics, to the Emperor Domitian.

The *Vatican Obelisk*, of syene granite, is said to have been raised at Heliopolis by Nuncoreus, son of Sesostris, and was brought to Rome by Caligula, who placed it in his circus near the Vatican, where it remained untouched, during all the vicissitudes of the city; in the year 1586, it was erected on the spot it now occupies under Sixtus V, by his architect, Domenico Fontana.

It is without hieroglyphics; is seventy-two feet high, eight feet four inches in diameter, and 126 feet from the ground to the cross.

On its base is engraved an inscription purporting that it was dedicated by Caligula to Augustus and Tiberius.

The *Obelisks* at St Maria Maggiore and at Monte Cavallo were brought to Rome by the Emperor Claudius, who placed them before the mausoleum of Augustus. The former was erected by Sixtus V, under the direction of D. Fontana, the latter by Pius VI. They are of red granite, without hieroglyphics, and forty-three feet high.

Pincian Obelisk.—The hieroglyphics of this obelisk present an eulogium of Antinous, the favourite of Adrian. It was found in the circus of Aurelian, beyond the Porta Maggiore, in the time of Urban VIII, and was raised on the Pincian hill in 1823, under Pius VII. Its height is twenty-eight feet without the pedestal.

The obelisk of the villa Mattei

was discovered near the temple of Isis and Serapis, the upper part alone is antique, the hieroglyphics on the lower part are an imitation.

The quarries of the seyne granite, the material of which the Theban obelisks were made, extend from the island of Philæ along the whole line of the cataracs, the northern point of Elephantine forming their limit in that direction. This red granite is known by its beautiful colour, and owing to its hardness it receives the fine polish observable on the Roman obelisks.

ITINERARY OF THE ENVIRONS.

As the environs of Rome excite interest from the beauty of their situation, the associations of history, and the remains of their antique monuments, a short description is given of the principal places, viz.: Tivoli, Palestrina, Frascati, Albano, and Veii.

Road to Tivoli.—About a mile from the Porta St Lorenzo, is the basilic of that name, which has already been described.

At the fourth mile is the Anio, now called Teverone, which separates Latium from the Sabine territory, and unites with the Tiber, near the Salarian bridge, three miles from the city.

At the tenth mile are seen remains of the Tiburtine way, formed like the other Roman roads, of large polygonal blocks of basaltic lava.

About the twelfth mile is the Tartarous lake, an appellation derived from the quality of its tartarous and calcareous waters, which petrify vegetables.

Solfatara Bridge.—The waters that pass under this little bridge are of a bluish colour, and exhale a strong sulphureous smell. These waters, called albulæ by Strabo, Pausanias, and Martial, issue from a lake, about a mile from the road, which was formerly a mile in circuit, but at the present day its

average diameter does not exceed 450 feet. The bituminous substances formed by these waters are condensed on their surface, and give rise to different shaped bodies called floating islands. In the neighbourhood of the lake were the thermæ of Agrippa, of which some remains still exist.

Tomb of the Plautian Family.—

This sepulchral monument was raised by the Plautii, one of the great Roman families under the republic and the empire. It is built of travertine stone, in a round form, and has half columns on the exterior with inscriptions, two of which remain, one of M. Plautius Silvanus consul and VII vir of the epulones, distinguished by his exploits in Illyria; the other of T. Plautius Silvanus, who accompanied Claudius in his expedition to Britain. The constructions at the top prove that in the middle ages it was converted into a tower of defence.

Villa Adriana.—The Emperor Adrian, having visited the different parts of the empire, decided on imitating in this villa all those buildings that had pleased him most in his travels. The lyceum, academy, prytaneum, and Pæcile of Athens, the valley of Tempe, the Canope of Alexandria, Tartarus, the Elysian fields.

In the middle ages the villa was greatly injured. Under Martin V, some of its marbles and statues were broken and used as mortar. Excavations among the ruins have, however, at all times produced classic monuments, now the principal ornament of the museums and galleries of Rome. The villa was about seven miles in circumference. Its chief remains are

The *Greek Theatre*, which is the best preserved of the three that existed here; we may still trace a part of the scena, the corridors, and the place of the steps.

Annexed to the theatre on the

west are remains of a large square court which was surrounded with porticos.

Near the modern house, built of ancient substructions, is a passage, on the roof of which are stuccoes and paintings of exquisite taste.

Pæcile.—Pausanias informs us that the Pæcile of Athens was a portico decorated with paintings relative to Athenian exploits. The portico of the villa was an oblong parallelogram, in the centre of which was a large court. A wall, still entire, which was between a double row of pilasters, was probably painted like the buildings at Athens.

To the south of this wall is what is called the Temple of the Stoics, said to have been lined with porphyry, and further on is a round edifice with a mosaic pavement, representing sea monsters; this place was used for exercises in swimming.

To the left are the ruins of the library.

The imperial palace, situated on an elevation, is composed of two stories. On the ground floor are several remains of paintings, on the upper story is a large quadrangular portico communicating with the palace.

A number of rooms called the cento camerelle served formerly as barracks for the pretorian guards. On the exterior were galleries resting on pilasters or columns; the communication with each room was by means of the gallery, as in the convents of the present day.

Canope.—This building, so called from the city of Canope in Egypt, contained a temple of Serapis; several rooms and a painted gallery are still visible.

On the right are remains of the academy and of a theatre. The four subterraneous corridors, forming a rectangle, were a part of the

infernal regions. In the vicinity were the Elysian fields, the valley of Tempe, and the Peneus.

Tivoli.—This town, the foundation of which is attributed to Tibur, Corax, and Catillus of Argos, was built 462 years before Rome, after the expulsion of the Siculi from the territories which they then occupied. It was called Tibur from the name of the Argean chief; was allied with, though sometimes opposed to, the Romans in the early times of the republic; subsequently under the Romans it was a municipal town.

Temple of Vesta.—This ancient edifice, of a fine style of architecture, is of a circular form, twelve and a half feet in diameter; its columns are eighteen feet in height without the capital, which is ornamented with leaves of the acanthus. It had originally eighteen columns of the Corinthian order in travertine, ten of which remain. Its situation on the top of a rock, on the border of an extensive valley, is highly picturesque.

Adjoining it is the temple of the Tiburtine sibyl, built of travertine, with four Ionic columns in front. It is now the church of St Giorgio.

Opposite these temples is the new emissary perforated in the Monte Catillo, 294 metres long and twenty-five broad at its mouth; the waters pass through this channel and on the brink of the valley form a beautiful cascade.

In the picturesque grotto of the Sirens the waters disappear for a time in a subterranean channel.

The grotto of Neptune, since the deviation of the course of the Anio, no longer receives any supply of water.

Cascatelle.—The streams of the Anio are used in the iron, copper, and other works which are carried on at Tivoli, and precipitate themselves from a height of 100 feet into the valley below, winding over rocks bounded with trees and mea-

dows that produce a most picturesque effect.

Opposite, and bordering the path leading to the valley, are the villa of Catullus, the church of St Antonio, built on the ruins of a villa said to have belonged to Horace, and, half a mile further on, the chapel of Quintiliolo, dedicated to the Virgin. It stands on the remains of the villa of Quintilius Varus, in which were formerly found statues, columns, and a variety of mosaics.

Crossing the Aquoria, a rivulet at the bottom of the valley, over an ancient bridge in good preservation, and the Anio over a wooden bridge, the return to Tivoli is by the ancient Via Tiburtina.

Villa of Mæcenas.—Among the ruins it is easy to distinguish a large square court, which was surrounded with half columns of the Doric order, and arcades communicating with a portico, and a double row of chambers looking over the valley. These are built over a large subterranean hall, called the stable, but supposed to have been a reservoir. A rapid torrent passes through a canal, and in its fall from the mountain contributes to form the cascades. From the terrace the view embraces Rome and the Campagna.

In a neighbouring vineyard is an edifice called the Tempio della Tosse, adapted as a church in the middle ages. It appears to advantage in the midst of trees and vineyards.

Near the Roman gate is the villa D'Este, built by a cardinal of the D'Este family in 1549, formerly one of the most splendid villas of Italy. It contains frescoes by Zuccari, Muziano, and other artists of those days, allusive to the history of Tivoli.

At a distance of ten miles on the Valerian way is Vicovaro, or Varia, the ruins of which consist of remains

of an ancient bridge, over which passed the Aqua Claudia, and of large travertine blocks forming the walls of the city. Five miles further on is Licenza, the ancient Digentia, near which was the Sabine farm of Horace, celebrated in his verses.

Twelve miles from Tivoli, and twenty from Rome, is

Palestrina, or *Præneste*, a city founded, according to Virgil, by Cæculus, son of Vulcan; according to others, by Prænustus, son of King Latinus, prior to the Trojan war. Its elevated situation and good air rendered it a point of attraction to the ancient Romans. It was celebrated also for its temple of Fortune, restored and enlarged by L. Sylla, which occupied the whole site of the present town.

Palestrina was destroyed in the fifteenth century, but was rebuilt on the ruins of this temple, when a mosaic pavement was discovered, which is now in the Barberini palace at Palestrina.

This celebrated work represents sundry animals and plants, a tent with soldiers, Egyptian figures playing on musical instruments, others occupied with the labours of agriculture. Of several interpretations given of this work the most probable is that the subject alludes to the festivals established in Egypt under the Greek kings, at the period of the inundation of the Nile.

Near La Colonna, eight miles from this town, is a lake, falsely said to be the Regillus, where the battle took place between the Latins and Romans, which decided the fate of Tarquin.

Some miles distant, in the farm called Pantano, is the lake of Castiglione, formerly Gabinus, near the ancient city of Gabii, discovered in 1792. The only remains are the cella of the temple of Juno, and square blocks of the local volcanic

stone, which formed the walls of the citadel.

Frascati owes its origin to the destruction of Tusculum by the Romans in 1191; the modern town contains nothing remarkable, but the numerous villas in its environs and the excursion to the ruins of Tusculum are highly interesting.

The most splendid of these villas are the Aldobrandini and Mondragone, belonging to the Borghesi; the Rufinella, to the queen of Sardinia; the Conti and Falconieri. Tusculum, said to have been founded by Telegonus, a son of Ulysses and Circe, was a favourite residence of the Romans in the latter times of the republic. In an elevated position are the remains of a theatre, baths, an aqueduct, and walls; several statues, busts, and other works of art found in the excavations, attest its ancient splendour.

Grotta Ferrata is a small village with a church, in which Domenichino has represented in fresco several acts of St Bartholomew and St Nilus, who retired to this spot about the year 1,000. The painting over the altar is by Annibale Caracci.

Two miles from this village is Marino, formerly Castro Mœnium, an ancient city of Latium, mentioned by Dionysius of Halicarnassus and Pliny. The church of St Barnabas possesses a painting of the martyrdom of St Bartholomew, in the first manner of Guercino; that of the Holy Trinity one by Guido. The Albano gate leads to the Ferentine valley, so called from the goddess of that name, where the people of Latium held their national assemblies before their subjugation by the Romans.

Casæl Gandolfo is agreeably situated on the lake of that name, which, in very remote times, was the crater of a volcano; its circuit is about six miles, its depth 480 feet. On the occasion of an extra-

ordinary swell of the waters, 394 years before the Christian era, the Romans, then occupied with the siege of Veii, sent deputies to Delphi to consult the oracle of the Pythian Apollo, who answered that Veii could not be taken unless the waters of this lake were reduced to their level. Having decided on perforating the mountain, the work was carried on with such activity that within a year they completed the canal, which is a mile long, three and a half feet wide, and six high; it is chiselled out of the rock, and has never required any repair.

Albano.—Alba Lunga is said to have been built about 400 years before Rome, by Ascanius, the son of Æneas, between the mountain and the lake, in the direction of the present Palazzola; it was destroyed by Tullius Hostilius. During the second Punic war a camp, protecting the Appian way, was established on the site of Albano, which became a city at the decline of the empire.

On the left of the Via Appia, before entering the gate, is a large tomb, stripped of its ornaments, containing a room eleven feet long and seven wide; it is commonly called the tomb of Ascanius, but, being situated on the grounds that formed the villa of Pompey, it is more probable that it was raised by that general to receive the ashes of Julia his wife, the daughter of Cæsar. According to Plutarch it was also the tomb of Pompey.

Near the church of the Madonna della Stella is another large tomb, raised on a square base fifty-five feet in circumference; in the centre was a pedestal serving as the base of a statue, and at each angle a round pyramid. It was imagined that this tomb had been raised to the Horatii and Curiatii; but it is related by Livy that they were buried on the spot where they fell,

between the Latin and Appian ways, at a distance of about five miles from Rome. The architecture of this monument is of a far more remote period; it was probably raised to Aruns, the son of Por-senna, who was killed near this spot when attacking Aricia in the year 247 of Rome, or 606 before the Christian era.

A mile from Albano is the village of Aricia, preserving the name of the city, built in the plain by Archilochus 1,400 years before our era. Some of its ruins may be seen in a vineyard called Orto di Mezzo, on the Via Appia; they consist of the cella of the temple of Diana, of walls formed of irregular blocks, of the emissary communicating with the citadel, and remains of baths.

Veii. — Dionysius Halicarnassus observes, in the second book of his Roman Antiquities, “The third war which he (Romulus) sustained was against a city, then one of the most powerful of the Etruscan nation, called Veii, distant from Rome about 100 stadii; it is situated on a steep rock, and is of about the same size as Athens.” One hundred stadii are twelve and a half miles. In another passage the same author adds that this was one of the Etruscan cities the nearest to Rome; that it was on the Via Cassia or Claudia is proved by the Pentingerian chart, which thus disposes the stations on this road: Roma ad Pontem, III, ad Sextum, III, Veios, VI; a distance corresponding exactly with that of Dionysius.

At a mile to the east of La Storta, over a hill, separated from the plain by two rivulets, which united form the Cremera, was situated Veii, as was proved by the excavations made in 1810, when a tomb and several fragments of statues were found. The citadel and one of the wings of the town occupied the Isola Farnese, a fortress in the middle ages, now a farm. The

softness of the rock explains the work of the mine which decided the fate of the place after its ten years’ siege.

The isola presents the appearance of a deserted village with a population of about forty souls. At the gate called the Portonaccio are various fragments of sculpture. The church of St Pancrazio, divided into three naves, is of the fifteenth century. Many square stones found in the castle probably belonged to the walls of the ancient citadel.

A path, which from the fragments of its pavement appears to be antique, leads on the right to the ancient town. On the left are steep rocks; on the right a deep precipice, formed by the rivulet called the Fosso dell’ Isola, which about half a mile further on forms a cataract of about fifty feet in a most picturesque situation. Beyond this cataract an ancient road of the Etruscan Veii, six feet broad, leads to an extensive plain, where fragments of worked marble and of bricks indicate the spot once inhabited, enclosed in the Etruscan city. The Roman Veii was situated near the forest where the late discoveries were made; this spot presents numerous fragments of vases, painted with varnish on a black and red ground, and of a very fine clay, probably the work of the primitive Veians. Of the buildings found in the last excavations one deserves observation—an ancient Roman columbarium, called by the peasants the cimiterio, composed of three rooms, one of which only is open. It contains several tombs and funerary inscriptions. Near the Columbarium were discovered the statue of Tiberius, now in the Vatican; that of Germanicus, nine palms high; many busts, fragments of architecture; twenty-four columns belonging to the same edifice, probably a basilic, near which was the forum, as Vitruvius informs us

that such was their relative position in the Italian cities. It has been ascertained from inscriptions that at Veii there was a temple of Mars, and from the excavations that Castor and Pollux, Piety, and the Genius of the city, were honoured at Veii.

In its primitive state, and before its capture by Camillus, the city must have extended to Ponte Sodo, and the forest now covers its ruins. In proceeding to this bridge, and before arriving at the Cremera, the remains of a road which at intervals is intercepted by square masses of tuffo, indicate the ancient walls of the city, and lead to the Cremera, called the Fosso di Formello and Fosso del Valca, which unites with the Tiber. Beyond the Cremera is the Ponte Sodo, so named from its solidity, being cut out of the rock—a work of the Etruscan Veians.

Without returning to the Isola, it is easy to reach the Via Cassia at the Osteria del Fosso, after having crossed the Cremera by following a direction to the west, near the spot where the late excavations have been made. On the right of the road many Etruscan tombs are seen in the rock, in which small vases painted on a dark ground are continually discovered.

Time.—The Italian sundial, principally in use at Rome, is regulated according to the setting of the sun, which in all seasons takes place at twenty-three hours and a half. On the 1st of January the twenty-fourth Italian hour thus answers to our half-past five; the French noon to their seventeen hours and three quarters, and midnight to their seven hours and a half, the sun setting forty-five minutes later at Rome than in Paris. The twenty-fourth hour is marked by the Ave Maria, which is said half an hour after sunset.

Climate.—The Roman winter is, after that of Pisa and Naples, the

mildest in Italy. Rome is sometimes preferred to Naples for certain diseases. The thermometer rarely descends below 4° or 5°, and even this takes place but once in four or five years. The summit, however, is rather suspicious, and with the scirocco the atmosphere is quite overpowering. The danger of the malaria appears to have been much exaggerated. Besides the learned observations of the celebrated Lancisi, physician to Popes Innocent XI, Innocent XII, and Clement XI, the illustrious Brocchi could not recognise any vicious principle in the air of Rome, even when analyzed in 1818 (noted for the multitude of intermitting fevers) in one of the worst parts of the city—viz., in the valley adjoining the basilisk St Laurent, extra muros. The changeableness of the climate is perhaps the greatest part of its danger, but this is easily counteracted by wearing flannel, which, as we are informed, was customary amongst the ancient Romans. It has also been remarked that the air appears salutary to aged persons—a fact proved by the long life of a great number of both foreigners and natives who have inhabited this city. The prudent traveller runs no risk in going to Rome at all seasons; he may establish himself there, and repose for the remainder of his life in this noble retreat without fear.

Rome is still the first city of the world for the quality and quantity of its water. The best, l'acqua vergine, shown to the soldiers of Agrippa by a young girl, yet flows plentifully from the fountain Trevi, and has kept its sweet name. The numerous springs of salubrious bright limpid water at Rome is one of its wonders, and yet how inferior is modern Rome on that point to antique Rome! “Dov'è oggi l'Aniene vecchio,” cries the learned Claudio Tolomei of Sienne, in his

letter of the 26th of July, 1543, to Giovanni Battista Grimaldi; "Dov' è l'acqua Appia? dov' è la Claudia? dov' è la Tiepolo, l'Augusta è le altre?"

The water of the Tiber had, for a long time, the reputation of being sweet and salubrious. Many persons formerly got a living by driving asses about the city laden with its water for sale. The father of Rienzi was one of these water-sellers. Paul III, in his longer journeys, always took some with him. When Clement VII went to Marseilles to marry his niece, Catherine de Medicis, to the Dauphin's brother, afterwards Henry II, his physician required him to carry some of this water with him, which he accordingly did. Gregory XIII, who lived eighty-four years, constantly drank this water, which has now become so dirty and so decried. Ariosto sung its praise, but it was then customary to leave it some days to settle.

It appears from the analysis made in July 1830, of two masses of water of 100 lbs. each—one taken above Ponte Molle, before it passes through the city, and the other below the port Ripa-Grande—that this water is not only potable, but is even of a superior quality to that of the Seine or Thames. The mineral virtues and mild temperature of the river contented the Romans of the Republic, and their only summer baths were on its borders. The temperature rises from 18° to 24°, and scarcely differs from that of the air but by 2° to 6°.

The water of the Tiber is now successfully recommended for inflammations and weaknesses of the eyes.

Teetotallers should ask the waiter of the café for some *aqua di cannella* (a small waterpipe or cinnamon) which is nothing better than water turned off from the waterpipe placed in nearly every house; it is conse-

quently a little fresher, but is not cinnamon water, as some foolish wits endeavour to make green travellers believe it to be.

The lasagne soup is excellent. The beef is perfect; that of Perugia (*manzo perugino*) is preferred. The meat of the *mongana* (a suckling calf) only cedes to the celebrated veal of Sorrento. There is nothing more delicate than the fried brains, lambs' sweet-breads, and kidneys, of Rome.

The turkeys of Rome are deemed the fattest of Italy. The geese and fowls, in spite of their sacred or patriotic associations, are now but passable. These last come from La Marca, and a seven days' journey in coops makes them almost unfit for the table. It is not the same with the pigeons, which soon recover and become excellent; they cede, however, to the savour of the native pigeons, the best in Italy, which are sold for about double the price in the *Strada Colombella* (from *colombo*), behind the small dirty market held over the ruins of the marvelous Pantheon. These delicate, white, rosy pigeons also make an exquisite soup, stomachic and salutary to convalescents. The superiority of the race may be traced back to antiquity. But the barbarous sensuality of the Romans had recourse to an expedient to fatten them that is quite neglected by the poulterers of the *Colombella*, who are a set of indolent folks not encouraged by the frugality of the present Italians. "When the young pigeons begin to get fledged," says Varron, "their legs are broken, and they are replaced in the nest; in the meanwhile their mothers are plentifully supplied with food. These poor things eat and make their little ones eat the whole day long, and in this manner they fatten much quicker and become much whiter than the others." Instead of the fifteen or twenty *bajocchi*

given for a pair of modern pigeons, these of the ancients had a most extraordinary value, and gave an enormous profit. They were commonly sold for 200 sesterces (56 fr.) a piece. The best pigeons rose to 1,000 sesterces (280 fr.). L. Axius, a Roman cavalier, is said to have refused 400 deniers (448 fr.) for a pair of pigeons of this kind. Varron adds, that at Rome there were some people who possessed more than 100,000 sesterces (28,000 fr.) in pigeons, and who drew thence a gain of 50 per cent.

The vicinity furnishes a prodigious quantity of large and small birds, such as quails, larks (*lodole*), beccafichi, snipes, partridges, notably the grey (*starne*), and thrushes (*tordi*). These last, somewhat lean and cheap, differ from the thrushes mentioned by Varron, which were fattened in cages and sold for 3 deniers a piece (3 fr. 36 c.). Five thousand of these birds, bred at the villa of the maternal aunt of Merula, in Sabina, twenty-four miles from Rome, brought her an annual revenue of 60,000 sesterces (16,800 fr.). The quails were fattened in the same way with balls made of figs and flour of *epeautre* (a species of wheat); they were equally expensive, although the Roman poulterers had *volteri* even in the town. The loins of pork (*lombetto*) of Rome are noted, also its hams, prepared in the villages of the Appennines. The reputation of the Roman pork is of long standing. A diploma inserted in the '*Storia Diplomatica de' Senatori*,' by Francesco Antonio Vitali, shews that, independently of the stores of Greek wine, sugar, eels, fish, beans, peas, &c., twelve hundred pigs were provided for the kitchen (*cucina*) of Charles d'Anjou on his arrival at Rome, where he was most hospitably entertained by Pope Clement IV, at that time holding a fief in Provence. This list would lead one to believe that the

cook of the French Prince was already prodigal of these hot spicy sauces, now too much in use at the tables of our politicians, aristocrats, and bankers. Fish are excellent, and plentiful. The fishery extends along the coast from Civita Vecchia to Terracina. Nimble muleteers scent pretty correctly on what point of the coast the wind is likely to blow, and hasten thither; they load the fish as it is taken from the boats, and drive it off to Rome during the night.

The principal market is held on the ruins of the interesting Portico of Octavia. Men are employed to sell the fish, so that the Parisian monster, *la poissarde*, does not exist at Rome. The Roman housekeepers say that fish is good in the months where the letter *r* is pronounced. The sturgeon, the first of the *pesce nobile*, if partaken of too freely, sometimes produces disorders of the stomach. The small roach (*triglia*) makes an excellent fry, but the large one is better grilled. The *spigola* was highly considered by the Greeks and Romans; the small young ones taken in the Tiber were particularly esteemed, as, according to the epicures of the times, these were much tendered from their efforts to ascend the river. The modern fish is not less considered, and competes with the sturgeon; it is a large fish, and is taken in the Mediterranean. The white delicate *ombrine* has honoured the best tables of antiquity, and of the renaissance. The splendid *papagello*, delicate, white, and savoury, is the delight of the rich, although it has not the merit of being rare. The mullets (*cefalo*), less esteemed, less delicate, and heavier, are frequently more than two feet long; the prince of Musignano, now Canino, states, that sometimes this fish weighs 17lbs.

The actual prices for the principal provisions are given elsewhere.

This detail may prove of some utility, as there is no city in Europe that leaves a greater desire to return to than Rome, and it may not be indifferent to know its expences. Without doubt, it is very agreeable to meditate in the midst of its splendid ruins, but it is also necessary to think of dinner.

If, in spite of the strong and noble nature of the Roman race, it is no more given the soil (like many others) to produce heroes, yet this land is still the magna parens frugum. Notwithstanding appearances and poetic prejudices, the environs of Rome, and the hills that surround it, are fertile and well cultivated.

Savoury fruits and excellent vegetables grow there in abundance. The asparagus of Tivoli, the indigestible fennel (*finocchio*), the brocoli, best prepared *alla strascinata*, the grapes of Tivoli (*pizzutello*) the muscadine grapes, the water melon (*cocomero*), the green figs (*fichi gintili*), the melons of Rieti.

Roman mushrooms have been always esteemed. They appear to have been the only thought of two of its most insignificant masters, whether ancient or modern, viz.: the Emperor Claudius and Pope Clement VII. The last was so passionately fond of them, that afraid of not being sufficiently supplied, he forbade their use throughout the Roman states. The savoury meadow mushroom (*prataiuolo*) still merits the praises bestowed on it by the professeur gastronome Catius.

It is dried and served in ragouts when there are no others. In the market of the Piazza Navone Apicius would still find the orange, whose mode of preparation he details with so much complacency. The finest of all is the *ovolo*, having the form and whiteness of an egg, whence it derives its name. It is served fried in oil, or seasoned with

oil and garlic, or particularly with wild mint (*mentuccia*), considered at Rome as an antidote, and even as a necessary ingredient to every dish of mushrooms.

Excellent cheese and milk; the most noted are: curded milk (*ricotta e giuncata*); delicious buffalo eggs (*ova di bufale*); ewes' milk cheese (*pecorino*), particularly that of Viterbo; the same cheese with saffron, called *formaggio fiore*, from being curded with the powder of a mountain flower; cows' milk cheese (*provatura bianca*); buffalo milk cheese (*provatura marzolina*), so named from being the last made in the month of March.

Butter was nearly unknown in Rome forty years since. There is now, however, a large dairy near the tomb to Cecilia Metella, where it may be had very good. This progress is owing to the arrival at Rome of numerous English travellers. As the Roman dairies, however, do not provide sufficient for the consumption during the winter, a certain quantity is received from Lombardy. The price is then 30 bajocchi per pound, but in the summer it is only 14.

Maccaroni pastry (*pasticcio di macaroni*), made of cream truffles, mushrooms, cockscombs, small livers, &c., is much sought after, and is purely Roman.

Each coffee house has its character, or, as we say of a paper, its colour.

The Café Greco, the only one where smoking is permitted, is the rendezvous of French, Italian, and German artists. New works and various reputations are there canvassed, both loudly and frankly.

The Café Monte-Citorio, called *de' Babbioni* (old fools, blockheads), is frequented by professors and savans, who choose a president amongst themselves surnamed *crocchio*. I have there met some gentlemen of rare merit.

The café of the fountain Trevi was the resort of the Abbé Fea; it is the café of the antiquarians, and is not the least known; even the peasants carry there all the medals, pieces of brick, &c., that they turn up in their fields.

In these different re-unions the chronicle of the day occupies a large place; the modern Romans are not less inquisitive or less given to tale-bearing than those of the times of Horace or Juvenal.

The most fashionable is the Café Nazarri, Piazza di Spagna. At the cafés one should call for a poncio spongato, the most agreeable and the most tonic of sherbets, only costing eight bajocchi. The spuma di latte, a kind of iced-whipped cream, is excellent; but must be ordered beforehand. The best of all is the mattonella al butirro, small, compact, and so hard that one may carry it away in one's pocket, whence its name brick of butter.

The taste, the necessity for ices, may be traced back to the ancient Romans.

Horses.—The Roman horses are rather small, but they are spirited, full of nerve, lively, and make excellent saddle horses. The breeds of Chigi and Braschi are the most noted; the last-mentioned breed, reared in the Pontine Marshes, are sometimes subject to tumours in the legs, and soft hoofs. Prince Borghese is at present endeavouring to regain the reputation his house once had for its horses; Duke Alexander Torlonia also seeks to create a similar reputation. The bronze-coloured horses of the Borghese family have frequently served as models for artists; Guido harnessed them to the car of his celebrated admirable Aurora in the Palazzo Rospigliosi. An untrained Roman horse may be bought at the annual May fair for about sixty crowns (about 30 0 fr.). The ordinar

breed, in spite of its appearance, is not of bad mettle, and is tolerably active. M. de Tournon reports that the five hundred horses which he furnished the army with, in 1813, although only three years old, and sent away immediately after gelding, did good service during the campaign that terminated by the battle of Leipsic. The large black horses so much in use amongst the cardinals are sold very dear; they are principally drawn from the Polesina di Rovigo.

Hunting.—Rome may be recommended also to sportsmen, as the government does not disdain legislating for their pleasures. The port d'armes, only costing three pauls (less than two frs.) is given nearly to everybody; strangers only need show their passports. Leon XII, who, in his time had been passionately fond of hunting, but who abandoned it when seated on the pontifical throne (unlike his celebrated predecessor Leon X), ordered that the gates of Rome should be opened at all hours to the sportsmen who pronounced the word cacciatori.

The principal sport is furnished by birds of passage: namely, in the winter, woodcocks, grey partridges (starne), lapwings (pavoncelle), and an enormous quantity of aquatic birds; in the month of May the quails begin to arrive from Northern Africa, and afford good sport on the sea-coast, from Civita Vecchia to Terracina; the summer offers only a few small quails (quagliardi), found in the cornfields after the harvest, and before the burning of the straw; but in autumn there is again a quantity of quails returning to Africa, thrushes (tordi), snipes, and particularly larks (lodole).

These last procure amusement for everybody. During the October vacations, judges, lawyers, and even prelates, booted and spurred, grotesquely perk themselves on

small asses, and give themselves up to this amusement with the ardour of school boys.

The whistler (*fischiatore*) is always a Florentine, who charges pretty highly for his superiority over the other Italian whistlers; he contrives, however, to get as many as two or three hundred larks in the nets, and apparently without much difficulty.

The wild boar is principally hunted during the winter in the forests of Nettuno and of Cisterna. These wild spots, however, are not very safe, as although brigandage *en grand* is no more to be met with in Italy, yet, some individuals still practise it in detail. One of these small troops lately plundered the Infant Don Miguel, not less passionate in the chase than on the throne, of his cloak and splendid fowling-piece.

A most excellent and agreeable companion for this hunting-party is Sig. Vallati, the best sportsman and the best wild-boar painter in Italy. He organises an immense hunt once a year, principally for strangers, who return completely enchanted with the whole affair.

The *lanciatore* is a sport carried on in dark cloudy nights. The sportsman fastens a lantern on his breast, and holds a large circular net extended on a light hoop, just above his shoulders. He walks stealthily along the fields, and rapidly throws the net on all birds that he gets sight of; a small bell is fastened to one of his legs, and serves, as it is said, to conceal his approach from the birds, that take him for one of the cows or goats that cover the fields. This neck-breaking amusement is sometimes interdicted; indeed it is so very destructive that it should be prohibited altogether. The most spirited and adventurous amusement of the Roman sportsman is that which is undertaken in winter, in a boat on

the Teverone from the Ponte Lucano to the Tiber.

Wild fowl shooting and fishing are the avowed amusements of this sporting excursion of sixteen hours; but its romantic sites, even more picturesque than the Ponte Lucano, the model of one of Gaspar Poussin's charming landscapes, have also their attractions. The axe is sometimes necessary to fray a road for the boat through piles of broken branches of trees, or of whole trees that have been swept away by the violence of the torrent.

INDICATION OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL CEREMONIES WHICH TAKE PLACE IN THE PAPAL CHAPEL, AND IN THE PRINCIPAL CHURCHES.

January.—1st. At ten, high mass in the Sistine chapel, in presence of the pope, the cardinals, and the pontifical court.

5th. Vespers in the same chapel, at three P.M.

6th. Epiphany. At ten, high mass as above; at four, procession in the church of Aracœli.

17th. Festival of St Antonio, at his church near St Maria Maggiore. Blessing of horses and other animals.

18th. Chair of St Peter; at ten, pontifical chapel at St Peter's.

February.—2nd. Purification of the Madonna. At ten, pontifical chapel in the Apostolic palace, in which the candles are blessed and distributed. — During Lent, pontifical chapel at the Vatican every Sunday; on Ash Wednesday the blessing and distribution of ashes.

March.—7th. Festival of St Thomas Aquinas at the Minerva; the holy college of cardinals is present at high mass.

9th. Festival of St Francesca Romana, at her church near the Arch of Titus.

25th. Annunciation of the Virgin. The pope and cardinals are present at high mass at the Miner-

va; procession of young girls who have received a dowry from the fraternity of the Annunciation

Holy Week.—Palm Sunday. The pope blesses and distributes palms in the Sistine chapel; high mass. The ceremony commences at half-past nine.

Wednesday. About five, Miserere in the Sistine chapel.

Thursday. High mass in the same chapel; the pope deposes the holy Sacrament in the Paolina chapel; from the balcony of the Vatican he reads the bull in *Cena Domini*, gives his blessing to the people; washes the feet and serves at table twelve poor priests of different nations. At five o'clock Miserere in the Sistine chapel. After sunset the pontifical altar in St Peter's is washed.

Friday. At half-past nine the ceremony takes place in the Sistine chapel, in presence of the pope and cardinals. In the afternoon the office and Miserere, as on the preceding days. In many churches and oratories is celebrated the three hours' agony in commemoration of the three hours that Christ passed on the cross.

Saturday. At the church of St John Lateran, baptism of Jews and Turks newly converted; holy orders granted to those who are destined to the ecclesiastical profession. Houses blessed.

Easter. The pope himself celebrates mass at St Peter's at ten o'clock; at twelve he gives his blessing from the balcony of the façade.

Monday, Tuesday, and Sunday following, pontifical chapel in the Apostolic palace.

April.—25th. Festival of St Mark the Evangelist, at his church, Palazzo di Venezia. At eight o'clock a procession of all the clergy repairs from this church to St Peter's to implore the pardon of sins; for this reason it is called *Litanie majores*.

May.—2nd. Festival of St Atha-

nasius, Bishop of Alexandria and doctor of the church. High mass according to the service of the Greek church at St Athanasius via Babuino.

26th. Festival of St Filippo Neri, the apostle of Rome. Pontifical chapel at the Chiesa Nuova; the pope and sacred college are present.

On Ascension day the pope repairs to St John Lateran, and after mass gives his blessing to the people.

At Pentecost, papal chapel at ten, at the apostolic palace or at St Maria Maggiore. In the afternoon females are permitted to visit the subterranean church of St Peter's at the Vatican.

Corpus Domini, at eight o'clock commences the procession of the holy Sacrament, attended by the pope, the cardinals, and all the clergy at Rome. During this and the following days processions take place in different parts of the town; those of St John Lateran the following Sunday and Thursday, or of octave, are attended by the pope and cardinals.

June.—24th. Festival of St John Baptist. High mass at ten o'clock at St John Lateran, in presence of the pope and cardinals.

28th. Eve of the festival of St Peter and St Paul. At six, pontifical vespers at St Peter's. The subterranean church is opened to the piety of the faithful.

July.—14th. Chapel of Cardinals, at the Santi Apostoli, in honour of St Bonaventure.

31st. Grand festival at the Gesù in honour of St Ignatius.

August.—1st. Festival at St Pietro in Vincoli. At the church on the Esquiline the chains of St Peter are exposed during eight days to public veneration.

15th. Assumption of the Virgin. High pontifical mass at St Maria Major, followed by the blessing from the balcony.

September.—8th. Nativity of the Virgin. High mass in presence of the pope and cardinals at St Maria del Popolo.

November.—1st. Pontifical mass at the Vatican at ten o'clock. At three, vespers for the deceased.

2nd. This day, sacred in the Catholic church to the memory of the deceased, the pope and cardinals are present at high mass in the Sistine chapel. On the 3rd and 5th, functions are celebrated at the palace for the deceased popes and cardinals. Passages from Scripture or from ecclesiastical history analogous to the subject are represented in wax in different churches, particularly at St Maria in Trastevere, at the hospital of Santo Spirito, the Consolazione, at the church of La Morte in via Giulia, and at St John Lateran.

4th. Festival of St Carlo Borromeo; the pope and cardinals repair to the church of St Carlo in the Corso, where high mass is celebrated at ten o'clock.

29th. Chapel at St Peter's, for the repose of the soul of Pius VIII.

December.—The first Sunday of Advent, papal chapel at the Vatican at ten o'clock. After the service the pope carries the holy Sacrament in procession, and exposes it in the Pauline chapel, which is illuminated with wax candles.

Each Sunday of Advent, papal chapel at the Apostolic palace.

8th. Conception of the Virgin. High mass in the papal chapel. At four o'clock procession from the church of Araceli, which crosses a part of the forum.

24th. Christmas eve. Vespers in the papal chapel. About eight in the evening midnight mass is celebrated in presence of the pope and cardinals.

25th. At three in the morning the night mass commences at St Maria Maggiore, and the holy cradle is exposed all day on the high altar. At ten, high mass, by the sovereign pontiff, either at this church or at St Peter's.

From this day till the first January the birth of our Saviour is represented in figures in different churches; that of Araceli is the most interesting.

26th. Papal chapel at ten, in honour of St Stephen.

27th. The same in honour of St John the Evangelist.

29th. Festival of St Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, at his church near the palazzo Farnese.

31st. Grand vespers at the Vatican, in the Sistine chapel. At the church of the Gesù a solemn *Te Deum* is sung in presence of the holy college and magistrates of Rome.

HAND-BOOK FOR ITALY,

OR

GUIDE-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS.

PART VIII. SOUTHERN.

ROUTE 119.

ROME TO NAPLES BY TERRACINA.

Distance, $20\frac{3}{4}$ postes: 152 English miles.

	Postes.
From Rome to Torre di Mezzavia	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Albano	1
(A third horse going.)	
— Genzano	$0\frac{3}{4}$
(A third horse from Velletri to Genzano.)	
— Velletri	1
— Cisterna	1
— Torre de' Tre Ponti	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Bocca di Fiume	1
— Mesa	1
— Ponte Maggiore	1
— Terracina	1
— Fondi	$1\frac{1}{2}$
(A third horse going and returning.)	
— Itri	1
— Mola di Graeta	1
— Carigliano	1
(A third horse each way.)	
— St Agata	1
— Sparanisi	1
— Capua	1
— Averso	1
— Naples	$1\frac{1}{2}$

ROUTE 120.

ROME TO NAPLES BY PIPERNO.

Distance, $19\frac{1}{4}$ postes: 140 English miles.

	Postes.
From Rome to Torre di Mezzavia	$1\frac{1}{2}$
— Marino	1
— Fajola	1
— Velletri	1
— Sermoneta	1

	Postes.
From Sermoneta to Casenuove	1
— Piperno	$0\frac{3}{4}$
— Maruti	1
— Terracina	1
— Tarracina to Naples	10

N.B. The same remarks with regard to the accommodations on the road, equally apply between Rome and Naples as between Florence and Rome.

FROM ROME TO NAPLES BY TERRACINA.

The old road to Naples was the celebrated Appian way, made by Appius Claudius the Blind, when he was censor, in the year of Rome 442; it commenced at Rome by the Capene gate, which afterwards, the city being enlarged, was replaced by the gate now called St Sebastian's; it then passed through the Pontine marshes, and extended as far as Capua, from which place Trajan continued it to Brindes, a town of Apulia, in the kingdom of Naples, where there was a magnificent harbour, and where persons usually embarked who were travelling to Greece. This way was formed with large blocks of stone, and ornamented with superb tombs; it was so infinitely superior to the

other Roman ways, that Cicero denominated it *Regina Viarum*, and Procopius *Via Spectatu Dignissima*.

The modern road to Naples is not exactly the same as the Appian way, as on its egress from Rome by the gate of St John, it leaves the old road on the right, and passes to Albano.

Gate of St John.—The traveller will leave Rome by this gate, formerly called *Celimontana*, because it is situated on Mount *Cælius*. It is now called *St John*, a name which it derives from the church of that saint in the vicinity. At this gate commenced the ancient Campanian way, which led to the province of Campania, in the kingdom of Naples. It was likewise designated the *Tusculan way*, because it formed the road, as it does now, to the ancient *Tusculum*, a celebrated town of *Latium*, now called *Frascati*.

This road was bordered by magnificent tombs, covered with marble, but which are now stripped of all their ornaments. It may be observed, that this melancholy way of ornamenting the public roads was likewise distinguished by a degree of majesty and usefulness; for, amongst the ancients, the sight of the tombs did not discourage the living; but the young men were supposed to be excited by a spirit of emulation, by the remembrance of the illustrious men who were there inhumed. On this road likewise are several vestiges of the aqueduct of *Claudian*, as well as of that of the waters of *Julia*, *Tepula*, and *Marcia*; they are situated across a delightful plain, and form very picturesque objects in the landscape.

On the right of this road, about five miles from *St John's Gate*, is a large farm of *Duke Torlonia*, commonly called *Roma Vecchia*, where a great quantity of walls of ancient buildings and other antiquities

may be seen. It is supposed to have been the ancient *Pagus Lemoni*, a market town, where the workmen, called *Pagani*, resided. In the excavations lately made, numerous marbles, busts, sarcophagi, and statues of great merit, were discovered.

Seven miles from *St John's Gate* is *Tor di Mezza Via*.—This is an isolated house, used as an inn.

On the right of it are the remains of an aqueduct, which runs towards the west, and is built of brick. It conveys water to the baths of *Caracalla*, across the Appian way.

From *Tor di Mezza Via*, the road passes to

Albano.—This small and delightful town, situated near the lake, on the Appian way, stands on the ground formerly occupied by the ancient town of *Alba Longa*, which was built by *Ascanius*, the son of *Æneas*, between the lake and the mount, 400 years before the period when Rome was founded. It flourished for the space of 500 years, but was afterwards destroyed by *Tullus Hostilius*.

Before the traveller reaches *Albano*, he may see on the left the

Tomb of Ascanius.—This is an ancient tomb, divested of the ornaments with which it was formerly decorated, and vulgarly called the tomb of *Ascanius*, although its real origin, and the period when it was erected, are totally unknown.

Outside the other gate of *Albano*, on the road to *Riccia*, is the

Tomb of the Curiatii.—This is a square mausoleum, fifty-five *Parisian feet* in circumference, which was formerly surmounted by five pyramids or cones, but only two of these now remain. It is almost universally thought to be the tomb of the *Curiatii*; but several writers have, with more judgment, attributed it to *Pompey the Great*, whose country house was in the vicinity of this place.

Above the town may yet be seen the remains of an amphitheatre, and of a reservoir, supposed to have been those of Domitian.

A mile from Albano is the small and pretty village of

Castel Gandolfo.—The road to it, called *La Galleria*, is a delightful promenade. The extraordinary beauty of the situation, and the salubrity of the air, have induced the sovereign pontiffs to erect there a magnificent château, or villa, to which a delightful garden is attached. The architecture is simple and antique, and here the pope usually resides during the autumn. *Castel Gandolfo* is situated on the borders of the lake *Castello*, and commands some very extensive views of Rome and its environs. On entering *Castel Gandolfo*, the traveller may observe in the villa *Barberini*, the magnificent remains of the country seat of *Domitian*, from which there is an enchanting prospect. Near *Castel Gandolfo*, *Milo*, when going to his native place *Lanuvium*, killed *Claudius*, the tribune of the people, who was returning on horseback from *Aricia*. This event forms the subject of *Cicero's* finest oration.

Adjoining *Castel Gandolfo* is the lake formerly called

Lake of Albano.—This lake is now called *Lake of Castello*; it was the crater of a volcano, and is five miles in circumference, and 540 feet in depth. On the borders of the lake are two grottos, said to have been halls ornamented with statues of nymphs, and intended as cool places of resort. The canal of this lake is one of the most extraordinary works of the ancient Romans; it is an outlet through which the waters of the lake cross the mountains, and discharge themselves on the opposite side. It was constructed 393 years before the Christian era, on account of a large increase of water, which threatened

Rome with an inundation at the time when the Romans laid siege to *Veii*. Rome sent deputies to *Delphos* to consult the Oracle of *Apollo*, which answered that the Romans would not be able to subjugate the *Veians* till they constructed a passage for the waters of the lake of *Albano*. In consequence of this prediction, they began to cut through the mountain, and worked with such assiduity, that at the end of a year they had made a canal nearly two miles in length, about three feet and a half in breadth, and six feet in height. This operation cost immense sums of money; but the canal was made so strong that it has never wanted any repair, and is still used for the purpose originally intended.

Nearly a mile from *Castel Gandolfo* is

La Riccia.—It was formerly called *Aricia*, and was the place where *Horace* made his first stay in his journey to *Brindes*. It is a market town, situated on the *Ap-pian way*, and on the charming lake of *Nemi*. The position is delightful, and the air very salubrious. Opposite the *Chigi palace* is a beautiful church, erected from the designs of *Chevalier Bernini*. Four miles from *Riccia* is

Gensano.—This village is situated on the side of the lake of *Nemi*; it is rendered very pleasant by the plain and the large avenues, which form delightful promenades in its vicinity, and is remarkable for the salubrity of the air, and the good wines which it produces. On the eastern bank of the lake may be seen the ruins of several ancient buildings, and the house of *Charles Maratta*, on the interior walls of which may be seen some drawings by this skilful painter. The streets of the village are broad and straight, and lead into the great square, which is ornamented with a fountain.

At a short distance is the small market town of Nemi. In its neighbourhood are vineyards producing excellent wine, and very fine fruit. The lake in front contributes in no small degree to the beauty of its scenery. This lake is about four miles in circumference, and has an emissario, or canal, for its superabundant waters. According to Strabo, near this place there was a wood consecrated to Diana, and a temple of Diana Taurica, so much resorted to by the Latins that it gave rise to the building of this town. The lake was called Diana's Looking Glass, because it was said that this goddess could, from her temple, view her own image in its waters.

About three miles from Nemi is Civita Lavinia, a small castle on the spot where formerly stood the ancient town of Lavinium, which was the birthplace of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, and of Milo. The two celebrated paintings mentioned by Pliny, one of Atlas and the other of Helen, were in this town.

At a very short distance was the famous town of Lavinium, built by Æneas, in honour of Lavinia his wife.

Near Lavinium was Laurentum, an ancient town, standing on the ground now occupied by Pratica, a ruined castle, situated on the sea shore, and said to be the place where Æneas landed on his arrival in Italy.

All these places are now small and inconsiderable villages; but whoever has perused the Roman history, or the seventh book of Virgil's *Eneid*, will contemplate them with lively interest, and will be reminded, by a view of them, of the actions and exploits of many celebrated heroes of antiquity.

About six miles from Gensano is *Velletri*.—This town was formerly the capital of the Volsci, whence

the family of Octavian Augustus derived its origin. Octavian had a magnificent country house at this place, which was likewise adorned with the villas of the Emperors Tiberius, Nerva, C. Caligula, and Otho.

The most remarkable palaces in Velletri, at the present time, are that of Lancellotti, formerly Ginetti, and that of the ancient Borgia family.

The Lancellotti Palace is a large edifice, built from the designs of Martin Lunghi. The front towards the street is very beautiful, and the staircase, all of marble, is one of the most remarkable in Italy. The gardens of this palace are about six miles in circumference, and are well laid out and ornamented. The waters used in the fountains have been brought, at an immense expense, from the mountain of Fajola, which is five miles distant, by means of aqueducts in some places cut through the mountain. The mountain of Velletri, as well as all the country between this place and Rome is covered with volcanoes. The celebrated Pallas, which has taken the name of this town, was found in the environs in 1797.

Deviating from the road, about nine miles from Velletri, is the small village of Cora, which was formerly a town of Latium, inhabited by the Volsci, and afterwards destroyed by the Romans. Its walls, which were formed of large blocks of stone, surrounded the town, and in them may still be seen terraces leading to subterranean ways, hollowed out of the rock, whence the besieged might defend themselves.

At Cora are the remains of two temples; the first is supposed to have been consecrated to Hercules, and is called the

Temple of Hercules.—There are eight Doric columns of the vesti-

bule remaining, and the wall which separated the temple from the vestibule. On the frieze is an inscription mentioning the magistrates who built this edifice: from the orthography of this inscription it is apparent that this temple was erected in the time of the Emperor Claudian. The other temple was dedicated to Castor and Pollux; two Corinthian columns and the inscription on the frieze of the entablature are the only vestiges remaining.

Eight miles from Velletri, after passing the river Astura, the traveller reaches

Cisterna.—Some antiquaries suppose that this is the place called by St Paul, in the Acts of the Apostles, Tres Tabernæ, the Three Taverns, where he says that the Christians came to meet him; but others show the ruins near Sermoneta, which is eight miles from Cisterna.

Quitting the Naples road, the traveller may go to Sermoneta, formerly Sulmona. This is a miserable village, and is only remarkable for the remains of ancient fortifications.

About six miles from Sermoneta is the town of Sezze, called by the Latins Setia, or Setium. It is situated on the height in front of the Pontine Marshes. Titus Livy speaks of it on account of a revolt of Carthaginian slaves, and Martial mentions it for the superiority of its wines. Here may be seen considerable remains of an ancient temple of Saturn the entrance of which is closed by ruins; but from the top of the arch it is ascertained to be about 135 feet in height.

Seven miles and a half from Sezze is Piperno, a small town, likewise situated on the height. An inscription over the entrance informs us that this town was the ancient Pipernum, the capital of the Volsci.

Returning to Cisterna, after pro-

ceeding eight miles, the traveller reaches the

Torre de' Tre Ponti.—At this inn commence the Pontine Marshes, which extend for a space about twenty-four miles in length, and varying from six to twelve miles in breadth. The name of Pontine Marshes, or Pomptina Palus, is derived from Pometia, which was a populous and considerable town even prior to the foundation of Rome, and was situated at the place now called Mesa, an inn. Dionysius of Halicarnassus, in the second book of his history, speaks of the Lacedemonians, who established themselves on this coast, and built a temple there to the goddess Feronia, so called *a ferendis arboribus*, because she presided over the productions of the earth.

This country afterwards became so populous that, according to the testimony of Pliny, there were no less than twenty-three towns. Amongst these towns were Sulmona, now Sermoneta; Setia, now Sezze; Pipernum, now Piperno; Antium, and Forum Appii, of which we have previously given an account. Independently of these towns, there were in the environs a great number of country houses, of so much importance that the names of some of them are still preserved; the most celebrated were those of Titus Pomponius Atticus, in the vicinity of Sezze; of the Antoniana family, in the vicinity of the mountain called Antognano, where may still be seen the ruins of the Grotte del Campo; of Mecene, near Pontanello, where there are some old walls; and of Augustus, at a short distance from the palace of the Cornelia family, in the place called Maruti.

The waters which descend from the neighbouring mountains, and flow very slowly, formed marshes at this place, and rendered the country totally unfit either for

habitation or cultivation. In summer they produced exhalations of so baneful a nature, that they were said to infect the air at Rome, which is about forty miles distant. This appears to have been the opinion entertained as far back as the time of Pliny, who says in his third book, fifth chapter, "*Ob putridas exhalationes harum paludum, ventum Syrophænicum Romæ summopere noxium volunt nonnulli.*" This persuasion instigated the Romans to provide against the inundations, which would have rendered their most beautiful residences unhealthy, and was the principal motive for the construction of the numerous canals at every period of their history.

Appius Claudius, in the year of Rome 442, was the first person who commenced any works in the Pontine marshes. When making his celebrated road across them, called Appian from his name, he constructed canals, bridges, and *chaussées*, considerable parts of which still exist. The wars in which the Romans became engaged for a long time diverted their attention, and prevented their keeping this district in the state it required; inundations returned, and 158 years before the Christian era, extensive repairs became absolutely necessary.

These works had remained in a neglected state for a long time, when Julius Cæsar formed the most extensive projects for the amelioration of this part of the country; he proposed to extend the mouth of the Tiber towards Terracina, to facilitate the mode of carrying on business at Rome, to drain the Pontine marshes, and thus desiccate the neighbouring country. Plutarch, Suetonius, and Dionysius have mentioned this intention of Cæsar, the execution of which was only prevented by his death. The project for draining the land was afterwards undertaken by Octavian

Augustus, who caused canals to be made in various directions, for the purpose of conveying the water to the sea. According to the testimony of Dionysius, the Emperor Trajan paved the road which crossed the Pontine marshes, and constructed bridges and houses in many parts of it; the authenticity of this fact may be proved from the inscription on a stone in the tower of Tre Ponti, on the Appian way.

The marshes became again overflowed at the time of the decline of the Roman empire; in the letters preserved by Cassiodorus, it is stated that Theodoric, king of Italy, consigned them to Cecilius Decius, for the purpose of draining them; and it appears that the enterprise of Decius succeeded to the utmost of his expectations. The inscription made on the occasion may be seen near the cathedral of Terracina.

Boniface VIII was the first Pope who undertook to desiccate the Pontine marshes: he caused a very large canal to be constructed, and thus drained all the upper part of the country; but the waters of the lower part being too much on a level, the canals gradually filled, and the inundation returned.

Martin V, of the ancient house of Colonna, made another canal, which is still in existence, and is called Rio Martino. This work is so extensive, both in breadth and depth, that some persons have supposed it to be much older, and to have borne the name of Rio Martino long before the pontificate of Martin V. This pope was in hopes he should be able to carry off all the water by this large canal, but his death put a period to the undertaking.

Sixtus V, in 1585, prosecuted the same object, in order to purify the air, and augment the fertility of the Roman territory: he made another large canal, called Fiume Sisto,

into which a great portion of the scattered water was collected, and afterwards discharged into the sea at the foot of Mount Circello. He made use of the old canals, formed by Appius Claudius, Augustus, and Trajan, in order to convey the waters into his new canal; and he constructed banks on both sides to prevent its overflowing. These banks, however, not being sufficiently strong, gave way after the death of Sixtus V, and the canal became almost useless.

His successors for more than two centuries were engaged in surveying and forming plans for draining these marshes; but the difficulty of its execution, and the great expenses attending it, always obstructed the success of the undertaking. At length the great Pius VI, who entertained the same views respecting it as Sixtus V, considering that he should be able to use for agricultural purposes 20,000 rubbia, or 100,000 acres, employed Cajetan Rapini to make a new survey. This engineer discovered that all the waters might be collected in a canal adjoining the Appian way, and by one he constructed in that direction he conveyed them into the sea at Torre di Badino. This was called the *Linea Pia*, a name which is derived from this pontiff, who in 1778 undertook the execution of it with no inconsiderable ardour. Several small canals convey the water into two others of larger size, and by this means stagnation is prevented. Pius VI several times visited it in person; and sparing neither pains nor expense, he brought the work to such a state of perfection that nearly the whole of this extensive country is now cultivated, the air is purified, and the Appian way, which was formerly under water, is now re-established. The road to Terracina was formerly very incommodious, as it passed through the mountains

of Sezze and Piperno; but the present is a level and straight road about twenty-five miles in length.

About three miles from Torre Tre Ponti are the beautiful remains of some ancient monuments, which ornamented the Forum Appii and the celebrated Appian way.

At the extremity of the western cape of the Pontine marshes, and at the mouth of the river Astura, is the tower of the same name, where there was a small port, from which Cicero embarked to go to his country house at Formia on the day when he was assassinated. It was here also that the young Conradin, King of Naples, was betrayed and arrested by Frangipani, a nobleman of Astura, to whom he had fled for safety.

From the extremity of the Pontine marshes, towards Torre d'Astura, the distance to Nettuno is only six miles. Nettuno is a maritime town in the Roman territory; it took its name from the temple of Neptune, where sacrifices were offered to that deity for the purpose of obtaining a safe and prosperous voyage.

A mile and a half from Nettuno, and forty-two miles from home, is Capo d'Anzio, formerly called Antium. It was a town of the Volsci, which was celebrated by the wars of the inhabitants against the Romans in the year of Rome 262. It had formerly a harbour, which was destroyed by Numicius in the year of Rome 284. This town was rendered very famous by its magnificent temples, dedicated to Fortune, Venus Aphrodite, and Æsculapius, and for the country house or villa belonging to the emperors. Many statues have been discovered at this place, and amongst others the celebrated Apollo of the Vatican, and the Gladiator of Borghese. The Emperor Nero rebuilt Antium, and constructed an immense harbour there, on which, according to the

testimony of Suetonius, he expended large sums of money. Having afterwards fallen to ruins, Pope Innocent XII undertook its re-establishment, which was finally accomplished by Benedict XIV. The country houses of Corsini, Doria, and Albani demand attention for the beauty of their appearance.

At the other western extremity of the Pontine marshes is Monte Circello, or cape of the famous Circé, a peninsula formed by a lofty rock, on which stands the town of San Felice. At this place was the palace of the Daughter of the Sun, and the dreadful prisons where Homer informs us that the companions of Ulysses were confined after their metamorphosis, and where they afterwards passed a whole year in the enjoyment of every luxury.

Returning to the Appian way, at eight miles from Torre Tre Ponti, the traveller reaches

Bocca di Fiume.—This is an inn in the immediate vicinity of which is a white marble bridge, erected over a canal.

The next place on the route is

Mesa, from whence the traveller proceeds to

Ponte Maggiore, near which the navigable river Uffense crosses the road. At this place also the canal divides into two branches, one of which proceeds in a direct line to the sea, whilst the other meanders in an oblique direction along the side of the road.

Terracina.—(*Albergo Reale*). This is the last town in the Roman territory. It was built by the Volsci, and called in their language Anxur or Axur, whence is derived the name of Jupiter Anxurus, so called by Virgil; that is, Jupiter adored at Anxur. The Greeks afterwards denominated it Traxina, from which the name of Terracina is derived. The front of Jupiter's temple may still be seen, supported by large

fluted marble columns, measuring four feet and a half in diameter. The ancient Anxur was situated on the summit of the hill; Horace alludes to it in the following line:

"Impositum late saxis cendentibus Anxur."

The entrance to the cathedral church of Terracina is formed by two divisions of steps. On the first step is a granite urn, the lid of which is ornamented with palm leaves, and surmounted by a crown. On the base of it is an inscription, stating that this urn was formerly used for tormenting Christians, and afterwards for the purpose of dipping the hands on entering the church. The nave of this sacred edifice is supported by six columns of different kinds of marble; the canopy of the altar rests on four beautiful fluted columns; the pulpit, which is square, is formed into compartments with mosaic ornaments, and is sustained by five small granite columns.

The climate of this town is mild, and the views in the vicinity are truly picturesque. The palace, erected under the superintendence of Pius VI, is worthy of notice, together with several other monuments of the munificence of this pope.

The chain of mountains on which Terracina is situated is separated from the Apennines by the great valley of Monte Casino, which abounds with springs issuing from the foot of the mountain, and many of them flowing in numerous small streams into the Pontine marshes.

The ancient Romans had many country houses on the hill of Terracina. The Emperor Galba had an extensive palace near the spot, where there are some ancient grottoes hollowed out of the rock. The traveller may likewise see the ruins of the palace of Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, who was the first king of Italy in 489, and at

that time the most powerful monarch in Europe. On the hill is the ancient enclosure of the walls of Anxur, consisting of large stones, reservoirs of water, and the ruins of several ancient tombs, the urns of which are in good preservation.

The harbour of this town, constructed by Antoninus Pius, demands attention on account of the numerous remains which yet exist. The form of the basin may be distinctly ascertained; the stone rings to which the vessels were attached may also be seen; but this harbour being filled with sand, the sea has retired from the basin. Several popes have entertained the idea of clearing this harbour, and the undertaking would certainly be productive of essential benefit.

The famous Appian way passed to Terracina, and a beautiful remnant of it is to be seen below the town, in the Canon's magazines. This fragment being contained in a kind of stables, has been better preserved than other parts; the blocks of stone, in the form of irregular pentagons, are united with a degree of nicety equal to that of any new work.

On the gate of Terracina, towards Naples, may be seen the arms of Pope Paul II, with an inscription in Gothic letters, bearing date of the year 1470. The adjacent guard-house is hollowed out of the rock, as are numerous deep caverns in many parts of the mountain. There is likewise a scale of 120 divisions, marked by numbers, engraved on the rock, for the purpose of denoting the height of the declivity.

From Terracina to Naples is a distance of sixty-nine miles, or nine postes. Six miles from Terracina is a tower called Torre de' Confini, or Portello, which forms the barrier between the kingdom of Naples and the territory of the Pope. There is a guard house at this place, where the passports obtained from the

Naples minister at Rome must be exhibited; the passports are then sent to the officer of the guard at the tower dell' Epitafio, who gives permission for the traveller to proceed.

The road then passes for several miles along the ancient Appian way, which is there much ruined. The borders of this road are in many places planted with trees, the branches of which afford a pleasing shade from the heat of the sun. The air is in this part of the country so mild that at the end of December flowers of every kind may be seen in luxuriant growth.

Five miles from the tower dell' Epitafio is

Fondi, a small town situated on the Appian way, which indeed forms its principal street. It was formerly one of the towns of the Aurunci, a people of Latium, and was almost destroyed in 1534 by a Turkish fleet, who wished to carry away Julia of Consagne, countess of Fondi, so celebrated for her beauty. Strabo, Pliny, and Martial speak in high terms of the wines of Fondi, which are still in great repute. Fondi is paved and intersected by two streets, which cross it at right angles. The walls are worthy of observation: the lower part of the town is said to have been built anterior to the time of the Romans. The cathedral is a very ancient Gothic building, and contains a curiously worked marble tomb, a pontifical chair, and a pulpit of marble covered with mosaics. In the church of the Annonciade is a picture representing the pillage of this town by the troops of the famous Barbarossa.

Near Fondi is the grotto where, according to Tacitus, Sejanus saved the life of Tiberius.

In a house belonging to the Dominicans is the room inhabited by St Thomas Aquinas, and the hall in which he taught theology. The

lake of Fondi abounds with fish ; the eels are large and excellent, but the stagnation of water in this lake renders the air of the neighbouring country unhealthy. In the environs of Fondi numerous orange and lemon trees are grown.

Suetonius mentions that villa Castello, the birthplace of the Emperor Galba, was on the left of this road.

Eight miles from Fondi is

Itri, a large village situated on the Appian way, about six miles from the sea. Numerous remains of the Cyclopean walls may still be seen there. Some authors state it to have been the ancient town mentioned by Horace under the name of *Urbs Mumarrarum*. This village is surrounded by hills abounding with vines, fig trees, laurels, myrtles, and mastic trees ; from the latter tree that valuable gum called mastic is obtained. The position is so pleasant, the fields so fragrant, and the productions so varied, that it cannot be viewed without exciting the most delightful sensations.

On the right of the road towards Moli di Gaeta is an ancient tower which is said to have been the tomb of Cicero ; it is supposed to have been erected by his freedmen on the spot where he was killed. It is a circular edifice resting on a square basement ; in the circular part are two roofed stories supported in the centre by a massive round column. Contiguous to this monument is a road which is probably the same by which Cicero went to the sea coast when he was assassinated.

At a short distance on the sea shore is a fountain, conjectured to have been the fountain of Artachia, near which, according to Homer, Ulysses met the daughter of the king of the Lestrigons.

Between the tower and Mola di Gaeta the road commands a delightful view of the town and gulf of Gaeta, as well as of Mount Vesu-

vius and the neighbouring islands of Naples.

Eight miles from Itri is

Mola di Gaeta.—This is a large market town, situated near the sea and gulf of Gaeta. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Formia, a town of the Lestrigons, which was afterwards inhabited by the Laconians, of whom Ovid speaks in the fourteenth book of his *Metamorphosis*. This town was celebrated in the time of the ancients for the beauty of its situation. Horace places the wines of Formia in the same rank as those of Falerno. Formia was destroyed by the Saracens in 856.

Mola has no harbour, but there are numerous fishermen. The sea shore is delightful ; on one side is seen the town of Gaeta, advancing into the sea, and forming a charming prospect ; and on the other side the isles of Ischia and Procida, which are situated near Naples.

At Castellone, between Mola and Gaeta, are some ruins which are confidently stated to be those of the country house of Cicero, called by him *Formianum*. Here Scipio and Lelius often retired for the purpose of recreation, and near here Cicero was assassinated at the time of the great proscription whilst escaping in a litter to elude the fury of Marc Antony, forty-four years before the Christian era. He was sixty-four years of age.

Five miles from Mola is

Gaeta.—This town contains 10,000 souls, and is situated on the declivity of a hill ; it is very ancient, as it is supposed to have been founded by Æneas, in honour of Gajeta, his nurse, who died there according to the testimony of Virgil, *Eneid*, b. 7, l. 1:—

“Tu quoque littoribus nostris. Æneia
Nutrix,
Æternum moriens famam, Cajeta, dedisti,
Et nunc servat honos sedem tuus ; os-
saque nomen
Hesperia in magna, si qua est ea gloria
signant.”

Gaeta is situated on a gulf, the shore of which is truly delightful, and was formerly interspersed with beautiful houses. In the sea may still be seen the ruins of ancient buildings, similar to those in the gulf of Baia ; this proves the partiality which the Romans entertained for these charming situations. This town is nearly insulated, being only connected with the continent by a narrow strip of land. There are only two gates, which are guarded with great care. It has a commodious harbour, which was constructed, or at least repaired, by Antoninus Pius, and in the immediate vicinity of the harbour is an extensive suburb.

On the summit of the hill of Gaeta is a tower, commonly called Torre d'Orlando (Orlando's Tower), which is the most remarkable monument in this town. According to the inscription on the gate, it was the mausoleum of Lucius Munatius Plancus, who is regarded as the founder of Lyons, and who induced Octavian to prefer the surname of Augustus to that of Romulus, which some flatterers wished to give him as the restorer of the city of Rome. This mausoleum must have been erected sixteen years before the Christian era. At this place likewise is a superb column with twelve sides, on which are engraved the names of the different points of the compass, in Greek and Latin.

In the suburb of this town is a tower called Latratina ; it is circular, and is nearly similar to the first, which is supposed by Gruter to have been a temple of the god Mercury, whose oracles were delivered from a dog's head. Hence his temple was called Latratina, from *ladrando*, signifying barking.

The fort of Gaeta was made by Alphonso of Aragon, about the year 1440, and augmented by King Ferdinand and Charles V, who sur-

rounded the town with thick walls, and rendered it the strongest fortress in the kingdom of Naples. In a room in this castle the body of the constable Charles of Bourbon, general of the troops of Charles V, was preserved for a long time ; he was killed at the siege of Rome, which was pillaged by his army in the year 1528, after he had for a long time besieged Pope Clement VII. The body of this constable was to be seen here till within a few years ; but it is said that Ferdinand I caused it to be interred with funeral rites worthy of his rank. Gaeta has lately resisted two long sieges, the first in the year 1806, against the French, and the other against the Austrians, in 1815.

The cathedral church is dedicated to St Erasmus, bishop of Antioch, who is the protector or patron saint of the town of Gaeta. This church contains a beautiful picture by Paul Veronese, and the standard given by Pius V to Don John of Austria, the general who commanded the Christian army against the Turks. Opposite the grand altar is a symbolical monument, which appears to have some reference to Æsculapius. The steeple is remarkable for its height, and for the beauty of its work ; it is said to have been erected by the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa.

The church of the Trinity is the most celebrated at Gaeta ; it is situated outside the town, near a rock, which, according to the tradition of the country, was rent into three parts in honour of the Trinity on the day of our Saviour's death. A large block, fallen into the principal cleft of the rock, forms the foundation for a chapel of the crucifix, a small but elevated building, beneath which the sea passes at a considerable depth, and bathes the foot of this rock. This chapel was very ancient, but was rebuilt in

1514 by Peter Lusiano, of Gaeta. The situation is very singular, and there is perhaps no other chapel in a similar position. It is evident that this cleft has been produced by some violent eruption, as the projecting angles on one of its sides correspond to the indented parts of the opposite side.

We shall now return to the Naples road, which we had left, in order to describe Mola di Gaeta. On leaving Mola the traveller proceeds on a line with the sea for a mile, when he leaves it for the same space, and again sees it at Scavali, a small village, where it forms an angle. He then passes near the sea-shore for another mile, and at the distance of three miles sees the remains of an amphitheatre, and of an aqueduct and other ruins, which are supposed to have formed part of the ancient town of Minturnum. At a short distance he reaches the river

Garigliano.—This river was formerly called the Liris, and separated Latium from Campania; the bridge over it is constructed with boats. On the gate leading to the bridge is a beautiful inscription relating to Quintus Junius Severianus, formerly a decurion at Minturnum. At this place the traveller quits the Appian way, which runs parallel with the sea-shore as far as the mouth of the Volturno, where the Domitian way commences.

The marshes formed by the Garigliano in the vicinity remind us of the deplorable fate of Marius, that proud Roman who was so often victorious in the field, and seven times consul. He was obliged to immerse himself in the mud of these marshes, in order to avoid the pursuit of the satellites of Sylla, but, being discovered, he intrepidly delivered himself from them, and even made them tremble with his countenance and threatening looks.

About eight miles from the river

Garigliano is Sessa, a small town, which is supposed to have been the ancient Suessa Auruncorum, one of the principal towns of the Volsci, and the birthplace of Lucilius, who was the first satirical Roman poet.

Returning to the Naples road, at eight miles from the Garigliano, the traveller reaches

St Agatha, delightfully situated amongst numerous gardens, and surrounded by pleasant hills. Eight miles from St Agatha is

Sparanisi.—This is a solitary inn, from which it is eight miles to

Capua.—This town is one mile and a half from the ancient Capua, twenty miles from Naples and twelve miles from the mouth of the Volturno, on which river it is situated. It is surrounded by fortifications, and is garrisoned by a considerable number of troops. Travellers are obliged to send their passports to the governor, in order to obtain permission to pass.

Strabo says that Capua was built by the Tyrrhenians, who were driven from the banks of the Po by the Gauls, about 524 years before the Christian era. Others suppose that it existed more than 300 years before that time, and that it was founded by Capius, one of the companions of Æneas, from whom it derived the name of Capua. Strabo says its name was derived from Caput, the head, as it was one of the principal cities in the world. Florus reckons Rome, Carthage, and Capua, as the three first towns: Capua quondam inter tres maximas numerata, Lib. i, ch. 16. The Tyrrhenians were driven from Capua by the Samnites, and the latter were in turn expelled by the Romans, in whose time this town was celebrated for the beauty of its position. It was situated in a charming and fertile plain in Campania, of which it was the capital, and was said by Cicero to be the finest colony of the Roman people.

Hannibal, in order to make the town of Capua his ally, gave a promise to its inhabitants, that he would render it the capital of Italy. The Romans revenged themselves on the inhabitants with extraordinary cruelty; for, having taken the town after a long siege, it was put in bondage, sold by auction, and the senators, after being beaten with rods, were beheaded.

Genseric, king of the Vandals, finished the destruction of Capua in 455, and nothing was left but its name, which was given to a new town built in 856. This town was defended by a castle and fortifications, which were destroyed in 1718, and replaced by others of modern construction, so that Capua is now of much importance in the kingdom of Naples. The bridge over the Volturno at this place, which the traveller passes in his way from Rome, is by no means elegant, and is far inferior to that at the Naples gate, which is ancient and beautiful.

The cathedral church of Capua is supported by granite columns of various dimensions, which have been taken from ancient buildings. In the third chapel on the right is a beautiful picture by Solimene, representing the Holy Virgin with the infant Jesus and St Stephen. The grand altar is ornamented with an Assumption, by the same painter. On the altar of the subterranean church is a half-length marble figure of Notre Dame de la Pitié, executed by Chevalier Bernini. In the middle of the church is a Christ as large as life, lying on a winding-sheet; it is finely sculptured by the same artist, Bernini.

The church of the Annunciation likewise merits attention: the exterior displays a simple but elegant style of architecture, of the Corinthian order; its interior ornaments are modern, and are of the richest description. It is supposed to have

been an ancient temple, formerly built at some distance from the old Capua; but it is certain that no part, except the socle, is really antique, the ancients being totally unacquainted with grouped pilasters like those on the exterior of this building.

Many marbles and inscriptions from the ancient Capua may be seen inlaid in the walls of different houses, in various parts of the town. The marble heads in bas-relief, placed under the entrance arch of the Judges' square, were likewise brought from the old town.

The ancient Capua was situated a mile and a half from the new town, and considerable remains of it may still be seen at the market town of Santa Maria. Two arches in the road on the side of Casilino are said to have formed one of the gates of the ancient Capua; but the most extraordinary vestige found in these ruins is an oval amphitheatre, measuring in the interior 250 feet in length, and 150 in breadth, without including the thickness of the building, which is 130 feet in addition. Some parts of it are still in tolerable preservation, such as the great corridors, the arches, the steps, and the boxes for the accommodation of the spectators. The amphitheatre is built of brick, and cased with white marble. The arena is so much sunk that the podium, or wall, which defended the spectators from the attacks of the ferocious animals, is no longer visible. This amphitheatre was composed of four orders of architecture; in one of the gates may be seen two arches of the Tuscan order, having at their key-stones a head of Juno, and a head of Diana, executed in bas-relief, but indifferently sculptured. A chapter of a Doric column, fallen over this gate, tends strongly to support the idea that the second order which ornamented the exterior of the edifice

was Doric. From the top of the ruins of this amphitheatre there is a delightful and extensive prospect, commanding in the distance a view of Mount Vesuvius.

The Appian way formerly passed to Capua. In the environs of Capua are several villages and temples, the names of which indicate the antiquity of their origin: Marcanese was a temple of Mars; Ercole, a temple dedicated to Hercules; Curtis, a palace or curia; Casa Pulla, a temple of Apollo, of which however no vestiges now remain. The temple of Jupiter Tiphatin was situated near Caserta, and the temple of Diana Lucifera, called Tiphatina has been replaced by the abbey of St Angel. The mountains in the vicinity of Capua and Caserta are still called Monti Tifatini; this name is derived from the volcano Tifata, which is now extinguished. About the year 1753, a quarry of white marble, with yellow veins, was discovered at nine miles from Capua. The columns for the grand palace of Caserta were taken from this quarry, and, including the expense of erection, only cost fifty-six piasters each.

The distance from Capua to Naples is fifteen miles, or two postes. The road crosses a fertile and delightful country, where the myrtle, the laurel, and various odoriferous plants, as well as numerous fruit trees, may be seen flourishing in the most luxuriant state, even in the middle of winter. About half way between Capua and Naples is

Aversa.—This town was at a short distance from the ancient Atella, celebrated amongst the Romans for its bon-mots and witticisms, as well as for its obscenities and debaucheries. Having been destroyed by the barbarians, Aversa was rebuilt about the year 1130, by the Normans, who conquered Naples and Capua. It was called Aversa, because it

served to maintain an equilibrium between those two towns. Charles I, of the house of Anjou, king of Naples, completely destroyed Aversa, because its inhabitants had revolted, and were supported by the house of Rebusa, whom he exterminated. The town did not, however, long remain in a state of dilapidation, the excellence of the climate and the fertility of the soil causing it to be re-edified.

The town of Aversa is small, but neat and well built. It is situated in a delightful plain at the end of a broad and straight avenue, which leads to Naples. A delightful road leads to this town; it is broad and straight, and bordered by umbrageous trees, round which vines twine their encircling branches. There are several beautiful churches, palaces, and other public buildings, amongst which may be distinguished the grand hospital for madmen, of which we shall give a description hereafter.

The country in the environs of this town presents a coup d'œil of surprising beauty; fertile meadows, well-cultivated lands, and populous villages, alternately delight the eye. The last village is Capo di Chino, at which place commences the new and magnificent road, lately constructed to form a communication with Naples. Everything then begins to announce the vicinity of the capital of a considerable kingdom. The most distinguishing trait, however, is the noise heard at about three or four miles from Naples: at first it appears distant and confused, but gradually augments as the traveller approaches; the singing of one, and the shrill voices of others going to the town, or returning from it, the noise of the carriages, may all be distinctly heard. At about a mile distant, the buzz on the outside, and the noise within the town, assail the ears, and from the

apparent bustle it appears like an extraordinary fête day. It is, however, constantly so from sunrise to sunset, and gives the traveller a correct idea of Naples being more populous than any other town in Italy.

A railroad is now open between Capua and Naples, passing through Caserta, described in excursion from Naples.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF NAPLES.

This city is so ancient, that its origin is enveloped in the obscurity appertaining to the fables of antiquity. According to some, Falerna, one of the Argonauts, founded it about 1300 years before the Christian era; according to others, Parthenope, one of the Syrens, celebrated by Homer in his 'Odyssey,' being shipwrecked on this coast, landed here, and built a town, to which she gave her name; others attribute its foundation to Hercules, some to Æneas, and others to Ulysses. Let us leave these opinions, and consider them as arising from the vanity of nations, who wish to attribute their origin to some remarkable and extraordinary event. It is more probable that Naples is indebted for its foundation to some Greek colonies; this may be inferred from its own name, Neapolis, and from the name of another town contiguous to it, Paleopolis: the religion, language, manners, and customs of the Greeks, which were preserved here for a long period of time, are a sufficient indication of its aboriginal inhabitants. Strabo, in the fifth book of his Geography, speaks of these Greek colonies whence these cities derive their origin; he likewise informs us that the people of Campania, and afterwards those of Cumæ, obtained possession of Naples. The city of Cu-

mæ boasted much greater antiquity, and possessed much greater power than Naples, of the grandeur and beauty of which its inhabitants were very jealous; they consequently destroyed it, but it was soon rebuilt by command of the Oracle, and it was not till then that it received the name of Napoli, that is, New City, a name which it preserves to the present day.

The increase of this city was slow and inconsiderable. No mention whatever is made of it by any historian, till thirty-three years before the commencement of the Christian era, when it was classed amongst the confederated towns. A century afterwards, during Hannibal's contest with the Romans, it presented to the latter a considerable sum of money for carrying on the war, and rejected the propositions of that distinguished general. Hannibal endeavoured to obtain possession of the city, but being alarmed at the height of the walls, he desisted from the siege. This trait of generosity, or rather of policy, on the part of the Neapolitans, who justly considered that their fortune was intimately connected with that of the Romans, procured them the constant friendship of that nation. Attracted by the beauties of this enchanting residence, several rich and distinguished inhabitants of Rome established themselves here. The town of Paleopolis was afterwards united to Naples, and it is said, that during the reigns of the emperors it became a Roman colony. This town, after being embellished and augmented by Adrian, about the year 130, and by Constantine in 308, was considered one of the most important in the Roman empire.

Its strength and power caused it to be respected by the first barbarians, who carried pillage and destruction into Italy. In the year

409 of the Christian era, Alaric, king of the Goths, after having sacked the city of Rome, entered Campania; the town of Nola was almost destroyed, but these barbarians passed close to Naples, which was left unmolested by their fury. Genseric, king of the Vandals, invaded Italy in 455; he destroyed Capua, even to its foundation; Nola was not spared; the environs of Naples were laid waste, but the city itself was respected. In one of the castles, called Lucullanum, the young Augustulus, the last emperor of Rome, retired after having been dethroned by Odoacre, king of the Heruli, in the year 476. Naples at length experienced the same fate as other parts of Italy; it was subdued by Odoacre, and then by Theodoric, king of the Goths, who gave it the title of County.

Naples was the first town which offered any resistance to the troops of the Emperor Justinian under the command of Belisarius, who was sent into Italy in the year 536, for the purpose of again subjecting it to the power of the emperors. Belisarius besieged Naples by sea and land; his efforts were for a long time of no avail, and he was preparing to take his troops to another part, when he discovered the subterranean aqueducts which still exist; by means of these he introduced some of the bravest soldiers in his army, who having rendered themselves masters of every important post, pillaged the town and massacred its inhabitants, without any regard to age, rank, or sex. Affected by the deplorable condition of this city, and urged by the reproaches of the Pope St Sylvester, Belisarius was amongst the first to take measures for the re-establishment and repopulation of Naples; and these measures were so effectually executed that, in the year 542, it was capable of sustaining another siege

against Totila. It then experienced all the horrors of famine. Deme-trius, who was sent from Constantinople to assist it, was beaten in sight of Naples, and the provisions on board his vessels fell into the hands of the enemy; Maximin, prefect of the Pretorium, was not more fortunate, and Naples was compelled to surrender. The cruelty of Totila being considerably mitigated by the remonstrance of St Benedict, he treated the city with humanity, and contented himself with destroying the walls, that he might not again be exposed to such a tedious siege.

Narses entered Italy in order to re-establish the affairs of the emperor; Totila was conquered and killed; Teia, his successor to the throne of the Goths, perished soon after, in another battle, which took place near Naples, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius. The dominion of these barbarians was then terminated in Italy, and in 567 the kingdom became subjected again to the Emperor of Constantinople, who entrusted the government of it to the exarchs established at Ravenna, who extended their power as far as Naples.

The Lombards, who came from Austria and Hungary, made an irruption into Italy, and in the year 568 founded a powerful kingdom there, which existed till the time of Charlemagne, in 774; but they did not obtain possession of the city of Naples; it was ineffectually besieged, and remained faithful to the eastern emperor. It had the name of Duchy, but it chose its own magistrates and officers, and enjoyed a kind of independence. The dukes of Beneventum, who were Lombard princes, extended their dominion as far as Capua. In the year 663, the Emperor Constant made an attempt to take the town of Beneventum, but he was obliged to retire to Naples,

at the approach of Grimoald, king of the Lombards. Arigise II, son-in-law of King Didier, declared himself the sovereign of it in the year 787; his successors besieged Naples several times, and at length rendered it tributary about the year 830.

The Saracens, who were inhabitants of Africa, came into Italy in the year 836, committed new ravages, and caused new wars; they gained possession of Misena, and destroyed it; they devastated the environs of Naples, but did not enter the city itself. Sergius, duke of Naples, afterwards formed an alliance with the Saracens; he persecuted St Athanasius, the bishop of Naples, and took possession of the treasure of the cathedral; for these acts he was excommunicated in the year 872, and an interdict was issued against the city of Naples. Another Athanasius, bishop of Naples, had his eyes put out by order of Sergius, who sent him to Rome, and established himself in his place, in the year 877. This new duke and bishop, continuing the alliance with the Saracens, was likewise excommunicated, and in order to support his cause, brought troops from Sicily in 885. It was then that Mont Cassin was pillaged, and the Abbé Bertaire killed at the altar of St Martin. The Saracens were not driven from the country till 914, when Pope John X having leagued himself with the princes of Beneventum, of Capua, of Naples, and of Gaeta, made war against the Saracens, defeated them, and compelled them to take flight. We shall pass over all the divisions and petty wars which happened in this century amongst the princes of Beneventum, Naples, Capua, the Greeks, Saracens, and Latins, in order to notice more particularly the period when the kingdom of Naples assumed a new aspect on the arrival

of the Normans in the eleventh century.

It is perhaps the most remarkable event in this history, that a new state was formed by forty Norman gentlemen, who returned in 1016 from visiting the church of St Michael of Mount Gargan in Apulia, and who were assisted by a few others coming from the Holy Land in the following year. The Greeks laid siege to the town of Bari; the celebrated Melon, a Lombard, who wished to deliver this country from the tyranny of the Greeks, solicited the assistance of the Normans, in conjunction with whom he attained his object. The Normans likewise rescued Guaimaire III, a prince of Salerno, who was besieged by the Saracens; this victory induced them to remain in the country, where they afterwards, being assisted by other Normans whom they invited, drove out the Saracens and Lombards, and established a kingdom.

The Emperor Henry II, who came into Italy to oppose the progress of the Greeks, was recognised as sovereign, in 1022, at Naples, at Beneventum, and at Salerno; and he gave the Normans several settlements in Apulia. They afterwards assisted Pandolf, the count of Capua, to regain his possessions. This count, in order to revenge himself on Sergius IV, duke of Naples, with whom he was at enmity, took the city, ravaged it, and pillaged it, not sparing the churches. Sergius returned with the assistance of the Normans, and retook his capital in 1030; he gave them a territory between Naples and Capua, where they settled and rebuilt the town of Aversa, of which Rainulf was the first count.

The success of these Normans in their new colonies attracted their countrymen to Italy: three of the twelve sons of Tancred of Hauteville, William Iron Arm, Drogon,

and Onfroi, arrived there in 1038 ; they distinguished themselves on every occasion, and afforded great assistance to the Greeks, but the ingratitude of the latter having instigated the Normans to make war, Drogon created himself count of Apulia ; the pope, St Leo IX, and the emperor, united to expel him, but the pope fell into the hands of Robert Guiscard, another son of Tancred of Hauteville, who entered Italy in the year 1053.

The Normans paid every respect to this pope whilst he was their prisoner ; they conducted him to the town of Beneventum, which had belonged to him since the preceding year ; and it was there, according to historians, that he bestowed the investiture of Apulia, of Calabria, and of Sicily, on Onfroi, one of Tancred's sons, on account of his homage to the holy see. Robert Guiscard took the title of duke of Calabria in 1060, and continued to extend his conquests ; he afterwards liberated Pope Gregory VII from the hands of the Emperor Henry IV, who besieged him in Rome ; but he did more injury to the town than the enemies he had driven away. He was preparing to make war with the Greeks, when death put a period to his operations, in 1085.

Roger, son of Robert Guiscard, succeeded him, and was proclaimed duke of Calabria and of Salerno : Boemon and Tancred, his son and nephew, set out in 1096 for the crusade. This is the Tancred whose adventures and amours were so much celebrated by the poets, and particularly by Tasso.

At the time when Duke Roger was about to pass into Sicily, on account of a conspiracy formed by a Greek against the Count of Sicily, Pope Urban II was so pleased with his zeal for the welfare of the Catholic church, that in 1100 he nominated him and his succes-

sors apostolic legates to the whole island ; he performed the functions of this office with great fidelity ; he re-established religion in Sicily, and founded numerous hospitals, churches, and bishoprics.

Roger, the second son of the preceding, having been made Count of Sicily, obtained possession, in the absence of his eldest brother, of Apulia and of Calabria ; the Duke of Naples swore fidelity to him in 1129 ; and having afterwards become master of all the territory now forming the kingdom of Naples and Sicily, he took the title of king, with the consent of the Antipope Anacletus ; he subdued all who wished to oppose him, and compelled Pope Innocent II to confirm his title of king of Sicily in the year 1139. He carried his conquests to Africa, rendering himself master of Tripoli, of Tunis, and of Hippona ; and he left his kingdom, in the year 1154, to his son, William the Wicked. William II, surnamed the Good, succeeded his father in 1166.

In 1189 Tancred, son of King Roger, was elected king of Sicily, on account of his superior abilities, although the Emperor Henry VI laid claim to this kingdom, as having married Constance, the posthumous daughter of King Roger.

After the death of Tancred, in the year 1192, the Emperor Henry VI, son of Frederick Barbarossa, obtained possession of the kingdom, and transmitted it to his son. Frederick II swayed the sceptre of Sicily for fifty-three years ; but his death happening in 1250, Pope Innocent IV took possession of Naples as part of the property of the holy see. The son of Frederick was excommunicated by this pope, as a mark of disrespect and hatred towards his father ; the city of Naples closed its gates against him, but he besieged it, took it by

famine in 1254, and treated the inhabitants with extraordinary cruelty. Mainfroi, or Manfredi, the natural son of Frederick II, obtained the crown, to the prejudice of Conradin, son of the Emperor Conrad IV, who was the rightful heir as the grandson of Frederick.

Pope Urban IV afterwards bestowed Naples and Sicily, in 1265, on Charles, count of Anjou and of Provence, brother of St Louis, who engaged to pay tribute to the court of Rome. In the meantime Conradin brought an army from Germany to conquer his kingdoms; the Ghibelines of Italy received him with open arms; but having been defeated by the troops of Charles of Anjou, he was taken, as well as the young Frederick, the heir to the duchy of Austria, and they were both executed at Naples in 1268, by order of Charles of Anjou.

The house of Suabia then became extinct, and Naples passed under the dominion of a new race of kings. Charles I established his residence at Naples, and this gave rise to a revolution in Sicily; the French were put to the sword on Easter day, 29th March, 1282, at the time when the vespers were being sung at Palermo. John of Procida, who was the principal author of the Sicilian vespers, was deprived, by King Charles of Anjou, of his island of Procida, for having taken the part of Manfredi and Conradin. Peter of Arragon, who married a daughter of Manfredi, was made king of Sicily; and these kingdoms were separated till the time of Ferdinand the Catholic, who united them in 1504.

Charles II succeeded his father, Charles I, and transmitted the kingdom to his son, Robert the Good, in 1309. This prince displayed considerable talent, and under his reign the arts, sciences, and literature were most cultivated

at Naples. In 1341 Jane I, granddaughter of Robert, succeeded to the throne of Naples; she married Andrew, son of the King of Hungary; but he was strangled in 1345, probably with the approbation of the queen; others, however, attribute his death to the intrigues of Charles de Duras, who contrived the death of this unfortunate queen.

The grand schism of the west commenced in 1378, by the double election which the cardinals successively made of Urban VI and Clement VII; the latter was recognized as pope by France and by Queen Jane. Urban excommunicated the queen, and declared her deprived of her estates; he invited from Hungary Charles de Duras, a descendant of Charles II, and gave him the kingdom of Naples. The queen, in order to have a protector, nominated as her successor the Duke of Anjou, brother of Charles V, king of France, and second son of King John; but she could not prevent Charles de Duras from entering Naples on the 16th July, 1381. The queen was besieged in the Castello dell' Uovo, and was obliged to surrender; Charles de Duras ordered her to be executed on the 22nd May, 1382, just as the Duke of Anjou was entering Italy to assist her. For the sake of brevity we shall pass over the successors of Charles III and of Louis of Anjou.

In the year 1493 Charles VIII, being at peace with Spain, England, and the Low Countries, determined to support the claims of the house of Anjou to the kingdom of Naples; he was lively and ardent, his favourites encouraged him to undertake this conquest, and he accomplished the desired object; he entered Naples on the 21st February, 1495; he made his entry with the imperial ornaments, and was saluted with the name of Cæsar Augustus, for the pope, Alexander VI, had declared him

Emperor of Constantinople on his passage into Rome. It is true that Charles VIII had besieged him in the castle of St Angelo; but he atoned for this offence by waiting on him at mass, and paying him filial obedience in the most solemn manner.

A short time after, the Venetians, the pope, the emperor, and the king of Arragon, being leagued against Charles VIII, he could not preserve his conquest, and he would with difficulty have regained France had he not won the battle of Fornova in 1495. Ferdinand II then returned to his kingdom of Naples, by the assistance of Ferdinand the Catholic, king of Arragon and of Sicily. He died in 1496, without leaving any heir.

Louis XII then wished to lay claim to the kingdom of Naples, as the successor of the ancient kings of the house of Anjou, and particularly of Charles VIII, who had been king of Naples in 1495; Ferdinand likewise supported his pretensions to it as a nephew of Alphonso, king of Naples, who died without issue in 1458. In 1501 Louis sent Gonzalvo of Cordova, surnamed the Great Captain, under pretence of assisting his cousin against the King of France, but in fact to divide with him the kingdom of Naples, according to a secret convention entered into between these two kings. Frederic II was obliged to abandon his estates; he retired to Tours, where he died in 1504. Louis XII and the King of Arragon divided the kingdom, but Naples belonged to the French. This division, which took place in 1501, gave rise to new difficulties; a war was kindled between the French and Spaniards; and Ferdinand, notwithstanding the treaty, took possession of the kingdom. Gonzalvo gained the battle of Seminira in Calabria, where he took the French general, Aubigné, prisoner, and the battle of Cerignole,

in Apulia, when Louis d'Armagnac, duke of Nemours and viceroy of Naples, was killed on the 28th of April, 1503. He gained a third battle near the Garigliano, and entered Naples in the same year. The French then lost the kingdom of Naples for ever, and this city afterwards submitted for more than two centuries to foreign princes who did not reside in Italy.

Charles V, who became king of Spain in 1516, continued to sway the sceptre of Naples, as did Philip II and his successors, till the conquest of the Emperor Joseph I, in 1707.

Whilst the kings of Spain were in possession of Naples, they appointed viceroys who, being screened by distance from the superintendence of their sovereign, often oppressed the people. The Duke of Archos, who was viceroy in 1647, under Philip IV, wished to lay a tax on fruit in addition to the excessive imposts with which the Neapolitans were already burdened. This new demand was so exorbitant that it excited the murmurs of the people. The viceroy was often importuned by the solicitations and the clamours of the populace, whilst crossing the market place to go to the church of the Carmelites, on every Saturday, as was the custom. About the same time the people of Palermo compelled the viceroy of Sicily to suppress the duties on flour, wine, oil, meat, and cheese: this example encouraged the Neapolitans, and gave rise to the famous conspiracy of which Masaniello was the chief mover.

The chief of the conspiring party was a young man, 24 years of age, named Thomas Aniello, but by the populace pronounced Masaniello. He was born at Amalfi, a small town in the gulf of Salerno, twenty-seven miles from Naples, and was by profession a fisherman. The general discontent so inflamed his mind that

he resolved to hang himself or take off the tax on fruit. On the 16th June, 1647, he went to the shops of the fruiterers and proposed to them to come the next day to the market place together and publicly declare that they would not pay the duty; the assessor, however, having obtained information of the proceeding, repaired to the spot, where he gave the people hopes that the tax should be removed, and thus dissipated the tumult. On the 7th July, however, the tumult having recommenced, he attempted ineffectually to quell the disturbance, and had nearly been killed by the populace. Masaniello took this opportunity of assembling the most determined; he conducted them to the place where the offices and chests of the collectors were situated; these they pillaged immediately, and after breaking open the prisons and freeing the captives they proceeded to the palace of the viceroy, whom they compelled to promise that the duty should be taken off; he afterwards took refuge in the new castle; the people, however, besieged him there, and not contenting themselves with his promises, made him pledge himself to suppress the duty, and to maintain the privileges and exemptions granted to the Neapolitans by Ferdinand I of Arragon, as well as by Frederick and Charles V. They likewise insisted that the council and all the nobility should ratify this engagement.

At the same time the people pillaged the houses of the collector, and of all those who had any share in imposing the duty on fruit; and they were about to commit similar depredations on the palaces of several noblemen had they not been diverted from their intention by the timely interposition of Cardinal Filemarino, archbishop of Naples, for whom the people entertained great friendship and respect.

Masaniello was, however, elected

captain-general of the people on the 9th July; his spirit, firmness, and good behaviour rendered his authority more considerable every day; a kind of throne was erected for him in the centre of the market-place, on which he ascended with his counsellors, and gave audience to the public. There, in his white fisherman's dress, he received petitions and requests, pronounced judgment, and caused his orders to be immediately obeyed. He had more than 150,000 men at his command. The viceroy attempted to assassinate Masaniello, and to poison the water of the aqueduct, but he did not succeed; he was then more closely confined in the castle, and his provisions cut off.

Masaniello, in order to avoid being surprised, forbade any person under pain of death to wear a mantle; everybody obeyed; men, women, and clergy, no longer wore mantles or any other dress under which weapons could be concealed. He fixed the price of provisions, established a very strict police, and with firmness ordered the execution of the guilty.

If Masaniello had rested here, his power might have lasted a considerable time; but his authority rendered him haughty, arrogant, and even cruel.

On the 13th July, negotiators having arrived to conciliate the people, the viceroy proceeded with great state and ceremony to the cathedral church; he caused the capitulation exacted from him by the people to be read in a loud voice, and signed by each of the counsellors; they made oath to observe it, and to obtain its confirmation from the king. Masaniello stood near the archbishop's throne, with his sword in hand and haughty with success; from time to time he made various ridiculous propositions to the viceroy; the first was, to make him commandant-

general of the city; the second, to give him a guard, with the right of naming the military officers, and granting leaves; a third was, that his excellency should disband all the guards who were in the castle. To these demands the viceroy answered in the affirmative, in order that the ceremony might not be disturbed by his refusal. After the *Te Deum* the viceroy was reconducted to the palace.

On the 14th of July Masaniello committed numerous extravagant actions; he went on horseback through the city, imprisoning, torturing, and beheading people for the slightest offences. He threatened the viceroy, and compelled him to go and sup with him at Pausilippo, where he became so intoxicated as entirely to lose his reason. His wife displayed her extravagance in follies of a different kind; she went in a superb carriage, taken from the Duke of Maddalone, to see the vice-queen, with the mother and sisters of Masaniello, clothed in the richest garments, and covered with diamonds.

Masaniello had intervals in which he conducted himself with propriety. In one of these moments he sent to inform the viceroy that he wished to abdicate the command. However, on the 15th, he continued his follies; he told Don Ferrante Caracciolo, the master of the horse, that as a punishment for not having descended from his carriage when he met him he should kiss his feet in the market-place. Don Ferrante promised to do this, but saved himself by flight to the castle. The foolish Masaniello could not manage even the populace, to whom he owed his elevation, and this was the cause of his ruin.

On the 16th of July, fête day of Notre Dame of Mount Carmel, which is the grandest solemnity in the market church of Naples, Masaniello went to hear mass; and when the

archbishop entered he went before him, and said, "Sir, I perceive that the people are beginning to abandon me, and are willing to betray me, but I wish for my own comfort and for that of the people, that the viceroy and all the magistrates may this day come in state to the church." The cardinal embraced him, praised his piety, and prepared to say mass. Masaniello immediately ascended the pulpit, and taking a crucifix in his hand, began to harangue the people who filled the church, and conjured them not to abandon him, recalling to their recollection the dangers he had encountered for the public welfare, and the success which had attended his undertakings. Then falling into a kind of delirium, he made a confession of his past life in a furious and fanatic tone, and exhorted others to imitate his example. His harangue was so silly, and he introduced so many irrelevant things, that he was no longer listened to, and the archbishop desired the priests to tell him to come down. They did so, and Masaniello, seeing that he had lost the public confidence, threw himself at the feet of his eminence, begging him to send his theologian to the palace in order to carry his abdication to the viceroy. The cardinal promised to do so; but as Masaniello was in a perspiration, he was taken into a room belonging to the convent to change his linen. After having rested, he went to a balcony overlooking the sea, but a minute after he saw advancing towards him several men, who had entered through the church, and were calling him; he walked up to them, saying, "My children, is it I whom you seek? here I am." They answered him by four musket shots, and he fell dead. The populace, now left without a leader, were soon dispersed. The head of Masaniello was carried at the end of a lance as far as the viceroy's palace with-

out experiencing the least resistance from the people. But the viceroy wishing to take an improper advantage of this fortunate circumstance, Masaniello was taken out of his tomb by the people, and after being exposed two days, was interred with the honours due to a captain-general.

The people of Naples continued in a state of considerable agitation for several months, and he published a manifesto in order to obtain the assistance of foreign powers. Henry de Lorraine, duke of Guise, who had been obliged to quit France, retired to Rome in the month of September, 1647; he thought that the disturbances at Naples offered him a favourable opportunity to drive out the Spaniards, to establish the Dutch form of republic, and to make himself viceroy, by heading the people against the Spaniards. In fact, he conquered the kingdom of Naples, and was for some time the general to the people, after the death of the Prince of Massa, which happened on the 21st of October, 1647. He took possession of the Torrione del Carmine, the other castles being occupied by the Spaniards; he established and fortified himself before the church of St John, at Carbonara; he had induced many noblemen to join him, and his affairs were in an advanced and prosperous state, when the Spaniards, profiting by his occasional absence, surprised the Torrione and the posts of the Duke of Guise. He was arrested near Caserta, where he had retired, waiting for some troops of his own party; he was then conducted to Spain, and thus terminated the disturbances of Naples.

The kings of Spain continuing the sovereigns of this kingdom, Philip V, the grandson of Louis XIV, went to take possession of Naples in 1702. He preserved it for six years; but in 1707 General

Count Daun took possession of the kingdom of Naples in the name of the Emperor Joseph; and the branch of the house of Austria, reigning in Germany, preserved this kingdom even when the house of Bourbon was established in Spain; for by the treaty signed at Baden on the 7th of September, 1714, they gave up to the Emperor Charles VI the kingdom of Naples and Sardinia, the Low Countries, and the duchy of Milan and Mantua, as part of the inheritance of Charles II, king of Spain.

The division still subsisting between Spain and the house of Austria, the Emperor Charles VI was obliged to give up Sicily, by the treaty of Utrecht, to Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy. Philip V, king of Spain, retook it with very little trouble in 1718; but by the treaty of 1720, he consigned to Charles VI all the revenue of this island. The emperor was acknowledged by every other power king of the Two Sicilies, and King Victor was obliged to rest contented with Sardinia instead of Sicily. The Duke of Orleans, the regent of France, who was not on good terms with the King of Sardinia, contributed greatly to this change rather unfavourable to this monarch.

When war was declared between France and the empire in 1733, on account of the crown of Poland, France having taken the Milan territory, Don Carlos, son of the King of Spain, and already Duke of Parma, took possession of the kingdom of Naples and Sicily in 1734, which was confirmed to him by the treaty of Vienna in 1736, in the same manner as the duchy of Lorraine was given to France, Parma and Milan to the Emperor Charles VI, Tuscany to the Duke of Lorraine, and the towns of Tortona and Novara to the King of Sardinia.

Naples then began to see her sovereign residing within her own

walls, an advantage of which this city had been deprived for upwards of two centuries. Don Carlos, or Charles III, had the felicity to enjoy this new method of dominion; he reformed abuses, made wise laws, established a trade with the Turks, adorned the city with magnificent buildings, and rendered his reign the admiration of his subjects. His protection of literature and the fine arts may be seen in the works executed under his direction at Herкуланеum and Pompeii, and in the great care he displayed to preserve the monuments of antiquity. He employed numerous skilful artists in that immense undertaking, the erection of the palace of Caserta; and Naples, under his benignant sway, has enjoyed more tranquillity and flourished in greater prosperity than at any former period.

During the war of 1741, respecting the succession of the emperor Charles VI, the English had appeared before Naples with a formidable fleet, in order to force the king to sign a promise not to act against the interests of the Queen of Hungary, yet he did not conceive himself justified in refusing assistance to the Spaniards, who after the battle of Campo Santo retired towards his states. He put himself at the head of the army, which he conducted to them; but the theatre of war was soon carried to the other extremity of Italy, and the king remained tranquil.

Ferdinand VI, king of Spain, and eldest brother of the King of Naples, died in 1759. Charles III being the heir, consigned the kingdom of Naples and Sicily to his third son, Ferdinand I, reserving the second for the Spanish throne (the eldest being incapable of reigning), and embarked for Spain on the 6th October, 1759.

Ferdinand I governed his kingdom in peace for forty-seven years, when Napoleon Bonaparte, em-

peror of the French, took possession of it in 1806, and gave it to his brother Joseph; the latter having afterwards been removed to the throne of Spain, was replaced by Joachim Murat, the brother-in-law of Napoleon. In 1814, Napoleon having been driven from the throne of France, Francis II, emperor of Germany, recovered the kingdom of Naples by force of arms, and bestowed it on Ferdinand I, in whom the government was then vested again. At length, that monarch having died in the year 1825, he was succeeded by his heir and son, Francis I, who, after a short reign was succeeded by the present king, Ferdinand II.

GENERAL VIEW OF NAPLES.

It is almost universally allowed, that, after having seen Rome, there is nothing in any other place on earth which can excite the curiosity or deserve the attention of travellers. Indeed, it may be truly asked, where, as a specimen of architecture, shall we find a building capable of being compared to the cathedral of St Peter; an ancient monument, more majestic than the Pantheon of Agrippa, or more superb than the Coliseum? Where shall we find so many ancient chefs-d'œuvre of sculpture, as in the museum of Pius Clementinus and the capitol, and in the villas Albani and Ludovisi? What paintings can rival those which may be seen in the porticoes, and the chambers painted by Raphael?

The city of Naples certainly presents nothing in architecture, in sculpture, or in painting, that can vie with the works of art just mentioned; nevertheless, it is one of the most beautiful and most delightful cities on the habitable globe. Nothing more beautiful and unique can possibly be imagined than the coup-d'œil of Naples, on

whatever side the city is viewed. Naples is situated towards the south and east on the declivity of a long range of hills, and encircling a gulf sixteen miles in breadth, and as many in length, which forms a basin, called Crater by the Neapolitans. This gulf is terminated on each side by a cape; that on the right called the cape of Miseno; the other, on the left, the cape of Massa. The island of Capri on one side, and that of Procida on the other, seem to close the gulf; but between these islands and the two capes the view of the sea is unlimited. The city appears to crown this superb basin. One part rises towards the west in the form of an amphitheatre, on the hills of Paulsilippo, St Ermo, and Antignano; the other extends towards the east over a more level territory, in which villas follow each other in rapid succession, from the Magdalen bridge to Portici, where the king's palace is situated, and beyond that to Mount Vesuvius. It is the most beautiful prospect in the world, all travellers agreeing that this situation is unparalleled in beauty.

The best position for viewing Naples is from the summit of Mount Ermo, an eminence which completely overlooks the city. For this reason I am not surprised that the inhabitants of Naples, enraptured with the charms of the situation, the mildness of the climate, the fertility of the country, the beauty of its environs, and the grandeur of its buildings, say in their language: "*Vedi Napoli, e poi mori*," intimating that when Naples has been seen, everything has been seen.

The volcanoes in the environs, the phenomena of nature, the disasters of which they have been the cause, the revolutions, the changes they daily occasion, the ruins of towns buried in their lava, the

remains of places rendered famous by the accounts of celebrated historians, by the fables of the ancients, and the writings of the greatest poets; the vestiges of Greek and Roman magnificence; and, lastly, the traces of towns of ancient renown; all conspire to render the coast of Naples and Pozzuoli the most curious and most interesting in Italy.

On the northern side, Naples is surrounded by hills which form a kind of crown round the Terra di Lavoro, the Land of Labour. This consists of fertile and celebrated fields, called by the ancient Romans the "*happy country*," and considered by them the richest and most beautiful in the universe. These fields are fertilized by a river called Sebeto, which descends from the hills on the side of Nola, and falls into the sea after having passed under Magdalen bridge, towards the eastern part of Naples. It was formerly a considerable river, but the great eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79, made such an alteration at its source, that it entirely disappeared. Some time afterwards a part of it reappeared in the place which still preserves the name of Bulla, a kind of small lake, about six miles from Naples, whence the city is partly supplied with water. The Sebeto, vulgarly called Fornello, divides into two branches at the place called Casa dell' acqua; part of it is conveyed to Naples by aqueducts, and the remainder is used for supplying baths and watering gardens.

The city of Naples is well supplied with aqueducts and fountains. There are two principal springs, the waters of which are distributed through the city. The aqueducts under the pavement of the streets are very broad; they have twice been used at the capture of Naples, first by Belisarius, and afterwards by Alphonso I.

NAPLES.

It is supposed that the ancient town of Parthenope, or Neapolis, was situated in the highest and most northern part of the present town, between St. Agnello in Capo di Napoli, and St. George, St. Marcellin, and St. Severin. It was divided into three great quarters or squares, called the Upper Square, Sun Square, and Moon Square; it extended towards the place now occupied by the Vicaria and the market-place. With respect to the other town, called Paleopolis, which, according to Diodorus Siculus, was founded by Hercules, and stood near this place, its situation is unknown.

The city of Naples was formerly surrounded by very high walls, so that Hannibal was alarmed at them, and would not undertake to besiege the place. The city being destroyed, the walls were extended and rebuilt with greater magnificence. The city was afterwards enlarged, but neither walls nor gates were erected. Its present circumference is of twenty-two miles. Three strong castles may, however, be used for its defence; these are the Castello dell Uovo, the New Castle, and that of St. Ermo. The Tower del Carmine, which has been converted into a kind of fortress, is less used for the defence of the city than for the maintenance of subordination amongst the people. The harbour of Naples is likewise defended by some fortifications erected on the two moles.

Naples is divided into twelve quarters, which are distinguished by the following appellations: St. Ferdinando, Chiaja, Monte Calvario, Avvocata, Stella, St. Carlo all' Arena, Vicaria, St. Lorenzo, St. Giuseppe Maggiore, Porto, Pendino, and Mercato.

In 1838, Naples contained a population of 336,302; it now, in 1844,

contains about 400,000 inhabitants, and is, consequently, the most populous city in Europe, excepting London and Paris. Amongst these may be reckoned more than 40,000 Lazzaroni, who are the most indigent part of the inhabitants; they go about the streets with a cap on their heads, and dressed in a shirt and trousers of coarse linen, but wearing neither shoes nor stockings.

The streets are paved with broad slabs of hard stone, resembling the lava of Vesuvius; the streets in general are neither broad nor regular, except that of Toledo, which is the principal, is very broad and straight, and is nearly a mile in length. The squares are large and irregular, with the exception of those of the royal palace and of the Holy Ghost.

The greater part of the houses, particularly in the principal streets, are uniformly built; they are generally about five or six stories in height, with balconies and flat roofs, in the form of terraces, which the inhabitants use as a promenade.

Few of the public fountains are ornamented in an elegant style. The churches, the palaces, and all the other public buildings are magnificent, and are richly ornamented; but the architecture is not so beautiful, so majestic, nor so imposing as that of the edifices of Rome, and of many other places in Italy.

Naples contains about 300 churches, forty-eight of which are parochial. There are numerous palaces and other public buildings, amongst which are thirty-seven conservatories, established for the benefit of poor children and old people, both men and women; there are also several hospitals and other humane establishments.

LANDING.

On the arrival of the steamer in

the bay of Naples, a delay of an hour or an hour and a half takes place before the passengers are allowed to land; during this interval an immense accumulation of boats for their service takes place, so that as soon as the police have ascertained that "all's right," yourself and luggage (if you have attended to my hint in the Introduction) will be deposited in the custom house in a few minutes; an examination of the luggage takes place; books are particularly noticed; beware of taking seven or eight volumes of the Red Hand-Books; if you do, you will be surely taken for a *libraio*, and be forced to enter them as merchandise, and pay the duty—not on the books only, but for permission to exercise your calling in Naples. As soon as your luggage is examined, call una vettura da nolo (hackney carriage), and be conveyed to your hotel: fare for two persons, 3 pauls; boatage, each person, with luggage, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pauls.

N.B.—From the moment you land till you quit Naples, always carry your handkerchief in your hat, your purse in your breast-pocket, and your watch well secured with a strong guard: the pickpockets in Naples are the most expert in Europe.

Hotels.—*Hotel Victoria.* This is a large, delightfully-situated establishment, overlooking the bay on one side, and the Villa Reale (royal gardens) on the other. The apartments are elegantly furnished, ornamented with many choice and rare Chinese gems, and a collection of ancient paintings that have been valued at 15,000*l.* sterling. The arrangements for the service of the families staying in the house are excellent: on each *etûge* is a kitchen, and a suitable number of attendants. This hotel was established in 1823, by the late M. Martin Zir, and is

now admirably conducted by his sons. Those who delight in exquisite paintings by some of the first artists, should desire to see the private apartments of the proprietors.

Hotel Crocelle, facing the bay; report speaks highly of this house, as being a first-rate hotel. Very comfortable, with every attention.

Hotel des Etrangers, also fronting the bay; a snug, quiet, comfortable, clean house, well conducted by a new proprietor, who pays every attention to his visitors.

Hotel Grande Bretagne, beautifully situated, facing the Villa Reale; comfortable and well managed.

There are also the *Hotel York*, *Hotel Rome*, *Hotel Russie*, *Hotel Geneva*; these are second and third rate.

The charges at the best hotels are generally as follows:—Breakfast of tea or coffee, with bread and butter, 3 pauls; with eggs, 5 pauls; with meat, 8 pauls. As there is no table d'hôte at any of the hotels, a dinner in a private apartment will cost from 10 to 12 pauls; tea, 3 pauls. Sitting and bed rooms are charged according to the situation, accommodation required, and more particularly the season of the year.

Passports.—On arrival at Naples the passports are taken to the police office, and a printed paper given to the owner; by presenting this at the office previous to leaving (if within fourteen days), the passport will be returned; it must then be signed by the English minister; afterwards by the Neapolitan minister for foreign affairs; and lastly, by the consul of the country you next intend to visit. If Marseilles, the French; Genoa, the Sardinian; Rome, the Pope's Nuncio; Leghorn, the Tuscan. To visit the island of Capri, a passport is not now necessary.

FEES FOR SIGNING.

Grana.

Police	52
Foreign Affairs	120
Pope's Nuncio	60
French	70
Sardinian	96
Tuscan	60
Steam-packet Agent	30

The English minister gives his signature gratis. The usual fee to the commissioner for getting the signatures is about one piaster.

Post office, opposite the entrance to the Castello Nuovo, is open daily from nine till twelve, and from three till eight. Letters leave, viâ Rome, five times a week—Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays: and direct for France and England, viâ Marseilles, twice a week, saving four days (with favourable weather) between London and Naples; inquiry should be made as to the exact days. Letters by land must be paid, by steam it is not necessary; a letter by land takes fourteen days between Naples and England.

Apartments in the season are very expensive. In the lodging houses opposite the Villa Reale a small suite of four or five rooms will cost from 50 to 100 piasters the month, increasing in price according to the number of rooms, &c.

Reading room, a very comfortable well-conducted establishment, pleasantly situated opposite the Villa Reale, where several English and foreign papers may be read, either by the fortnight, month, or year. The mistress of the establishment is an English lady, has resided many years in the country, and is always most happy to give valuable information to families about to reside in Naples.

English church is attached to the English consul's, and neatly fitted up with pews, gallery, and organ, and will hold about 400 persons; the appointed minister is Mr. Pughe. Service takes place every Sunday at

eleven in the morning, and three in the afternoon.

English doctors, there are several in Naples; also an eminent English surgeon, Mr. Roskilly, who has resided in Naples for these last thirty years, and therefore well calculated to give valuable medical advice.

Provisions.—The Neapolitan table is deservedly reputed, and is the subject of *Il Cuoco Galante*, by Don Vincent Corrado, a Celestine monk.

The macaroni of Amalfi is deemed the best of the kingdom. The lasagne, a sort of hard, flat macaroni, is so called from its ribbon-like appearance. Raviuoli, made of flour and eggs; good beef; excellent veal and pork from Sorrento; exquisite beccafichi; quails from Capri.

The sole (palaja) is the best fish of the bay. At Christmas the eel forms a national dish, which under the name capitone is then served at the table of the most frugal lazzaroni. A few days before this epoch several ship-loads of large, fat eels arrive at Naples from the Pontine marshes, the valley of Comacchio, and from Biguglia in Corsica.

The polipore tuberastre, the most celebrated mushroom of Italy, grows in the vicinity of Naples; its root, picturesquely called mushroom stone (pietra fungaia), is exported, to treat other countries with its fine, delicate, and aromatic fruit. In Naples it is cut in small slices, first boiled in milk, and afterwards fried in butter or oil.

The truffles of the neighbourhood, impregnated with the volcanic fires of Vesuvius and of the Solfatare, have a sulphureous, disagreeable taste. This soil, although fatal to truffles, singularly favours the growth of all vegetables, so much so, that green peas may be had immediately after Christmas.

Excellent cheese, called cacio cavallo, deemed the best of Italy.

Lalande considered this cheese to be made of mare's milk, probably from its name, and thence drew occasion to lecture on the savage barbarity of the Neapolitan people. It is said that the *cacio cavallo* is so called from its being hung across sticks to dry.

Excellent pastry. Zeppole, fritters made of batter fried in oil, and covered with honey or with sugar, have happily inspired Sig. de Ritis, a poet in the Neapolitan dialect. The pizza, a popular cake made of preserves or of new cheese, is not disdained by the higher classes.

Delicious small fresh figs; Sorrento oranges; exquisite small China oranges, called *mandarini*, arrive from Palermo about the end of January.

Santa Brigita is noted for its fruit, sold by the pound, and very cheap.

The celebrated Fusaro oysters should be eaten on the spot. There is a very pretty casino, built by Ferdinand I. in the middle of the lake, where one may be regaled with these large white oysters, so very different from the small, stale things sold in the Neapolitan eating houses, at 16 gr. (14 sous) a dozen. Fusaro, from this oyster treat, is an agreeable halting place for those who visit the antiquities of the coast of Baia.

The small shell fish (*frutti di mare*) of Santa Lucia are justly celebrated. The populace regale themselves with the sea spider (*pulpo*), the cuttle fish, called the inkstand (*calamarello*), from a black liquid it throws out to escape its enemy's pursuit, mussels, &c.; whilst the *frutti* sought for by more delicate palates are the ancine, the cannolichi, and, above all, the vongole; this last is excellent in soups, or mixed with macaroni and butter.

Wines.—An oenologic society, similar to that of many other Italian cities, has been lately established at

Naples; the results it has already obtained, in the amelioration as well as in the greater sale of their home-made wines, are very satisfactory. White wines from Ischia and Capri. *Lachryma Christi*, produced on the ashes of Vesuvius.

The wine of Posilippo is excellent. Tasso has celebrated it in that sonnet,

"Prema il bel Pausilippo, e quel ch'asconde."

where he begs some from Alphonso II. who graciously sent him a cask. These wines, honoured by so many great poets, do not cost more at a good vintner's than a carlin a bottle.

The large hotels of Naples are very expensive. The dinner seldom costs less than 12 carlini, and the breakfast from 5 to 6 carlini. Domestic, 6 carlini a head per day.

In some private houses an apartment of two or three rooms, with two meals a day, may be met with for 100 frs. a month. An agreement may also be made with a cook. Provisions are plentiful and cheap.

Vetturini.—Coaches are hired for 8 ducats a day, 18 carlini for half a day, 3 carlini per hour, and 24 granas a course; but, by a bargain, these Neapolitan coachmen, the sharpest of Italy, may be made to work for 2 carlini, and even 15 granas a course, if it be not too long.

The following is the tariff of fares for the environs:—

	ducats.	granas.
A calesse and four, per day	4	—
Ditto two	2	40
A cabriolet (corricolo)	1	60

Omnibuses.—The principal line lies from Villa Reale to the Seraglio, passing through Via Toledo; the fare is 5 granas. These omnibuses are generally avoided by the ladies; this must also render them rather suspicious to persons who may happen to possess a too sen-

sible epidermis. These accidents, however, are not peculiar to the omnibus; they may not be better escaped in the light economical corricolo, neither in the calesse, nor even on foot, as, during summer, fleas spring about even in the middle of the street. Strangers will in time get used to them.

The *Railroad*, which seems to have been constructed for the amusement of the elegant world and for the proprietors of the neighbouring villas (the king usually went to Portici by it), begins to be truly useful and to benefit the working classes. The numerous artisans of Torre del Greco, who work at Naples, formerly lived with their families but from the Saturday to the Monday, passing the whole week exposed to the gross dissipation of the capital; but now, for a few granas, they return every evening, and re-depart the next morning. Trains leave for Castellamare at seven, nine, half-past ten, twelve, half-past one, three, four and five. To Pompeia, seven, nine, twelve, three, and five; for fares, see page 391.

Steam-boats.—Naples to Marseilles in four days, touching at Civita Vecchia, Leghorn and Genoa. They leave on the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 23rd, 24th, and 27th, of each month. To Malta, on the 8th, 18th, and 28th, by the boat belonging to the company of the Two Sicilies.

	1st cabin.	2nd.
The fare for the whole distance is . . .	fr. 180	fr. 120
To Civita Vecchia . . .	55	35
— Leghorn . . .	100	69
— Genoa . . .	125	85
— Malta . . .	87	58

Children under ten years of age pay half price; servants half the price of second cabin.

Diligences to Rome five times a

week, in thirty-six hours; fares, 10 scudi 75 bajocchi, and 11 scudi 35 bajocchi.

Restaurateurs.—*L'Albergo Reale*, Piazza del Palazzo; *La Ville de Paris*, Strada Toledo; *L'Hôtel de Rome*, at Santa Lucia. These eating houses, *à la Française*, furnish good repasts, *a pasto*, for four carlini. The *Hôtel de Milan* and *La Corona di Ferro*, largo del Castello, are also tolerably good. The *Rome* is the best.

Cafés.—The *Café Donzelli*, *Café de l'Europe*, and *Café Benvenuto*.

A cup of coffee costs 5 granas; a glass of cognac, 4 granas.

Ices.—The Neapolitan bombe, a large round ice, is one of the best; iced chocolates, called mattoni (bricks), from their form and colour.

Naples is celebrated for painters, sculptors, restorers and picture-cleaners, views of Naples and of the eruptions of Vesuvius, Neapolitan costumes, lavas and coral, harp and violin strings, goldsmiths (making ornaments *à l'antique*, imitating those of Herculaneum and Pompeii), tortoise-shell boxes, rings, &c., perfumery, and the celebrated shaving-soap.

The gloves of Naples are deservedly reputed, and only cost from 15 to 25 granas a pair.

The convents of Naples merit notice for their different rosolios and sweetmeats (dolci).

Large boxes of dolci, highly ornamented, are sent every year, at Christmas and at the principal holidays, to relations, confessors, &c. The biscuit called pane di Spagna, and the raviuoli of Santa Chiara, and the mustaccioli, made of chocolate, almonds, and spices; the pastiera, oatmeal tart, and the struffolo, another chocolate cake, are excellent. The Neapolitan chocolate is good.

Cigars.—The best tobacco and the finest cigars are found at the

Spaccio di Eccezione, near the Café Donzelli.

Baths.—Vico belle donne, largo del Castello; a bath, with linen, costs two carlini.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS.

Bread, per lb. 7 grana.

Beef, per lb. 20 to 26 grana.

Mutton, per lb. 14 to 16 grana.

Veal, per lb. 30 to 36 grana.

Game, particularly quails, very cheap.

Fish, small, not very cheap.

Vegetables plentiful and cheap.

Butter, per lb. 30 to 46 grana.

Eggs, per doz. 12 to 24 grana.

Téa, per lb. 12 to 18 carlini.

Coffee, per lb. 3 carlini.

Sugar, per lb. 4 carlini.

Wax candles, per lb. 3½ to 5 carlini.

Firing plentiful and coals cheap.

N.B. The Neapolitan pound weight is only twelve English ounces.

FIRST DAY.

VILLA REALE

Consists of a magnificent garden, shut in between houses and the sea beach, among which are several newly-erected palaces. The garden is, through its whole length, separated from the street by an iron railing; there is a gate at its entrance, where a beautiful walk begins, leading in a straight line to the Toro Farnese, and thence through winding paths to the extremity of the villa. This walk, as far as the Toro Farnese, is planted on each side with acacias, which from the month of May to the end of summer furnish it with the most pleasant shades. Several other works traverse the garden on both sides. On the left a row of holm trees defends it from the south-west wind, which, from the position of the villa, might prove extremely injurious to it. The first part of the garden is regularly planted in the Italian way, and ornamented with parterres of flowers, fountains, and statues; farther on it resembles more an English garden, or little park.

The first statue on the right side of the entrance is an imitation of the celebrated Apollo in the gallery of Florence. At the beginning of the central walk there are

Two statues of warriors, one on the right and the other on the left side; they are larger than life, and the former holds on its left shoulder a child hanging with its head downwards; further on, on the same side, is the statue of a young shepherd, and next to this

The Dying Gladiator: it seems to have been copied from that which is in the Capitoline Museum. A sword and a trumpet lie upon the ground, whereon he is represented

as leaning in his agony. Opposite to this stands

The statue of an old man bringing to his mouth a child that lies supine in his hands: the trunk, to which the statue is attached, is surrounded with a serpent having claws and a head like a goat. A little further, on the same side, there is a fountain, from the middle of which rise

Two statues representing two men, one of whom is hardly adult, and shorter than the other. The latter stretches forth both his arms to the former, and looks at him with the countenance of a man advising a youth. The boy has his eyes lifted up to him, and seems to be quite anxious to seize his expressions. The unspeakable ingenuousness breathing through the countenance of the youth renders this a most remarkable statue.

Opposite these two statues, on the other side of the central walk, and rising likewise from the middle of a fountain, stands

A group representing two men, one of whom has just lifted up the other, and is endeavouring to crush him between his breasts and arms. The person raised labours to extricate himself by strongly pressing his hand upon the other's temple. A club, and a lion's skin sculptured upon the plinth, seem to indicate that the principal statue is a Hercules. Somewhat farther, in the same direction, is

The pugilist, or boxer, a most animated statue of a man, having his left arm raised in the attitude of defending himself against his adversary, and preparing with the right arm to deliver a tremendous blow. Opposite this stands

The statue of a handsome youth, with his right arm turned over his head, and the left leaning upon a trunk. A quiver full of arrows hangs from the latter, to which it is nicely

tied with a ribbon. The statue seems to represent an Endymion reposing. The next after this stands on the opposite side, and is

A statue of young Bacchus, having his right arm raised, with a bunch of grapes hanging from his hand. His left arm holds a vase close to his side, and full of apples, pine-apples, and grapes. A goat-skin hangs from his neck and shoulder, descending to the plinth.

At a short distance from this little statue there is a circle, intended to form the resting place of the promenade, and furnished with marble seats. In the centre formerly stood, but now in the Musée Royale, the famous group called

Toro Farnese (the bull of Farnese). It was found at Rome, in the baths of Caracalla, under the pontificate of Paul III., who placed it in his Farnese palace, whence about the end of the seventeenth century, it was conveyed to this city. Apollonius and Tauriscus, two Grecian sculptors executed this group from a single block of marble, nine feet eight inches in length, and thirteen feet high. The subject of this fine specimen of sculpture is Dircé attached by the hair to the horns of a bull, by Zetus and Amphion, sons of Lycus, king of Thebes, to avenge the affront offered to their mother Antiope by her husband, on account of Dircé; but at the moment the bull is loosed, Queen Antiope orders Dircé to be freed, and her two sons immediately attempt to stop the furious animal. These figures are larger than life, and are placed on a rock; at the base is a small Bacchus and a dog, and around the plinth several different animals are represented.

Re-enter the central walk, at the beginning of which, on the right, is

A group of Pluto carrying away Proserpine. He grasps her with the whole strength of his arm. She

has her eyes and right arm lifted up to heaven, while tearing her hair with her left hand in despair. Upon the base, Cerberus is represented. Beyond, on the same side, stands

The statue of a young man, with a fine drapery folded up on his shoulder and arm; and opposite this

The statue of Alcides tearing asunder the mouth of a lion overthrown. While the hero is thus employing his hands, his knee is vigorously exerted to compress the animal. Following the walk, we shall find, on the same side,

A group representing a man who holds a girl within his arms. Another man is carved under the two statues, sitting in the attitude of a conquered person, and looking up to the girl, with his left hand equally raised to express regret and admiration. Apposite is another

Group representing two naked young men crowned with laurel. The one on the left leans with his arm upon the other's shoulder, and the latter holds two flambeaux in his hands, the one lifted up on his shoulder, and the other reversed. They seem to represent Pilades and Orestes. Along the same walk we find

The statue of a young man playing on the flute. A lion's skin hangs over his left arm. On the opposite side is

The statue of a Faun playing the castanets. A musical apparatus lies under his right foot, by which he presses it to mark, as it seems, the measure. Farther on, still on the same side, there is

The statue of a Satyr tied to the trunk of a tree.

Before we reach another area opening in the central walk, we meet with

Two statues standing in front of each other. That on the left repr

sents a Warrior holding a child with his head downwards upon his shoulder. The other is a Hercules with a lion's skin hanging from his left side, and a child, which he holds close to his breast. His right hand holds the club.

Here the bushy part of the villa begins, in which several other valuable marbles are found, as on the left.

A handsome statue of a Woman, attired, holding a crown of flowers in her left hand. A little farther, on the other side, a small temple is building, in which will be placed a marble statue, or bust of Virgil. Then, turning to the left, we discover

A group representing Europa carried away by Jupiter under the form of a bull. It lies in the centre of a fine fountain made of unwrought lava, and is the work of a Neapolitan sculptor still alive (Angelo Viva), who made it in the year 1798. It was at first placed by a fountain, near the market place, whence its merits being recognized, it has been removed to its present situation. The airy mantle of the woman, which rises in the manner of a bow over her head, and the posture of the bull, which, with his muzzle turned up, looks at Europa while pursuing his watery course, are perfectly well contrived to give the whole work a lightness and motion admirably adapted to the subject. Farther on, but on the other side of the way, there is

The statue of Flora crowned with flowers, and holding some in her left hand.

We must now cross again the walk to see a modern cupola supported by eight white columns, resting upon a circular base cut into three steps. This cupola has been erected lately to the memory of Tasso, a bust of whom in marble is to be seen under it.

Before leaving the villa the tra-

veller may enjoy, almost at the water's edge, a fine sight of the greater part of the bay by going on the terrace, where people go and rest after traversing those long walks.

The villa is completely and brilliantly illuminated at one o'clock in the evening, during two of the summer months. It is almost impossible to form an idea of the pleasure afforded by the view of such a beautiful scene, accompanied by music and a numerous company. Coffee houses and dining and billiard rooms are found at the entrance of the garden. There are also baths, both cold and warm, contiguous to a coffee house about the middle of the promenade.

Returning to the Larga St Ferdinand to

The Church of St Francis (Chiesa de St Francesco).—It is situated upon the Piazza Reale, erected in consequence of a vow of the late king Ferdinand I. It is built after a design by M. Bianchi, a living architect. Its foundations were laid towards the middle of the year 1817; finished in 1833. This is not a single church, though it bears but one title. They are three, separate in all respects from each other, but having an internal communication, by means of which, on extraordinary occasions, divine service may be performed by the clergy of all three, united in the principal one. This has been constructed in the form of the Pantheon, and its rotunda is nearly as large as that of that ancient temple. Amongst the modern cupolas it will be ranked as the third, being next in size to those of St Peter's, and St Maria del Fiore's at Florence. It exceeds by nearly twelve feet the dome of St Paul's in London. The two lateral cupolas are those of the minor churches.

A truly magnificent arched front stands before the grand church; it

is of the Ionic order, surmounted by three colossal statues, representing Religion, St Francis, and St Louis, king of France, and supported by ten columns, and four pilasters, the diameter of which is scarcely less by one inch than the admired columns of the Pantheon. The whole is composed of large blocks of Carrara marble. The front is flanked by a double range of columns, forty-four in number, and as many pilasters, forming altogether a semi-circular portico of the Doric order. These columns, as well as the pilasters, are of lava taken from the hills which surround the Solfatara at Pozzuoli. The chord of the portico measures 500 feet, which is the whole length of the piazza. Its freizes and the capitals have been made of the calcareous stone which is found in the Monte di Gaeta, of an agreeable yellowish colour, and it is commonly, though improperly, called Traverertino. They have covered with the same stone the drum of the rotunda and the two lateral domes.

Marble statues corresponding in number to the columns beneath are to be placed upon the portico. Several of them are already placed at the two extremities: they represent as many Christian virtues. Both the portico and the front stand upon several ranges of steps. The total height of the Rotunda is equal to that of the Pantheon, and its diameter is but little less than that of the latter.

Two equestrian statues of bronze, the one representing Charles III, and the other Ferdinand I, are erected at a small distance from the front. The former, and the horse of the latter, are the work of the celebrated Canova.

The inside of the three churches is decorated with statues and pictures by the first Italian artists now living.

Immediately opposite is

The Royal Palace.—The ancient kings of Naples inhabited the castle called Castel Capuano, now denominated la Vicaria; they afterwards resided in the New Castle, and sometimes in the Castello dell' Uovo, where Alphonso III, of Arragon, died in 1458. Peter of Toledo, the viceroy under Charles V, was the first who undertook to build a palace for the residence of the sovereign: he constructed the edifice now called the Old Palace, which adjoins the theatre of St Charles, and communicates with the New Castle. In this Charles V resided; and on the gate may still be seen the eagle with two heads.

Count Lemos, who was viceroy of Naples in 1600, added the large building, which is now the residence of the court. Chevalier Dominic Fontana, a Roman, was the architect employed on this beautiful palace. The front, which is about 455 feet in length, displays three orders of architecture, ornamented with Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian pilasters. In the first order are three large entrances; that in the centre is furnished with four beautiful granite columns, supporting a balcony; the others have only two. In the second and third order, which form two apartments, are forty-two windows or casements. The whole building is surmounted by a magnificent entablature, above which is a steeple, containing a clock. The court is surrounded by two rows of piazzas, one above another: the communication with these is formed by a superb, commodious, and broad staircase, ornamented with two colossal figures of the Ebro and Tagus.

In this palace are large and beautiful apartments, ornamented with rich furniture, frescoes, and several pictures, by good masters. Among the latter are the Death of Cæsar, and the Death of Virginia, both by the Chevalier Camuccini; a

portrait of the late King Ferdinand, by the same author; Rebecca with the Servant of Abraham, by Francis Albano; the Circumcision of our Saviour, by an unknown author, of the Venetian school; the Holy Virgin appearing to four Saints, with God the Father above her, by Raphael; Orpheus, by Michael Angelo of Caravaggio; the Three Cardinal Virtues, a copy from Raphael, by Hannibal Caracci; our Saviour disputing with the Doctors, by Michael Angelo of Caravaggio; and a portrait of the Duchess of Orleans, by Gerard.

The apartments just spoken of are those which were occupied by the late king, and the pictures which they still contain render them the most interesting part of the palace. The chapel, which is remarkably magnificent, is ornamented with marbles, and painted by James del Po. The beautiful statue of the Conception is by Chevalier Cosmo Fansaga.

A terrace, paved with marble, extends the whole length of the palace, and commands a fine view of the sea. A communication between this part of the palace and the dock has been formed by means of a covered bridge, by which the king passes when he wishes to enjoy the sea. On the right side of this palace, and near the old palace, is the

Theatre of St Carlo.—The grandeur and beauty of this theatre combine to render it the most remarkable in Italy. It was built by Charles III in 1737, after a design by Ametrano, which was executed by Angelo Caresale in 270 days. The accidental fire in 1815 having greatly injured this theatre, it has been almost entirely rebuilt under the direction of Niccolini, the architect.

This building is 144 feet in breadth and 288 in length, exclusive of the front, which bears the

names of the most celebrated Italian composers and dramatic poets, and is ornamented with columns and statues. The staircases are commodious, and its corridors very extensive; the pit is eighty-four feet in length and seventy-five in breadth; the stage is 105 feet in length and fifty-three in breadth. The theatre contains six tiers of boxes: the first, second, fifth, and sixth consist of thirty boxes each, and the third and fourth of thirty-two; these boxes are large, each being capable of containing twelve persons.

Besides this theatre there is the Teatro della Fenice, and that of San Carlino, both situated in the square of the New Castle, and frequented by the lower classes. The theatre called Del Fondo is a very neat modern building, of moderate size; it is situated near the mole.

The Teatro Nuovo is situated near the street of Toledo. The theatre of the Florentines is on the opposite side of the street of Toledo, close to the church of St John of the Florentines, from which it derived its name, and which was rebuilt in a modern style in 1779. This theatre contains five tiers, each composed of seventeen boxes; the pieces performed there are comic operas, comedies, and tragedies.

The theatre of St Ferdinand, situated at the Ponte Nuovo, is the largest in Naples, except that of St Charles. Proceeding to the right from the theatre of St Charles, we arrive at the

Square of the New Castle.—It presents itself at first in the form of an oblong square, surrounded on three sides with houses and palaces, among which the newly-erected one, called Delle Finanze, is the most remarkable. The fourth side is formed by a wall extending as far as the Great Guard House, and in which a fountain may be observed, called Degli Specchi (the

fountain of mirrors), as its waters, descending like a little cascade, are received in several basins, which may be compared to as many mirrors. The square is now planted with trees, but it is said that, in order to give light to the new palace, Delle Finanze, these plants will be uprooted. From its first level downwards the square continues to the mole, and on its left side a stupendous fountain presents itself to the view of the traveller; it is called Fontana Medina, and consists of a large basin, from the centre of which rise four satyrs bearing a large marine shell, above which are four sea-horses supporting a Neptune, who, with the three points of the trident, which he holds in his hand, is throwing up water. This fountain, which is the finest in Naples, was made in the time of Count Olivares, and first placed, by order of the viceroys, at the arsenal, afterwards on the sea-shore, and lastly, was removed to its present situation by Duke Medina de las Torres, from whom it took its name, and by whose order the lions and other exterior ornaments were executed, from the designs of Chevalier Fansaga.

It was upon this square, and under a great number of sheds, that once lived the lazzaroni, who are now dispersed through the several quarters of the city, especially along the Molo piccolo towards the Ponte della Maddalena.

Near the mole, on the left side, is the post office and the theatre Del Fondo. On the right side, opposite to these buildings, rises the

Castel Nuovo.—This fortress is partly situated on the sea-shore, opposite the mole, to which it serves as a defence. Its public entrance is through a small bridge joined with a drawbridge; and from the inscription placed over the gate it appears that this

castle was originally built by Charles I of Anjou, in the year 1283, and repaired in 1823 by the late King Ferdinand I. The designs of the first building, which consisted of the middle mass and the little towers with which it was surrounded, were the work of Joh Pisano; and Charles established his residence there, removing from the Castle Capuano, which was not considered as sufficiently secure.

The exterior fortifications which surround it, and form a square of nearly 200 toises, were commenced by Alphonso I of Arragon, about the year 1500; they were continued by Gonzalvo of Cordova, and finished, about the year 1546, by Peter of Toledo, who likewise added two large bastions.

Beyond the first fortifications of this castle, between two towers, is the triumphal arch, erected by the inhabitants of Naples at the time of King Alphonso's entry; the whole is of marble, and is ornamented with many statues and bas-reliefs tolerably well executed, and representing the actions of that king. This work is the production of Chevalier Peter de Martino, of Milan, who was the architect of King Alphonso. This monument is curious, in reference to the history of the arts, as few specimens of the architecture of this age are to be found in any part of Europe.

Near this arch is a bronze gate, ornamented with bas-reliefs, representing the exploits of King Ferdinand I of Arragon. A gunshot is confined in one of its folds; it was fired from within the castle, and could not pierce the gate, though it produced a triple cleft in it. Over the internal arch a stuffed crocodile is seen, about six feet in length, which according to tradition was found and taken in a subterraneous prison of the castle, after he

had devoured there several prisoners. The arch leads into the Place d'Armes, in which is the Church of St Barbe, ornamented with marbles and paintings. A well is shown near this church, containing the water reserved in case of a siege. Mounting afterwards a flight of stairs, we enter the armoury, which is yet unfinished. The room was formerly a theatre belonging to the court, and two royal boxes may still be seen carved into the wall. It was Ferdinand I who ordered that an armoury should be formed there, capable of containing arms for 60,000 soldiers.

A gallery passing under arches forms an internal communication between this castle and the royal palace, which might be made use of as a retreat in case of any public commotion. This castle has also an arsenal, a cannon foundry, artillery schools, barracks, apartments for the officers, &c. In one part of the castle may be seen several large pieces of artillery, bearing the arms of the Duke of Saxony, which were taken by Charles V. As this building was formerly the residence of sovereigns, it is not surprising that it contains many monuments, and displays an air of grandeur not often seen in ordinary fortresses. It is capable of containing a garrison of 3,000 men. Near the walls of this castle is the

Harbour of Naples.—This is of a square form, about 150 toises in length and breadth, including a space of about 600 square toises; it is defended by a great mole, which closes it on the west and south. This mole was constructed by Charles II of Anjou, in 1302, and afterwards augmented by Alphonso I of Arragon; it, however, received its last improvement from Charles III, who, in 1740, extended it 250 feet towards the east, and thus defended the harbour from the south-east winds. The lighthouse

was rebuilt in 1646. The promenade along this mole is extremely delightful, and is very much frequented.

This harbour is small, and is not capable of containing more than four ships of eighty guns, with frigates, tartanes, and other small vessels; but the road, between the dock and the Castello dell' Uovo, is very extensive, and is a very favourable situation for the formation of a harbour.

Returning to the square of the new castle appears the

Palace of Finance.—This was an ancient building, which comprehended the bank of Naples and a hospital dependent on the church of St James degli Spagnuoli. It has been rebuilt, and reduced to its present form and use, after designs by M. Gass, a living architect. The repairs were commenced in the year 1818, and were finished in 1826. The present palace is of a quadrangular form, being an insulated edifice standing between Toledo and the Largo del Castello. Its principal front, turned to the east, overlooks the latter square, and is about 270 feet in length. It presents three large entrances, one of which, however (that on the left side of the building), leads into St James's Church. These doors are surmounted by three rows of seventeen windows each, besides those of the lower story. The opposite front overlooks the street of Toledo, and displays but two higher ranges of twenty-one windows each, and a single entrance; this is 320 feet in length. The lateral sides run for 464 feet along two smaller streets, and, when the palace is completely finished, each of them will have three entrances. The interior of the edifice contains the ministerial offices and those belonging to the principal branches of the government, namely, the finance department, the treasury, the police office;

and it also contains the exchange. The whole palace is the central place of both the commercial and administrative business in Naples; its position between Toledo and the Largo del Castello could not be better chosen for the purpose of rendering it convenient to the inhabitants of the different quarters of this populous city. This place is well lighted with gas.

The Church of St James degli Spagnuoli.—This church was erected in 1540 by the viceroy, Don Peter of Toledo, after designs by Ferdinand Manlio. A marble staircase is in its entrance, which is ornamented with two mausoleums likewise in marble, erected to the memory of two noble Spaniards. The church is now undergoing repairs. It chiefly requires to be stuccoed. Before the military occupation of the kingdom it contained a fine picture of Andrew del Sarto, which is supposed to have been carried off during that period, though a similar painting is still to be seen at the same place, that is, in the chapel on the left side of the grand altar; but the fact of the supposed substitution is far from being ascertained. Several other valuable pictures may be observed in various other chapels, especially three executed upon wood, by Mark Pino, of Siennese, representing, one the Crucifix, another St James, and the third the Holy Virgin with St Francis and St Anthony; three others, likewise on wood, by Bernard Lama, Criscuolo, and an unknown author; and finally, four pictures by the Cav. Massimo, Bernardino of Scicily, Passanti, the disciple of Ribera, and the fourth by an unknown author; but the rarest production of the fine arts it contains is the marble tomb of the viceroy, who founded the church. It is one of the finest works of John Merliano, of Nola. It is situated in the choir, with seven

other sarcophagi of illustrious personages. The organ of the church, situated in the same place, is one of the most valuable instruments of the kind.

The Church of St Ferdinand.—This beautiful church, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits, was built at the expense of the Countess of Lemos, the Vice-Queen of Naples. The front was made from designs by Chevalier Cosmo. The paintings which decorate the ceiling and the cupola are considered the largest and most beautiful works in fresco of Paul de Matteis. The statues of David and Moses, in one of the chapels, are by Vaccaro. Before the suppression of the Jesuits a picture by Solimena ornamented the altar, but at the period of that event it was removed to the Royal Museum, where it may still be seen. A modern one has been substituted to that. Three other fine pictures may be observed on the lateral chapels, one representing the Conception, another St Ignatius, and the third St Antony of Padua.

The church of St Ferdinand is now a parochial one, and belongs to the congregation of the nobility, under the title La Vergine Addolorata. The king is the head of this confraternity.

From St Ferdinand, proceeding through the street of St Anna di Palazzo, we go to

The Church of St Charles Alle Mortelle.—It was so called from the myrtles (*mortelle*) which formerly covered the country at the foot of Mount St Ermo. This church, as well as the convent, was founded by the pères Pieux Barnabites in 1616. These monks were suppressed during the military occupation of the kingdom. In the year 1818 they were replaced by the Augustines, to whom the administration of the church belongs at present. The chapel of St Liboire contains a fine picture by Jordans. Five other

pictures may be observed in the choir. Each of them represents some prodigious event in St Charles's life, and three of them, the most valuable, bear the seal of the government, which, during the revolutionary period, was obliged to take this precaution in order to prevent other pictures being fraudulently substituted instead of the originals.

In the immediate vicinity is a Royal College, called Collegio delle Scuole Pie di Puglia, where the young nobility only, both native and foreigners, are admitted for education.

In one of the adjacent streets is

The Academy for Engraving Plates and Hard Stones.—Charles III, on his passage through Florence, formed the design of establishing at Naples an academy for engraving similar to the one he had seen in the former place. He executed this plan by calling to his capital several Florentine artists, whose descendants are still employed in this establishment. It has no remarkable appearance, but very valuable works are executed there. They show, among others, an oval piece of oriental petrified wood intended for a table, and several stupendous pieces of workmanship, made partly of precious stones and partly of oriental petrified wood, the whole destined for the chapel of the Royal Palace at Caserta. A school of drawing had also been founded in this academy, but in the recent organization of public instruction, this branch was removed to the academy degli Studi, whither the whole establishment will soon be transferred.

A descent leads from these places to a bridge called Ponte di Chiaja, by which the hill of St Ermo is connected with that of Pizzo Falcone. Close to this bridge on the right side is

The Church of St Mary of the Angels.—It is a grand church, erected by the

Pères Pieux Theatins in 1600, on the plan of P. Francis Grimaldi. It has three naves, and is ornamented with numerous paintings by Chevalier Masimo, Jordans, and Andrea Vaccaro. It contains also valuable marbles, among which the two Angels on the corners of the grand altar deserve particular attention. The altar is itself a most remarkable piece on account of the precious marbles with which it is covered. The cupola of this church is a magnificent imitation of St Peter's at Rome. It is entirely covered with lead, and may be seen from any open part of the town. The street in which this church stands leads to the top of the hill called Pizzo Falcone, but before reaching it we turn to the right by a short lane to see

The Church of La Nunziatella.—This church formerly belonged to the Jesuits, who rebuilt it in 1730 after a plan by Ferdinand San Felice. It is ornamented with marbles, gilt stuccoes, and paintings by the most celebrated artists of that period. It contains besides two most valuable pictures by ancient, though unknown authors—one representing a falling Christ, which is in the chapel of the Calvario, and the other in the sacristy, representing the Annunciation of the Virgin. In the military college belonging to this church, under the title of Polytechnic School, 150 young men are maintained and educated.

From the Nunziatella we re-enter the great street, and go up to

Pizzo Falcone.—This hill was formerly called Echia, perhaps from the name of Hercules, and was afterwards denominated Lucullana, because it was partly occupied by the gardens and palace of Lucullus, a Roman consul. This was formerly united to the Castello dell' Uovo, but the separation of the ground was caused by an earthquake. In the place where we are now—that is, on the top of

the hill—there was in Charles of Anjou's time a royal chace of falcons, and from this circumstance the hill derived its present name of Pizzo Falcone. The chace was afterwards cut down, and an edifice was constructed on its site for the detention of convicts, but in more recent times it was converted into military barracks, which are now occupied by the Grenadiers or Life Guards. At the top, on the side overlooking the sea, is a palace belonging to the crown, and which contains at present a superb establishment directed by a colonel.

This is the royal topographical office, where topographic, geographic, and hydrographical maps are formed both of this and foreign countries. It is furnished with a cabinet of geodetic and optical instruments, by the best European makers, and possesses an astronomical observatory for geodetic operations. A military typography is likewise found there, with a caligraphy for the printing of maps, a lithography, a collection of military plans and memoirs in manuscripts, and finally a selected library for the instruction of the officers belonging both to the navy and the army.

Descending from Pizzo Falcone by the sea side we reach the

Castello dell' Uovo.—A large bridge forms the communication with this castle, which projects into the sea about 230 toises, and, as we have already stated, was formerly united with the hill of Pizzo Falcone, but has been divided from it by an earthquake. This island is called *Megaritis* by Pliny, and *Megalia* by Stace. According to the opinion of antiquaries, the celebrated and rich Lucullus, a Roman consul, had a villa here; from this circumstance the castle, for a long period of time, preserved the name of *Castrum Lucullanum*. It is the place to which the young Augustulus, the last emperor of Rome, was banished by

Odoacre, king of the Herulians, and first king of Italy, in the year 476. William I, the second king of Naples, constructed a palace there in 1154, which was afterwards fortified and put in a state of defence. An inscription may be seen there in honour of the viceroy Francis Benvignes, who made several additions in 1693.

In coming again out of the castle, we have on our left a beautiful quay, which adjoins that of Chiaja. It is called *Platamone* (vulgarly *Chiatamone*), a word which is derived from the Greek *Platamon*, perhaps because it was formerly planted with plane trees. A little palace is found there, belonging to the king, and which is occasionally inhabited by foreign princes who come to Naples. A spring of mineral water is found in a subterraneous grotto by the castle. The Neapolitans call it *Acqua Ferrata*; it is used, especially in winter, for the cure of various disorders. The way on our right leads to

St Lucia.—This is a very remarkable place, both on account of its delightful position in front of the gulf, of which it commands a fine prospect, and because in summer it is the nightly rendezvous of fashionable people.

On this spot is another spring of acidulous and sulphurous water, called *Acqua Solfegna*. It descends, like the former, through subterraneous channels, from the hill of Pizzo Falcone, and from the month of June to the end of September it becomes the medicinal drink of almost all valetudinarians at Naples.

A beautiful fountain is seen near to this spring. It was made from drawings by Dominic Auria. Along the remainder of the beach a number of wooden shops are usually erected in the afternoon, where shells and exquisite fish are sold. On the opposite side there are several inns and

furnished lodgings, which are eagerly sought after by foreigners, on account of the beautiful prospect they afford. The beach terminates with a small but very ancient church, dedicated to St Lucia, a circumstance from which the whole quarter derives its name. This church was erected by Lucia, the niece of Constantine the Great.

SECOND DAY.

We shall employ this day in visiting the mountain called Vomero, where we shall see the castle of St Ermo, and the church of St Martin. From thence we shall proceed to the Camaldules, and on our return visit the church of St Theresa, the Royal Academy of Study, the square of the Holy Ghost; we shall afterwards pass to the quarter of Monte Oliveto.

From Pausilipo, we shall return to Chiaja, to ascend the mountain called Vomero, on account of the fertility of its lands, which are infinitely superior to those in the vicinity. On this mountain are several churches, as well as the most beautiful villas of Naples, amongst which may be distinguished those of Prince Caraffa of Belvedere, and of Count Ricciardi; and the country seat of the Duchess of Florida.

From thence we proceed to the adjoining hill, called St Ermo, from an ancient Phœnician word, signifying high or sublime, as in fact this mountain is. In the middle age a chapel was erected here, and dedicated to St Erasmus; from this circumstance, the name of that saint was given to the mountain, which is indifferently called St Ermo or St Erasmo.

On the top of this mountain is situated the

Castello San Ermo.—This was formerly a tower, erected by the Norman princes; from its advantageous situation at the summit of

a mountain, commanding the city on one side and the sea on the other, it received the name of Belforte. Charles II converted this into a castle, to which he added new fortifications in 1518, when Naples was besieged by General Lautrec. Charles V made it afterwards a regular citadel, which Philip V embellished with new works. The whole of this building now presents an hexagon about 100 toises in diameter, composed of very high walls, with a counter-scarp cut in the rock, in which likewise are made the ditches surrounding it, with mines, counter-mines, and several subterranean ways in its vicinity. In the centre of the castle is a very extensive place d'armes, with a formidable artillery, and a numerous garrison. Beneath this castle is a cistern of prodigious size, being as broad as the castle itself.

A short distance below the castle is

The Church of San Martino.—

This spot was formerly occupied by a country house of the king of Naples, which was rendered remarkably delightful by the beauty of its situation. Charles, duke of Calabria, son of Robert of Anjou, solicited his father to convert it into a sacred building; so that in 1325 the erection of the church and monastery was commenced, and they were endowed by King Robert and Queen Jane I.

The present church was remodelled two centuries afterwards, according to the plan of Chevalier Fansaga, and the fine appearance it bears, attended with the real beauty of its decorations, render it most worthy of notice. It is ornamented with fine paintings, beautiful marbles, precious stones, and gilt stuccoes. On the upper part of the door is a picture by Chevalier Massimo, representing Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary. On the sides of the church likewise are two other pictures, representing Moses and

Elias; these are executed by Spagnoletto, and are very fine compositions. The twelve prophets, forming eight pictures, on the roof of the nave, are the chefs-d'œuvre of Spagnoletto, whether considered as to their sublimity of design, and variety of characters, or to their natural expression and beauty of colouring. The frescoes on the roof of the nave, representing our Saviour's ascension, and the twelve apostles, placed between the windows, are ranked amongst the best works of Chevalier Lanfranc.

The grand altar is executed in wood from a design by Solimèa, and was to be enriched with valuable marbles, but this has not been effected. The choir is remarkably beautiful; the paintings on the ceiling were commenced by Chevalier d'Arpino, and continued by Berardino of Sicily. The principal picture, corresponding with the grand altar, and representing the Birth of our Saviour, is by the celebrated Guido Reni, but the death of this painter prevented his finishing it. The other paintings seen in this church are by Lanfranc, Spagnoletto, and the Chevalier Massimo. The chapels likewise contain a number of fine paintings, amongst which is the Baptism of St John, the only work in Naples painted by Charles Maratta. There are in the same chapel two paintings representing Herodias in the act of offering the head of St John to Herod, and the decollation of the saint, both by the Chevalier Massimo.

The chapel of St Anselm contains two fine pictures by Vaccari. That of St Martin is ornamented with a fresco very much esteemed, executed two hundred and fifty years ago, by the Chevalier Paolo Finoglia. A very fine bas-relief, by Vaccari, the sculptor, may be seen in the chapel of St Gennaro, and that of St Bruno, entirely painted by the Chevalier Massimo, is looked upon as one of his best works.

The ceiling of the sacristy was painted by the Chevalier Arpino. The picture on the arch opposite the door, representing our Saviour in the house of Pilate, is the more worthy of notice, as three artists were employed to execute it; namely, Viviani for the perspective, the Chevalier Massimo for the figures, and the Chevalier Cosmo Fansaga for the design. Another excellent picture in the sacristy represents St Peter denying the Lord. It is by Michael Angelo Caravaggio. Adjoining the sacristy is a chapel, all the paintings of which are by Jordans, excepting the picture of the grand altar, representing Jesus Christ dead, which is one of the finest works of Spagnoletto. It displays the rarest qualities of the art. This chapel is called the treasury, because all the movable ornaments of the church were once kept there.

Besides the pictures, the traveller will certainly admire in this church the room called *La Sala del Consiglio* (the council hall), the beauty of the choir and of the sacristy entirely covered with mosaics worked in wood of the Brazils, representing several prospects from, and histories of the Old Testament. These were executed by Fra Bonaventura Prest, a German, a Carthusian lay brother. The cleanliness of the pavements, and in general the excellent keeping of the church, deserve likewise attention. It does honour to the keeper, Mr Antonio Rainieri, who is to be applied to by foreigners wishing to visit the church. They will find in him every assistance towards becoming acquainted with the several beauties of this truly agreeable church.

The monastery was suppressed in the year 1807, and converted into barracks, which are now those of the Invalids. The situation of this building is one of the finest that can possibly be imagined, commanding a complete view of the immense

city of Naples. The spectator may distinctly see all the finest buildings, and almost all the streets and principal squares; he may hear the noise of the people, as well as carriages in the city, from this spot, and thence may discover on one side the magnificent gulf of Naples, and on the other the beautiful hills of Pausilipo, and Capo di Monte, and the Campagna Felice, which extends as far as Caserta. In the distance may be seen the mountains of Tifata, and beyond them the majestic chain of the Apennines. Independently of its natural beauties, this prospect is enriched by the delightful villages of Portici, Torre del Greco, and La Nunziata. This magnificent situation is crowned by the mountains of Sorrento, of Vico, and of Massa; and by the islands of Capri, Ischia, Procida, and Nisida. The best point of view for enjoying this superb coup d'œil is from the garden of the ancient monastery, called Belvedere.

From St Ermo we proceed northward for the space of about four miles, to the summit of another mountain, and reach the hermitage and church of the Camaldules, in which may be seen several fine pictures by the Calabrese, Santafrède, Barrocci, and the Chevalier Massimo. The painting by the latter represents the Lord's Supper. The hermitage contains at present thirty-four monks belonging to the order of St Benedict as reformed by St Romualdo.

This spot is worthy of notice, as it commands a delightful prospect of the Campagna Felice, extending as far as Terracina, to a distance of about eighty miles.

On our return from the Camaldules we descend through the street called l'Infrascata to the lower part of the town till we reach

The Church of St Theresa.—This magnificent church, belonging to the barefooted Carmelites, was

erected about the year 1600, after a plan by James Consorti. It had a grand altar, ornamented with precious marbles and gilt bronze; but this was removed during the military occupation of the kingdom to the chapel of the Royal palace, where it may still be seen. The paintings of the chapel of St Theresa are executed by the Chevalier Massimo. The window contains two pictures, one representing the Flight into Egypt, and the other the venerable personage known by the appellation of Dominick di Gesù e Maria, in the battle of Praga, both by James del Po. This church was formerly almost on a level with the street, which passed before it, but under the military government a new one having been constructed, leading to Capo di Monte, and much lower than the former, the church has been left higher, and, in order to render it accessible, it has been requisite to raise the two lateral flights of stairs which lead to it at present.

THIRD DAY.

The Royal Academy Degli Studi.—This grand edifice was erected in 1587, by the Viceroy, Duke of Osuna, from designs by Julius Cæsar Fontana, for the accommodation of the Royal Academy of Study. Count Lemos continued this building, and it was afterwards augmented by Charles III. But in 1780, the public studies having been transferred to the college of St Saviour, Ferdinand I appropriated this building to the new Academy of Sciences and the Fine Arts, and it now contains seventy-one rooms:—

Five rooms of mosaics and frescoes.

Two of Egyptian relics.

Two of Toro Farnese.

One of bronzes.

Twelve of marble statues.

Five of terra cotta.

One of gems.

Five of small bronzes.
 Nine of Tuscan vases, &c.
 Nine of paintings.
 One of medals.
 One secret cabinet.
 Library, eight.
 Three of Papyrus.
 Seven of foreign paintings.

In the vestibule are two colossal equestrian statues, modelled by Canova, of Charles III and Ferdinand I, kings of the Two Sicilies; the model of the bronze statues, opposite the church of St Ferdinand; of Alexander Severus, of Flora, of the genius of Rome, and of Urania. As the limit of this work will not allow me to describe the contents in full of even one room, I beg to refer to one of the catalogues sold at the entrance, price one piaster; that by Bernard Quaranta is not correct.

In outward appearance it is a large brick building stuccoed; the façade is majestic; the middle of the entrance is adorned with handsome pillars brought from Portici. On the ground floor, to the left, are apartments filled with the pictures sawed from the walls of Herculaneum, Pompeii, &c., among which a parrot drawing a car with a grasshopper driving, and other whimsical subjects, are supposed to be copies from Zeuxis. The gallery of ancient sculpture contains the hall of Flora, hall of Apollo, hall of the Muses, hall of the Venuses, hall of Hercules, hall of Atlas, hall of Antinous, and the Cabinet; in the second division is the famous colossal Hercules of Glycon, found in Caracalla's baths at Rome, and considered one of the finest statues extant. In the third division is a statue of Agrippina, the mother of Nero. The hall of Flora contains the colossal statue of Flora, also found in Caracalla's baths, a chef-d'œuvre of the Grecian chisel; and the Toro Farnese, said to be by Phydias. The hall of the Muses contains a large and fine vase of Greek marble, orna-

mented with bas-reliefs by Salpion, a sculptor of Athens. The hall of Venus contains a Venus, said to be by Praxiteles, with several others of that goddess; a statue of Bacchus as a Hermaphrodite. The hall of Atlas contains the statue of Aristides, from Herculaneum, considered a master-piece of the Grecian chisel. The hall of Antinous contains the group of Orestes and Electra, from Herculaneum. Adjoining the gallery of Sculpture is the open court and quadrangle, containing several colossal statues and other antiquities. Opposite the gallery, on the right as you enter, is the apartment containing the Egyptian antiquities, among which are several mummies in a wonderful state of preservation, a statue of Isis, found in her temple at Pompeii, other divinities, small vases, incense bottles, &c. &c. A little further on, on the right, and at the foot of the grand staircase, is the apartment containing the bronze statues and busts, chiefly found in Herculaneum; this collection of bronzes is probably the finest, most ancient, and most valuable in the world; many of them are exquisite, and perfectly natural; the two lads playing at bowls seem almost alive, and the drunken faun in the middle of the apartment, reclining on a wineskin, is snapping his fingers, and laughing.

The grand staircase in front leads to the first floor, where two flights of steps meet at the entrance to the library, which contains about 200,000 printed volumes, with a large collection of precious manuscripts: the body of this building is long, and communicates with four halls well stocked with books. One apartment is appropriated entirely to manuscripts, another to curious prints. The library is open to the public every day from ten till two (excepting the two last apartments); persons who come to read are re-

quired to write the name of the book they want upon a slip of paper; and, on going away, to return the paper and the book. In the centre of the large hall an echo, said to repeat thirty-two times, is produced by striking two books together. On one side of the library are the rooms where the manuscripts from Herculaneum are unrolled; they resemble cudgels, of a black and brown colour, and in part petrified; the process of unfolding them is a most tedious one; a number have been found legible, but very few complete. Philodemus upon Rhetoric, was complete, and a moral work of Polistratus; copious remains of Epicurus upon Nature; some remnants of a Latin poem, on the war between Marc Antony and Octavius, &c. &c. The other numerous apartments on the same floor contain the antiquities brought from Herculaneum, Pompeii, Stabia, &c. &c. In other rooms are the gold ornaments, necklaces, earrings, coins and medals, mosaics, ancient glass, dishes, incense bottles, bronze utensils, wine cups, pens, tablets, lamps, kitchen furniture, loaves, fruits, grain, honeycombs, &c. &c., reduced to a sort of hard cinder, and kept in glass cases. In the first room is the celebrated cameo, said to be the most valuable work of its kind in existence; on one side is the apotheosis of Ptolemy, on the other the head of Medusa. Here are also the mirrors, combs, rouge, and gold personal ornaments, found in the tombs of females; arms, armour, papyri, styles, and dice in the tombs of men; tops, dolls, and other toys in those of children. In another suite of rooms is a collection of vases, from the above places, finely painted. The floors were taken from Herculaneum, Pompeii, &c. &c.; they are partly mosaic, partly marble, and very beautiful. In one of the rooms are some very beautiful vases from Nola. Another suite of apart-

ments contains the easel paintings by Raphael, Titian, Dominichino, Giulio Romano, Claude, Correggio, the Caraccis, and other great masters; and in one of these rooms are excellent and correct models in cork, of Herculaneum, Pompeii, the temples, &c. &c., at Pæstum, with other ancient edifices of Magna Græcia. The beautiful mosaic of one of Alexander's battles has just been placed in a hall adjoining the Toro Farnese. The Camera Oscena is kept locked, and cannot be seen without an order from the government through the ambassador; others are exquisite as works of art, but shockingly obscene.

The Museum is open to the public every day, festivals excepted, from ten in the morning till two in the afternoon; it is rather expensive to go over it alone, the traveller may obviate this by going in company: from two bajocchi to two carlins is given to each custode, according to the number of rooms and the size of the party.

From the academy to

The Piazza dello Spirito Santo.—

This square, which the Neapolitans call also *Largo di Mercatello*, is ornamented with a beautiful semicircular edifice, erected in 1757, at the expense of the city, in honour of Charles III., king of Naples. The architect employed in its construction was the Chevalier Vanvitelli. It is surmounted by a marble balustrade, on which are twenty-six statues, representing the virtues of the monarch. In the centre of the building is a grand pedestal, intended to bear the equestrian statue of king Charles III., who was so well entitled to the gratitude of the city of Naples. This statue, however, has not yet been erected.

Near this square is

The Church of the Holy Ghost.—

This was established in 1555, by a society of devotees, under the direc-

tion of a Dominican monk. They erected a small church, which was rebuilt in 1564, with a conservatory for girls whose situation in life might be endangered by a bad education. This church was again rebuilt between the years 1774 and 1775, after the plan of Marius Giofredo. The grand altar is adorned with valuable marbles and with a large picture representing the Descent of the Holy Ghost, by Francis La Mura. In the smaller entrance to the church, two fine pictures are seen, one on the right and the other on the left side, representing the Descent of the Holy Ghost and St. Charles Borromeo, both by Fabrizio Santafede. Another remarkable picture by the same author is in the chapel belonging to the family of Campo Chiaro. It represents the patronage of the Holy Virgin. That which ornamented the chapel of the Rosary, by Luke Jordans, has been removed. Two other large and fine pictures may be observed in the chapels next to the grand altar; that on the right is executed by Fischietti, and the other by Celebrano.

Opposite this church is the palace Doria of the princes d'Angri, which for its very fine architecture by the Chevalier Vanvitelli deserves particular attention. Here begins the quarter of Mount Oliveto, the most populous and commercial in Naples. Several other palaces ornament it; we shall especially notice that of Pignatelli of the dukes of Monteleone; that of Maddalone, one front of which overlooks the street of Toledo; this is one of the principal palaces in Naples, both on account of the architecture, and of the statues and pictures with which its interior is decorated.

At length, when arrived on the square of Monte Oliveto we shall observe there the palace of the dukes of Gravina of the family of Orsini, which is likewise one of the most

conspicuous from its beautiful architecture by Gabriel Agnolo.

Upon this square the traveller will observe a large fountain of marble ornamented with three lions, throwing water into a basin, and surmounted by a bronze statue of Charles II. He caused this fountain to be constructed, and his statue was erected by the public in the year 1668.

From the square we go up by a short ascent to

The Church of St. Mary of Monte Oliveto.—It was [founded] in 1411, by Gurello Origlia, prothonotary of the kingdom, during the reign of King Ladislas: at the same time was founded the monastery of Olivetan monks, which was afterwards endowed with considerable property by Alphonso II. of Arragon. The church is very handsome, and abounds with ornaments of every description. The beautiful chapel of St. Sepulchre is remarkable for the statues in terra cotta, by Modanin of Modena, who, independently of the mystery, has presented us with the portraits of many of the illustrious men of his time; thus the face of Nicodemus is a portrait of John Pontanus; that of Joseph of Arimathea, is a likeness of Sannazar; and St. John weeping, and the statue at his side, represent Alphonso II. with Ferdinand his son.

The monastery attached to the church has been suppressed. It was one of the largest and finest in Naples. It had four cloisters, in one of which was a small obelisk and several ancient statues. These objects have been given to a conservatory called Ventapane, situated near St. Efren Nuovo, and the monastery is now occupied by several magistrates and public offices, namely, the intendenza of Naples, the municipal body, the high court of justice, &c.

The church belongs now to the

Lombard nation, to whom it was given in 1801 by King Ferdinand. Three years after, that is in 1804, he confirmed this donation by a solemn decree. In the present year, 1825, the administrators of the church have been under the necessity of repairing its ceiling both inside and outside, which has been executed in a very elegant manner.

From this church we shall re-enter the street of Toledo, which is the finest and most magnificent in Naples. It derived its name from the viceroy, Don Peter of Toledo, who constructed it in 1540, on the ditches of the city ramparts. Its length, from the Royal palace to the Royal Academy, is nearly a mile; it is ornamented with handsome shops, and a considerable number of palaces, amongst which may be distinguished the Royal palace, and those of Stigliano, delle Finanze, Cavalcante, Monte-Leone, Maddaloni, Dentici, and Berio; in the latter is a fine collection of pictures, and a superb group in marble, representing Venus and Adonis, executed by the celebrated Marquis Canova. The palaces of Monte-Leone and Maddaloni contain numerous fine pictures by first-rate artists.

The streets in the vicinity of that of Toledo have a very bad character; most of them are narrow, with high houses on each side.

Return to hotel.

FOURTH DAY.

Proceeding to the Capo di Monte, a delightful hill, commanding a view of a large part of Naples. The way to it begins, from the church of St Theresa, and advancing over a magnificent bridge of seven arches, erected over a lower street of the town, it proceeds for the space of about one mile to

The Royal Palace of Capo di Monte.—This superb palace was

erected in 1738, by Charles III, and its charming situation renders it one of the most delightful of the royal buildings. Its construction was entrusted to Medrano, an architect of Palermo, who, amongst other faults, laid the foundation on a spot which had been already excavated for the purpose of procuring stones; so that in order to support the building on the summit of the mountain, it was necessary to form several foundations in the plain. These works may still be seen at the place called La Montagna Spaccata.

This palace, which remained incomplete, contained the pictures and museum of the house of Farnese, as well as several curiosities acquired by the king; but the whole of these have been removed to the Royal Academy.

Round the palace is the park, or royal chace called Bosco di Capo di Monte. It is surrounded with walls, and has an extent of nearly three miles. A little beyond the entrance, five long and wide walks are seen, which advance into the interior of the forest, where they are crossed by other allies from the opposite side. The first walk on the north leads to the royal chapel, dedicated to St Januarius, and thence to the royal preserve of pheasants, near which is the house inhabited by the guards. Statues, fountains, and cottages may be observed along each walk. At the end of the park there is a beautiful cabinet with a parterre, and a fish pond. This is intended to serve as a shelter in case of rain during the chace, which is rendered extremely pleasant by the quantity of hares, rabbits, and game of every kind.

Not far from the Royal palace is the villa of Commander Macedonio rendered remarkable by the paintings of the skilful Nicolini, which have given the interior, as well as exterior, the appearance of a rustic

cabin ; besides which, the whole hill is embellished by a number of very handsome country-seats, among which we shall especially notice those of the Duke del Gallo, the Marquis Ruffo, and the Princess Avella.

In going out of the Royal palace, the traveller should cross the public street, and advance between the houses on the opposite side, into a ground called La Riccia, or Miradois, to

The Royal Astronomical Observatory.—It was founded in the year 1819 by the late King Ferdinand, and it consists of a large hall with a vestibule, two wings turned—one to the west, and the other to the east, and a fourth apartment northward, connected with the others. Three towers rise above the edifice, having moveable roofs, two of a spheric and the third of a decagonal form. The vestibule, supported by six marble columns of the Doric order, gives a direct passage into the hall, which is forty feet long and thirty broad. Twelve columns, similar to those of the vestibule, support its ceiling. The hall communicates on the right with three rooms, and with another on the left, which is lengthened into a gallery. There are, besides, other apartments constructed for the fixed meridian instruments, some of which have already been placed there. Several staircases lead from this story to the three towers, which contain two fixed repetitor cercles, having a diameter of three feet, and a complete equatorial machine. Pendulums, and every other object required for the observations, may be seen both in the towers and in the rooms below. The building has but one story, surmounted by a fine terrace. It is covered with travertino, and ornamented all around with a large freize, and the corresponding attic, the whole of the Doric order.

After seeing the observatory re-

turn the same way ; when arrived near the bridge, descend to the lower part of the town, where is the church of St Januarius of the Poor. The spot whereupon it rises is the same where Bishop St Severus placed the body of St Januarius when it was brought from Pozzuoli to Naples.

In this church is the principal entrance to

The Catacombs of St Januarius.—

These consist of subterranean ways, cut out of the hill in the form of corridors, with others of smaller size on the side, which have three stories ; the walls contain six niches of different sizes, placed one above another. It has been asserted that these catacombs extend on one side as far as Pozzuoli, and on the other as far as Mount Lotrecco ; but no person has been able to prove this, as there is great difficulty in proceeding only a few paces.

With respect to the use for which these catacombs were intended some have supposed that they were formerly subterranean communications with the town ; but the most general opinion is, that these excavations were formed by the extraction of sand, for the purpose of building houses, &c., and that the ancient Christians afterwards made use of them as oratories and cemeteries during the times of persecution, as they did of the catacombs of St Sebastian at Rome, and other similar places.

Going onward, we find at a short distance

The College of the Chinese.—The Abbé Mathieu Ripa, of Eboli, a little town near Salerno, founded this singular establishment in the year 1729 under the title of Congregation, College and Seminary of the Sacred Family of Jesus Christ. The congregation consists of Neapolitan priests, whose aim, according to their constitution, is to perform the service of their own church, to discharge in general all ecclesias-

tical functions, and particularly to superintend the education of those Chinese, Indian, and Levantine young men who are sent to their seminary to be brought up to the ecclesiastical profession. When they have received orders they are sent back to China, Indies, and the east as missionaries. Neapolitan youths are likewise admitted into this seminary for education, both ecclesiastical and civil, but they form separate classes. The number of the young Chinese educated there at present consists of eight. There are besides four natives of the Levant, all maintained at the expense of the congregation, who provides also for the expenses of the passage and return of their pupils. The whole establishment is directed at present by the Rev. Emanuel di Martino.

From this spot we enter the suburb called De' Vergini, and shortly after issuing into the street of Foria, we go to visit

The Royal Poor-House.—This immense building, vulgarly called the Reclusorio, was first commenced in 1751, by order of Charles III, after a design by the Chevalier Fuga. Into this house all poor persons are received, in order that they may be taught the different trades which are carried on here. The building contains four courts, 1,630 feet in length, in the centre of which is a large church. The exterior front, which at present is only 1,072 feet in length, has a very noble appearance, and is adorned with a portico of three arches, to which is attached a fine double flight of steps; the centre arch forms an entrance to the church, which has five naves, with an altar in the centre, so that the reading of the mass may be seen from every side. One of the two side arches of the portico leads to the apartments of the females, and the other to that of the men. Of the five divisions,

of which this building is to consist, only three are yet finished, and the expense of the erection already amounts to a million ducats. About 5,550 persons of both sexes are now maintained and instructed in this establishment; some are taught surgery, music, drawing, and engraving, and others apply themselves to the practice of the mechanical arts. The females sew and spin, and manufacture linen and stockings.

This establishment is directed by the Chevalier D. Antonio Sancio, who has the title of superintendent; it possesses an annual income of 240,000 ducats, 40,000 being furnished by the public treasury, and the rest proceeding from lands and other proprieties given by the late King Ferdinand, or bequeathed by private benefactors.

Not very far from this edifice, in a place called Ponti Rossi, are numerous vestiges of the ancient aqueducts made, it is generally supposed, by Claudius Nero, to conduct the water from Serino, a place thirty-five miles distant from Naples, to the country houses which the Romans had erected at Pausilipo, Pozzuoli, and Baja.

The spot called Ponti Rossi lies between the hills of Capo di Monte and Capo di Chino. The French had formed upon the latter a field called Campo di Marte, an imitation of the Champ de Mars at Paris. This field, for the formation of which a vast extent of lands was sacrificed, has been since restored to cultivation by King Ferdinand, but the road leading to it may still be seen; and it deserves, indeed, to be passed over by the traveller, especially on account of the fine point of view in which the town, the gulf, and the surrounding lands are seen thence. Near and below the road is the cemetery of Naples, which in its circumference contains as many ditches as there are days

in the year. Two inscriptions are seen there, worthy of the celebrated Mazzocchi, their author. The Neapolitans are accustomed to visit this cemetery every year, on the 2nd of November, consecrated to the souls of the dead. On that day the neighbouring hospital of the Incurable is likewise resorted to by the more charitable persons for the visit of the sick.

On our return to the town, we may enter the Botanic Garden, which is situated by the Recluserio. It was formed within these last few years; it is, nevertheless, in the most florid and pleasing condition, which is to be attributed to the liberality used towards this establishment by the late king, as well as to the cares bestowed on it by the director, M. Michael Tenore, a botanist of the first rank, author of the beautiful *Flora Neapolitana*. The chief gardener, M. Dehnhart, a German, has likewise contributed very much to the advantage of this garden. It offers now a public walk, very much frequented, especially on the holy days during the warm season, the garden being handsomely shaded by very bushy trees.

We re-enter now the interior of the city through the gate called *Di St Gennaro*, and, proceeding towards the street of *St Biagio dei Librari*, we reach

The Church of St Dominick the Greater.—This magnificent church, which consists of three naves, is built in the Gothic style of architecture, and was erected in the year 1284 by King Charles II of Anjou. It contains numerous chapels, in one of which, denominated the *Annunciation*, is a picture by Titian. In one of the other chapels is a fine painting by Michael Angelo di Caravaggio, representing our Saviour on the cross. The chapel on one side of the grand entrance to the church contains a picture by Jor-

dans, and that on the other is decorated with a painting supposed to have been executed by Raphael d'Urbino. In one of the naves is the chapel of the Crucifix, which is said to have sanctioned the doctrine of Thomas Aquinas, by uttering the following words: "*Bene de me scripsisti Thoma.*" The picture of this same St Thomas, by Jordans, may be seen in his chapel here. The other paintings with which the church is embellished are by Mark of Sienna, Chevalier Benasca, &c.

In the sacristy, within several chests or trunks, are preserved the embalmed dead bodies of the Aragonese princes, who have reigned over this country. They have been placed there because Charles of Anjou erected in this kingdom several convents for the order of the Preachers, to whom the present church of St Dominick was appropriated.

The convent is very extensive; the ancient dormitory, which was formerly the room of St Thomas Aquinas, is now converted into a splendid chapel.

In the square, before the small gate of the church, is an obelisk, ornamented in the richest style.

This square is adorned with two beautiful palaces; that of Saluzzo, Duke of Corigliano, and that of Sangro, Prince of St Severus; the latter contains numerous objects of curiosity, the fruit of the studies and inventive genius of Prince Don Raymond de Sangro.

The next object of attention in the street of *St Biagio dei Librari* is

The Church of St Clair.—This building, as well as an extensive monastery, was erected in 1310, by King Robert, after designs by Masucci, who had likewise the honour of constructing the beautiful steeple, which would have been adorned with the five orders of architecture, had not the death of the king interfered. The whole of the church

had been painted in fresco by the celebrated Giotto; but the Regent Bario Nuovo, who had no taste for the fine arts, caused it to be whitened over, that the reflection might afford more light.

In the year 1744 it was embellished with a beautiful ceiling, marbles, gilt stuccoes, and paintings, the greater part of which were executed by the Chevalier Sebastian Couca, and by Francis Mura. The principal object worthy of notice amongst the chapels is the small altar piece on one of the pilasters, representing the image of the Holy Virgin, painted by Giotto.

The altar of the chapel of the house of Sanfelice, situated on the right of the grand altar, is adorned with a beautiful painting by Lanfranc. This chapel contains a handsome sarcophagus, ornamented with bas-reliefs, which appear to have been executed in the time of paganism; in 1632, the remains of one of the members of the Sanfelice family were deposited in this tomb. This is not the only example of pagan sepulchres having been transported into Catholic churches; several instances are mentioned in the New Picture of Rome. The chapel on the left of the grand altar contains the remains of many princes of the present royal family of Naples.

Opposite St Clair's is

The Church of the Gesù Nuovo.—This church, belonging to the Pères Jesuits, was erected in the year 1584, upon the models of Father Peter Provodo, a Jesuit, and a very able architect. It may be considered as one of the most beautiful churches in Naples. It is built in the form of a Greek cross, with a magnificent cupola in the centre, painted by the Chevalier Lanfranc. This dome fell down during the earthquake in the year 1688. It was soon after rebuilt, but as it

was thought still to be menaced with destruction, it was demolished. Finally it was built again for the third time, but not with the same magnificence as before, and of the paintings by Lanfranc, it preserved only the four Evangelists in the angles. The ceiling of the grand altar is painted by the Chevalier Massimo Stanzioni; those of the chapels of St Ignatius and St Francis Xavierius, which had been painted by Belisario Corenzio, were re-touched by Paul de Matteis. The marble sculpture behind the grand altar was executed by the Chevalier Cosimo Fansaga. The Heliodorus, painted in the upper part of the great door, is the work of Solimene.

The first chapel on the right of the entrance contains a large picture by Fabrizio Santafede, and several frescoes by the Sicilian; the little cupola of the same chapel is painted by Simonelli, and the arch outside by Solimene.

The largest picture in the second chapel on the same side is by the Chevalier Massimo. The cupola, the angles, and the arch outside, are painted by Jordans; but the cupola has been retouched by another author. The marble sculpture in the chapel of St Francis Xavierius is executed by Finelli and Ghetti, except the two statues which have been but lately transported there, and which were sculptured by Fansaga. The largest of the pictures is by the Sicilian, and the tree seen in the upper part is by Luke Jordans. The chapel next to St Francis's contains a large picture by Antonio d'Amato. The one following is ornamented with a picture by Guercino; the frescoes on the side walls and upon the ceiling are considered as among the most beautiful executed by Corenzio.

The first chapel on the right of the grand altar contains a marble

urn, wherein are the bones of Francis di Geronimo, which were placed there in the year 1821. The ceiling of that chapel is painted by Solimene, and is his first work, executed when he was but eighteen years old. The cupola contiguous to the chapel, as well as the angles, are painted by the Chevalier John Baptiste Benascà. In the chapel of St Ignatius the works of African marble, and of French breccia, were executed by the Chevalier Cosmo Fansaga; the largest picture it contains is the work of Gerolamo Imparato. The other three placed in the upper part are by Spagnoletto.

In the second chapel on the left side of the entrance the largest picture is by Imparato, the paintings of the cupola and ceiling are among the finest works of Belisario Correnzio. The arch outside is painted by the Chevalier Giacomo Farelli. In the first chapel, near the door, still on the same side, may be seen several pictures and frescoes, all by the Sicilian. The arch outside of this chapel is likewise painted by Farelli. The sacristy exhibits, besides the ceiling, which is painted by Agnello Falcone, a circular line of cabinets constructed after designs from the Chevalier Fansaga.

In the college belonging to this church about 600 young men are actually instructed in the learned languages and literature by the Pères Jesuits, who were recalled for this purpose in 1821 by the late King Ferdinand.

The square before the church contains an obelisk called the Conception, on account of the statue placed on its top. The erection of this monument was furthered by Father Pepe, a Jesuit, designed by the architect Joseph Genuino, and directed by Joseph di Fiore, another architect. It is a mass of sculptured marble, representing angels, saints, and facts relating to the history of the Holy Virgin.

FIFTH DAY.

From St Dominick's square we go up to the right, and soon after we find, in a narrow street, called Calata di St Severo,

The Church of St Mary of Piety.—This noble edifice was originally erected about the year 1590, by Prince Don Francis of Sangro, patriarch of Alexandria. It was afterwards embellished by Don Raymond, of the same family, who ornamented it with rich marbles and extensive sculptures, which were procured at an immense expense. Almost all these sculptures were used as ornaments to a series of tombs belonging to the same family, commencing with that of the patriarch above mentioned, and continuing to the death of the last prince.

The whole of the church is covered with beautiful marbles; the entablature and chapiters of the pilasters are executed with taste, after designs by Don Raymond. Two of the tombs are used as altars, and are dedicated to St Oderisio and to St Rosalia, of the family of Sangro, whose statues are the production of the famous Anthony Corradini, a Venetian. Both sides of the church are adorned with eight arcades, each of which, excepting the two forming the entrance, contains a mausoleum, with a statue as large as life. In each of the pilasters is deposited the wife of the illustrious personage whose remains occupy the adjoining mausoleum. Every monument is ornamented with a large statue, representing some of the most distinguished virtues of the deceased, and her portrait sculptured in a medallion; these are executed by the Chevalier Fansaga, Santacroce, and Queirolo, a Genoese.

Over the entrance of the church is the monument of Don Francis of Sangro, who is represented armed

with a sword, a helmet, and a cuirass; this beautiful specimen of sculpture is by Francis Celebrano. The third arcade on the side of the sacristy encloses the tomb of Don Raymond of Sangro; it is adorned with his portrait, painted by Paul Amalfi, to whom is attributed an inscription, sculptured on red marble, with white letters in bas-relief, so as to resemble a cameo, the ground and the letters forming only one piece of marble; the bas-relief, which surrounds the inscription is in the same style. This extraordinary work was designed and executed by the late Prince Don Raymond.

In the pilasters of the arcade of the grand altar are two fine pieces of sculpture, one by Corradini, and the other by Queirolo; the first represents the mother of the Prince Don Raymond, above mentioned, under the figure of Modesty, a virtue for which this princess was distinguished. She is clothed in a transparent veil, through which the form of the body may be seen, a style of sculpture unknown even to the Greeks and Romans; the ancients have only painted, but never sculptured a veil.

The other extraordinary work of art represents the father of the same prince, under the figure of Vice, undeceived; because this prince, having taken leave of worldly concerns after the death of his wife, became a priest, and died with the reputation of being a virtuous man. The statue represents a man entangled in a large net, from which he is endeavouring to escape by the assistance of his mind, represented as a Genius, who is endeavouring to extricate him; the net is sculptured from the same piece of marble, although it scarcely touches the statue. This is a specimen of skill which stands almost unrivalled in the art of sculpture.

The grand altar is adorned with a bas-relief in marble, representing Mount Calvary, with the passion of Our Saviour, a very fine work by Celebrano. On the upper part of the altar is the image of St Mary of Piety, which was found in the ancient church. The painting on the ceiling of this altar is an extraordinary production; the perspective is so admirably managed, that it deceives the eye, and changes the flat surface of the ceiling into a cupola, which appears to receive light from its summit.

In this church is the celebrated Dead Christ, resembling in beauty of execution the statues of Modesty and Vice undeceived, just mentioned. Christ is covered with a veil, through which may be distinguished the form, and even the muscles, of the body; this veil appears slightly moistened by the perspiration of death, and the whole figure is a striking exhibition of sublimity and resignation. This extraordinary work was designed by the celebrated Corradini, but his death, having taken place in 1751, it was executed by Joseph Sammartino, a Neapolitan; great skill and ability are displayed in this most difficult undertaking.

In the subterranean church are deposited the descendants of the illustrious family of Sangro.

Not far from this palace is the church of St Angelo a Nilo, founded in 1380 by Cardinal Renaud Braccaccio, whose beautiful tomb in the choir was executed by Donatello, an excellent Florentine sculptor.

Besides the church the founder established an hospital, which existed till the time of the invasion of the kingdom by the French.

From St Angelo a Nilo go through a narrow and long street to

The Church of St Saviour.—This church, which was formerly called Gesù Vecchio to distinguish it from

that of Gesù Nuovo, and belonged to the Pères Pieux Jesuits, was built about the year 1566, after designs by Père Peter Provodo. It is tastefully adorned with beautiful marbles, statues, and paintings, by Francis Mura, Cæsar Fracanzano, Solimene, Mark of Sienne, and other artists. This church, from the critical circumstances of the times, had been quite forsaken and deserted, so that it was no longer possible to exercise the sacred functions there. It has been since restored by the piety of the faithful, through the cares of the Rev. D. Placido Baccker, its present curate, and now it may be said to have become one of the neatest churches in Naples.

The adjacent house contains the university of study, as well as two colleges for the education of youth, and the academy of sciences and belles-lettres, founded in 1780. This magnificent house has a large court, with two rows of piazzas, and a beautiful staircase of great extent: it has likewise a mineralogic museum, a fine collection of philosophical instruments, and the cabinets belonging to the several branches of learning.

Return to the street of St Biagio dei Librari, and thence to that della Vicaria, in which is

The Church of St Paul.—It was on this spot, at a time when Naples was under the dominion of Greece, that Julius Tarsus, being freed by Tiberius, erected at his own expense, on the side of the public theatre, a superb temple dedicated to Castor and Pollux, as the Greek inscription on the frieze of the entablature indicated.

On the ruins of this temple was constructed, about the end of the eighth century, a large church, which had three naves, and the interior columns of the old building, as well as the ancient front, were made use of to adorn it. This

church was given in the year 1533 to the fathers Teatines, and in 1581 the vault of the choir being menaced with ruin, they pulled down all the old church, and rebuilt it, not from designs by father Grimaldi, but after those of another father, preserving the front of the ancient temple. As to the columns, they were removed, instead of being left within the walls of the church, as asserted by some author, for it was entirely renewed from the ground. These columns are now in the court of the adjacent house. Other ancient columns, eight in number, adorned the front of the church, four of which fell during the earthquake of the 5th June, 1688. Of the other four, which were left uninjured, two may still be seen at their place: the other two arose at the bottom of the flight of stairs upon the same basis which are there at present; but the fathers caused these two columns to be removed from fear of some accident.

This church is one of the finest in Naples. Its vault is stuccoed, and painted by Belisario Corenzio, and the Chevalier Massimo Stanzioni. The grand altar is composed of fine marbles and alabasters; and the tabernacle of valuable stones with ornaments of gilt brass. There are in this church numerous chapels, enriched with beautiful marble, sculptures, and paintings. Under the chapel of St Cajetan is a subterranean one consecrated to the same saint, the vault of which was painted by the Chevalier Solimene. Behind the altar are preserved the bodies of that saint and of John Marimonio, as well as those of other illustrious Teatines. Both the lower and upper chapels are entirely of choice marbles. The chapel of St Andrew Avellino consists likewise of fine marbles. The altar is of valuable stones, and gilt brass. An urn of this metal is seen upon it,

containing the body of the saint. An ancient picture, most worthy of notice, is seen in the chapel, called della Purità. It represents the Holy Virgin. This chapel was painted by the Chevalier Massimo Stanzioni, and it contains four statues of white marble, representing the Cardinal Virtues. This is the work of Andrew Falcone. Finally, a very ancient picture, by an able though unknown author, may be observed in the chapel of St Peter and St Paul, where are also four cabinets, containing fifty-two bodies of martyrs in as many chests.

The sacristy is one of the handsomest in Naples, and is particularly remarkable for the beauty of its decorations and paintings, which are all by Solimene. Near the small entrance to the chapel is an ancient column, which was found in the temple of Neptune; it is about four feet in diameter, and twenty-eight feet in height.

The adjacent house has two courts, one of which is surrounded by columns of granite, taken from the ancient church. Several stairs lead from the second court to the corridors inhabited by the fathers. Thence may be seen the remains of an ancient wall of a theatre, where, according to the testimony of Seneca and Tacitus, the Emperor Nero appeared for the first time in public, to sing the verses which he had composed. It was also through this theatre that Seneca passed every day, on his way to hear the lessons of the philosopher Metro-nactus, when he complained that he saw so many persons going to the spectacle, and so few to the house of the philosopher. Thus even the wise heathens knew that the ways of sensuality are dangerous and despicable.

A short distance divides the church of St Paul from

The Church of St Philip Neri, called also Dei Gerolimini.—The

glorious St Philip Neri, in the year 1592, with the produce of considerable alms, founded this church, which is one of the most remarkable in Naples. The front is entirely of marble, and was executed about sixty years ago from designs by the Chevalier Fuga. The statues with which it is ornamented are by Sammartino. The church contains three naves, divided by twelve granite columns of the Corinthian order, executed from the designs of Denis Lazari. There are several chapels, most of which are adorned with marble ornaments, gilt stuccoes, and paintings by Pomaranci, Paul de Matteis, Santa Fede, and Jordans.

The grand altar was composed of valuable stones; but towards the end of the last century it was pulled down. It is at present of stucco, but another is making of marble, with a tabernacle of valuable stones.

The chapel of St Philip Neri, on the right, is extremely splendid; the picture on the altar is a fine copy of the original, by Guido, at Rome; and the fresco paintings on the ceiling of the small cupola and at the angles are by Solimene. The picture of the chapel of St Francis is by Guido. The chapel on the right of the grand altar contains six statues, sculptured by Peter Bernini, the father of the famous Laurent of Rome. The picture representing the agony of St Alexis, in the last chapel, is by Peter da Cortona.

The sacristy is embellished with many fine pictures, amongst which may be mentioned the Flight into Egypt, by Guido Reni; the Virgin with the infant Jesus and St John, thought to be by Raphael; the "Ecce homo," and the apostle St Andrew, by Spagnoletto; and some other pictures, supposed to be painted by Dominichino. But the principal picture admired here is that

by Guido, representing St John meeting the Lord. There is besides a picture on wood, exhibiting the Adoration of the Magi, by Andrew Sabatino of Salerno, in which several portraits are painted. Among them are those of Ferdinand I of Arragon, Alphonso I, John Gioviano Pontano, Raphael, and another, which seems to be that of Bernard Tasso, the father of Torquato.

The house adjoining this church contains one of the most celebrated libraries in Naples, both on account of the value, as well as the number of the books. It has been particularly enriched by an excellent library of the advocate Joseph Valletta, which consisted of a hundred and fifty thousand volumes, almost all of the best Greek, Latin, Italian, French, and English authors. It possesses besides a great number of ancient manuscripts, among which is a Summa by St Thomas.

SIXTH DAY.

From Toledo proceed through the streets of St Biagio dei Librari and the Vicaria, to

The Cathedral Church of St Januarius.—The ancient cathedral, dedicated to St Restituta, was built during the reign of Constantine the Great, on the remains of the Temple of Apollo. In 1280 Charles I of Anjou commenced the erection of a large and magnificent cathedral, which he still further augmented by demolishing part of the church of St Restituta. This extensive building, which was finished by Charles II in 1299, having fallen down during the earthquake of 1456, Alphonso I, king of Naples, rebuilt it after the designs of Nicolas Pisano.

The front of this grand temple was first erected in 1407, and restored in 1788. The interior and exterior architecture of this church

is Gothic, and the whole is magnificently adorned with figures in bas-relief, and other ornaments; on each side of the door are two beautiful columns of porphyry.

In the interior of this church are a great number of chapels, and one hundred and ten columns of Egyptian and African granite, preserved from the remains of the ancient temple of Apollo; around each pilaster are placed three of these columns, covered with stucco, which divide the church into three naves; the other columns may be seen under the arches and in the chapels. The grand altar, which is entirely composed of choice marbles, was remodelled in 1744, after designs by the Chevalier Paul Posi. On the upper part of this altar is a beautiful marble statue, representing the Assumption, executed by Peter Bracci. The two ancient candelabra are well worthy of notice.

A double staircase leads to the subterranean church, which is covered with white marble, and ornamented with bas-reliefs, arabesques, and very neat figures of various kinds. The ceiling is finished in the antique style, and is supported by ten columns of cipollino. The body of St Januarius, bishop of Beneventum, and the great patron of Naples, is deposited under the grand altar. This subterranean church was made in 1492, by Cardinal Oliviero Caraffa, archbishop of Naples, whose statue, in the act of kneeling, behind the altar, is supposed to be the work of Buonarrotti.

Returning to the upper church, we see in the window on the right of the grand altar, four pictures by Jordans, and in the opposite window four others by Solimene, besides which there is one representing the Annunciation, by Peter Perugino, the master of Raphael. The paintings on the ceiling of the

principal nave are by Santafede, and the pictures by John Vincent Forli. The tombs of Charles of Anjou, of Charles Martello, and of his wife Clemence, are situated over the great door of the church. Over the small doors are two pictures by George Vasari. The left side of the great door presents an antique vase of Egyptian basalt, raised on a pedestal of porphyry, and remarkable for its bas-reliefs, representing the attributes of Bacchus.

The sacristy is adorned with numerous paintings, amongst which may be found portraits of all the bishops and archbishops of Naples. The cabinet on the side of the altar is used as the depository of numerous valuable relics.

Amongst the sepulchral monuments of this church is that of Innocent IV, who died at Naples in 1254. The front of the chapel Caracciolo is likewise adorned with the tomb of Cardinal Innico Caracciolo, archbishop of Naples. This monument is celebrated for the beauty of its composition; three children are seen exhibiting a medallion on which is sculptured the portrait of the cardinal; the lower part of the dress is turned aside to display a skeleton, holding an hour glass. Peter Ghetti was the artist of this fine sculpture, which appears to have furnished the idea for that beautiful composition of Bernini (mentioned in the Itinerary of Rome, in the description of the tomb of Alexander VII, of the house Chigi), now at Rome in the cathedral of St Peter.

The church of St Januarius encloses that of St Restituta, which was formerly the cathedral. It was erected, as we have said, in the time of Constantine, on the ruins of the temple of Apollo, to which were attached the columns now supporting the nave. This church was for many centuries the cathedral of

Naples, before the erection of the new building, which belongs to the Canons, established by Constantine, fourteen of whom were appointed to officiate there. The lower part of the great altar contains an antique basin of white marble. The two Corinthian columns on the side of this altar are likewise antique. The next object demanding attention is the chapel of St John the Baptist, surnamed *a Fonte*, because Constantine the Great had erected baptismal fonts there, in memory of his baptism, as he had done at Rome, in the church called St John *in Fonte*; he likewise erected the baptistery, on the side of the cathedral of St John of Laterano. The grand basalt vase, which we have previously mentioned in the cathedral church, was likewise used for the purpose of baptism. The cupola of this chapel is covered with representations of historical facts, in very ancient mosaic work.

Opposite the church of St Restituta is the chapel of St Januarius, called the Treasure, not only because it cost nearly a million of ducats, but because it contains immense riches. It was erected in 1608, at the expense of the Neapolitan people, in consequence of a vow made, when this town was afflicted by the plague in 1526. This chapel is of a circular form, and is decorated with seven altars. The building was erected from designs by P. Grimaldi Theatine, with the exception of the exterior front, which was executed after the design of Chevalier Fansaga. Art and splendour seem to have concurred in the formation of this extraordinary chapel, which is enriched with every kind of ornament. The exterior front is composed of black and white marble, with two large columns, supporting the architrave; the sides of the door, which is of bronze, are adorned with two niches, containing

the statues of St Peter and St Paul, executed by Julian Finelli. The upper ornaments were executed by Delcosset, a Frenchman.

The interior of this chapel, which resembles a church in magnificence, is decorated with twenty-four columns of the Corinthian order, of brocatello marble, between which are placed, on fête days, thirty-six silver busts of the patron saints, executed by Finelli, as well as eighteen busts of bronze, by inferior artists. On the upper part of the grand altar is the statue of St Januarius, represented seated and ready to bless the people. In a small tabernacle with silver doors are preserved the head and two vials of the saint's blood, said to have been collected by a Neapolitan lady during his martyrdom. This blood becomes miraculously liquid whenever it is placed before the head of St Januarius. The ceremony of this miracle is repeated three times a year; that is, during eight days of the month of May, eight days of the month of September, and on the day of protection, the 16th of December. This miracle is to the Neapolitans a constant object of devotion and astonishment, of which no one who has not been present can form a just idea. When the liquefaction of the blood takes place, immediately the joy of the people knows no bounds; but if the operation of the miracle is retarded one moment, the cries and groanings of the people rend the air; for at Naples the procrastination of this miracle is considered the presage of some great misfortune: but the devotion and faith of the Neapolitans, particularly of the women, are so great, that the blood never fails to become liquid, and resume its consistency on each of the eight days; so that every one may see and kiss the blood of St Januarius, in as liquid a state as when it first issued from his veins. The city of Naples has

several times been in danger of being destroyed by the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius, by earthquakes, and by other calamities, such as war, pestilence, &c., but it has always been delivered from them by its patron saint.

The pictures in both the large chapels, and those in the four small chapels, are all painted on copper, by different artists. The picture in the great chapel, on the right of the grand altar, is the production of the celebrated Dominichino; that on the grand altar, opposite, is by Spagnoletto. Three of the pictures in the small chapels are by Dominichino, and one by Chevalier Massimo. All the fresco paintings with which the ceilings and angles of this great chapel are adorned, are likewise by Dominichino, who had commenced the painting of the cupola, but death put a period to his exertions. This cupola was afterwards painted with considerable ability by the Chevalier Lanfranc, who however effaced all the work which had been executed by Dominichino.

The sacristy abounds with sacred articles of immense value.

On the right of the cathedral stands the archiepiscopal palace, the principal apartment of which is ornamented with frescoes painted by the Chevalier Lanfranc. This palace contains several congregations and religious assemblies, each of which have a particular object. There are likewise two seminaries for young persons, one of which is an urban, and the other a diocesan school.

On leaving the church by the small gate, we perceive in the square the obelisk of St Januarius, erected by the Neapolitan people in 1660, after the design of Chevalier Cosmo Fansaga. This monument is well worthy of notice, for the beauty of its design, as well as the manner in which it is executed; the bronze

statue of St Januarius, on the summit of this obelisk, is by Julian Finelli.

From St Januarius we go up along the streets leading to the gate which bears the same name, in one of which we find

The Church of the Holy Apostles.

—This church is very ancient, having been built by Constantine on the ruins of an ancient temple of Mercury. It was since restored several times, till the family Caracciolo, to whom it belonged, gave it up to the Rev. Pères Teatines, which happened in the year 1570. They rebuilt it from designs left by father Grimaldi, of the same order, and the execution of the work was directed by the engineer, James Conforti. This church is among the most beautiful and magnificent in Naples. All the paintings which may be observed on its ceiling, as well as the four Evangelists in the angles of the cupola, are the exquisite productions of the Chevalier Lanfranco. The cupola was painted by Benasca of Turin, who is also the author of the fresco in the chapel of St Michael. The oil paintings on the arches of the chapels are by Solimene, and the others by Jordans. The upper part of the great entrance of the church exhibits a fine painting by Viviani, representing the pool of Siloam.

The grand altar was designed by the Chevalier Fuga. The same altar and the tabernacle are entirely composed of precious stones, and gilt brass. The design of the tabernacle was drawn by the above-mentioned father Grimaldi. Five pictures, by Solimene, may be seen in the choir. The chapel on the right of the grand altar was erected from designs by the Chevalier Borromini, and is ornamented with five pictures and two portraits in mosaic, copied by John Baptiste Calandra from the originals by Guido.

Between the altar of this chapel, and the mosaic, is seen a very handsome picture representing several little boys. The fore part of the altar consists of a single piece of marble, upon which are sculptured in bas-relief the emblems of the four Evangelists, a production of the celebrated Fleming. This plate is supported by two lions of marble, sculptured by Julian Finelli, of Carrara. Opposite this chapel is that of the Conception, the altar of which is composed of valuable stones and gilt brass. The whole chapel is ornamented with beautiful marbles. The pictures which are seen there, executed upon brass, are by Solimene. Those which may be observed upon the upper sides of these two chapels are by Jordans. The chapel of St Michael contains a picture by Marco da Sienne. The fresco, as we said before, is the work of Benasca.

Underneath this church is a large cemetery, in which is buried the Chevalier Marini, a celebrated Neapolitan poet, who died in the year 1625, at twenty-nine years of age. The tomb is adorned with his bust, painted and crowned with laurel. It bears an inscription, and the emblems of the Muses, with another inscription under them. There is besides a little step upon the pavement, supporting a marble plate, with an epigram engraved upon it.

The magnificence of the adjoining building is not inferior to that of the church. It contained a library and an archive in which several ancient manuscripts were preserved. Both the latter and the library have been removed. A part of the manuscripts are now in the public library at the Academia degli Studi.

We take now again the way leading to Porta St Gennaro, near which is

The Hospital for the Incurable.—This pious establishment was commenced in 1519, by a charitable lady called Maria Lorenza Longo; it was afterwards augmented by several donations, particularly by that of Gaspard Romer, a rich merchant of Flanders. It is capable of containing upwards of 1,000 persons, and there are about as many at present, both men and women. Sick people are received here from all parts of the kingdom, and even foreigners, whatever their infirmity may be. It is likewise a place of refuge for young women who wish to retire from the world. Separate rooms have been lately arranged here for the admission of those infirm who offer to pay a rent.

The hospital is furnished with four Clinic schools, namely, of physic, surgery, midwifery, and ophthalmy. There is besides a theatre of anatomy, where public lessons of anatomy are given, and a college for young people who wish to be instructed in the healing art.

The next object of attention, situated near Porta Capuana, is the church vulgarly called

St Catherine a Formello.—It was built in 1533, together with a convent, by the Dominicans, who employed Anthony Della Cava as the architect. The convent has been since suppressed, and the church is at present a parochial one under the title of St Tommaso della Regione Capuana. It is decorated with fine marbles, pictures, and paintings, by good authors. The fresco on the door is by Luigi Garzi, who painted likewise the ceiling of the church. The pictures representing the defeat of the Albigesi, and the whole chapel of St Catherine, are executed by Del Po. Marco da Sienné, the author of the picture representing the Conversion of St Paul. There is ano-

ther by Buono, representing the Adoration of the Magi. The cupola of this church was painted by De Matteis, and it deserves the more to be observed as it was the first erected in Naples.

Not far from this church, towards the interior of the town, we find

The Vicaria.—This edifice was formerly called Castel Capuano, on account of its vicinity to the gate of that name. It is a very extensive and isolated place, surrounded by high and strong walls resembling a fort. William I, king of Naples, built this palace for a residence; and it was inhabited by his successors till the time of Ferdinand I. Don Peter of Toledo, viceroy of Naples, having afterwards constructed a larger and more commodious habitation for the royal residence, converted the palace of Vicaria into courts of justice. This alteration took place in 1540.

These courts, or tribunals, are the Tribunale Civile, corresponding to that of Première Instance in France; the Gran Corté Civile being a court of appeal, and the Gran Corté Criminale the high court of justice for criminal affairs. In each of these courts are halls for the judges, and for the inferior officers. The judges' rooms are ornamented with paintings representing the attributes of Justice; and a chapel belongs to each tribunal, where the holy mass is celebrated every day, especially for the judges. Upstairs are the great general archives of the kingdom, containing a very large collection of diplomas and ancient parchments.

The Vicaria besides contains the largest prisons in Naples, and a Commissaire de Police is established here for the preservation of order. A short distance from the Vicaria stands the

Church of the Annunciation.—This church and the adjoining house

were erected by Queen Sancia, wife of King Robert, and afterwards augmented in 1343 by Queen Jane II. The church, however, was rebuilt with great magnificence in 1540. It was ornamented with marbles and paintings by Lanfranc and Jordans, as well as with sculptures by Bernini and Merliano; but the conflagration of 1757 having destroyed this magnificent temple, its re-erection was again commenced, and finished in 1782, on the plan of the *Chévalier Vanvitelli*, at an expense of 260,000 ducats. This church, which has three naves, divided by marble columns, is one of the most remarkable in Naples for the beauty of its architecture. The paintings of the grand altar and those of the windows are by Francis de Mura; and the Prophets, on the angles of the cupola, are the productions of Fischietti.

In going toward the grand altar we find near it, on the right side, the chapel of St Buono, where there is a magnificent picture by Spagnoletto, representing Piety. Some canvas has been joined on round it in order to preserve better the original; but the best picture in this church is that which is seen near the baptistery in the chapel of the Conception. It represents the Holy Virgin under the title *Della Grazie*, and is constantly looked upon as an original work of Raphael.

The traveller will not see without admiration the sacristy of this church. It is covered all around with nut wood carved all over, and representing the whole history of the New Testament. This stupendous work was executed by John, called *de Nola*. The paintings on the ceiling of the same sacristy, representing several events belonging to the Old Testament, are the work of Belisario Corenzio.

This sacristy, the chapel opposite it, and the room called the

treasury, are the only remains of the ancient temple, which, as we said before, became a prey to the flames. In the treasury two niches are seen, containing relics of two bodies of the Innocents killed by order of Herod. They were given to the church by Queen Jane II; they then lay in chests of silver. They are at present within chests of wood bright as silver.

Underneath this church there is another, having two doors, which give it entrance into two courts. This subterranean edifice is remarkably fine on account of its round form, enhanced by six altars. It is likewise admired for the lightness of its roof, supported by granite columns, and in the middle of which is an opening, by which light is introduced from the upper church.

Contiguous to it is a house, which formerly served as an hospital. This has been suppressed, but foundlings are still received here; and from their number a society was formed six years ago, consisting of 100 girls, who live together and apply themselves to several trades.

A rather long way leads from the *Annunziata* to

The Market Square.—This is the largest square in Naples, and the market held here on Monday and Friday may perhaps be considered as one of the largest fairs in the kingdom. All kinds of provisions may be procured. The houses in the environs of this square are inhabited by the lowest classes of the people.

This square has been the scene of two dreadful events—the assassination of the young Conradin, and the popular revolution of Masaniello. Conradin was to become king of Naples, as the heir of his father, the Emperor Conrad. He repaired to Naples, accompanied by Frederick, duke of Austria, with an army to conquer

the city, and rescue it from the dominion of Charles of Anjou, whose claims were recognised by the pope, Clement VI. Charles of Anjou, however, defeated them. They were betrayed in their flight, delivered into his hands, and decapitated in this square on the 26th of October, 1268; this is perhaps the only example of a sovereign condemned to death by another sovereign. On the spot where this base execution took place a small chapel with a cross was erected. There was likewise a porphyry column, surrounded by these two verses:—

"Asturis ungue, Leo pullum rapiens aquilinum,
Hic deplumavit, acephalumque dedit."

These lines allude to the imperial eagle, and to the name of the Austrian nobleman who gave up Conradin to the king of Naples; but this chapel was destroyed in the conflagration of the year 1781.

The revolt of Masaniello likewise commenced at this spot on the 16th of June, 1647; in consequence of the imposition of a tax on fruit by the viceroy, Duke Arcos, who had added this to the heavy burdens under which the inhabitants of Naples were already groaning. (See the account of this revolt in the History of Naples.) This insurrection of the people afforded a fine subject for several painters of that period, such as Salvator Rosa, Andrew Falconi, Fracanzano, Micco Spartaro, who each painted the scene on the market place. Michael Angelo of Bambochades likewise employed his talents on this occasion in painting the beautiful picture now in the Spada Gallery at Rome.

On this square is

The Church of St Mary of the Carmelites.—This church is much frequented on account of its situation, as well as owing to the general religious character of the Neapolitan

people. It was originally very small, but was considerably enlarged in 1269 by the Empress Margaret of Austria, the mother of the ill-fated Conradin. She repaired to Naples, in order to rescue her son out of the hands of Charles of Anjou; but the unfortunate Conradin having been decapitated some days before her arrival, she had no other consolation than that of providing his funeral, and applying to this church the sums of money which she had prepared for the ransom of her son. She caused his body to be transferred from the chapel of the cross in this church, where it had been buried, to a spot behind the grand altar.

This church is extremely magnificent, and is ornamented with marbles, gilt stuccoes, and paintings by Solimene, Jordans, and Matteis. On the grand altar is an ancient image of the Virgin, which, it is pretended, was painted by St Luke; there is likewise a crucifix, which is held in great veneration by the Neapolitans.

A statue of the Empress Margaret was in the court of the adjoining house. It is now in the Academia degli Studi. The steeple, which rises over this entrance, is more lofty than that of any other church in Naples.

The castle of the Carmelites, which is contiguous to the church, and to the house above mentioned, was originally a simple tower, erected by Ferdinand of Arragon in 1484. It was afterwards converted into a square form, and augmented by a bastion, in order that it might be a better defence to the town. Having been the principal fortress of the city during the revolt of Masaniello, in 1647, it was fortified, and in 1648 was formed into a castle.

From this square we return along the quay.

ENVIRONS OF NAPLES.

WESTERN EXCURSION.

COAST OF POZZUOLI, BAIA, BAULI,
AND CUMÆ.

This district, which is situated in the western part of the kingdom of Naples, between Posilippo and Linternum, was formerly called Happy Country, but is now denominated the Land of Labour. Indeed, it is the most extraordinary country in the world; independently of its astonishing fertility, nature presents very singular phenomena in the volcanoes, which are not yet extinct. This spot has been celebrated by the fables of antiquity, in which it has been made the seat of pagan superstition; and, consequently, the resort of an immense number of persons. The residence of the Orientals in this country has likewise contributed to its fame. When the Romans rendered themselves the masters of the known world, the coast of Pozzuoli became the centre of their enjoyments; they embellished it with magnificence, and here they scattered the treasures which they had taken from other nations. On these shores they found everything that could tend to refresh their spirits, or remove the diseases of their bodies; a mild and temperate climate, a fertile soil, and, in short, a freedom unknown to large capitals. From that period the coast became gradually covered with country houses, and public and private buildings of the most sumptuous description. The villas were built in the form of towns.

The prosperity of Pozzuoli fell with the prosperity of the Roman empire; this beautiful district became desolate and uncultivated, and the air unhealthy and pernicious; the great number of towns, formerly so populous and flourishing, no longer exist, and it is with

difficulty that even the traces of their ancient grandeur may be discovered. Pozzuoli now presents the sad spectacle of a declining population, though at every step appear the vestiges of ancient monuments, calculated to stimulate curiosity and excite admiration. The phenomena of nature, which have outbraved the vicissitudes to which the works of human art are liable, still call for attention. Beneficent nature has afforded relief to disease in the number and diversity of the mineral waters, which are here visible. The extraordinary character of the phenomena, and the important objects existing in the vicinity of Pozzuoli, have induced us to give an account of them for the assistance of travellers.

Till within a few years, the only way to Pozzuoli was through the grotto of Posilippo, beyond which the traveller could proceed either by the valley of Bagnoli, and along the sea shore, or by the lake of Agnano and the Solfatra, following, in the latter case, narrow by-paths. We shall take this last way on our return, taking at present the new road of Posilippo; that we may enjoy it in its natural direction.

New Road of Posilippo.—This road, starting from the point of Mergellina, extends along the hill of Posilippo to the western extremity of Capo Coroglio, opposite the islet of Nisida. In traversing it the traveller may observe with some admiration on the sea side the several bridges, forming a part of the road, that have been thrown over the clefts which intersected the hill. The whole road, although it gradually rises to the above-mentioned cape, is nevertheless so constructed as to appear almost on a level; and its length is above two miles.

At the beginning of the road, on the right side, there is a small

cottage newly repaired, which is said to have been the habitation of Sannazaro. It stands upon a hill.

A very large majestic building is observed a little farther on the left side. It bears an imperfect and ruinous appearance, and when seen more nearly, it is found to be the embryo of an immense palace. It is commonly called *Palazzo di ogni Anna* (the palace of every Anne) a corrupted appellation, the origin of which cannot be easily traced. Perhaps it should be *Palazzo di Donna Anna* (Lady Anne's palace), adopting the opinion that such was the Christian name of a Lady Carafa, who built it; but from an inscription in marble, to be seen upon the gate on the sea shore, it appears that this bulky mass was at first erected by the princes of Stigliano, and that a Prince of Thora, in the year 1711, undertook to repair it, when it began to fall to ruin, in honour of his Lady Magdalen. These repairs, however, were soon given up; the palace stands in a beautiful position, and its architecture, still more fine, is that of Cosimo. It is not improbable that the contiguity of the new road will suggest the idea of having at length the edifice finished. From this palace to Capo Coroglio the traveller may observe the numerous new houses and palaces, which give a lively and magnificent appearance. Beneath the same road several ancient ruins are seen near the sea, but no exact idea can be formed of the edifices to which they once belonged. An old palace may be likewise observed on the point of Posilippo. It is called *il Palazzo delle Cannonate* (the Gun shots palace) and is worthy of notice, as it was the dwelling house of the celebrated landscape painter, Philip Hackert, whose many beautiful pictures are seen in the royal palaces.

On arriving opposite Capo Coroglio, the traveller desirous of seeing the neighbouring antiquities must take a narrow descent on the left, and at a short distance he will arrive at the

Vivaj di Vedio Pollioue, called also Piscina Mirabile.—These ancient reservoirs lie at a quarter of a mile from the high road, and consist of an ancient long vault, above which a poor cottage has been built in modern times. The spacious vault is intersected at its mid-height by a wall, and the two divisions constitute the remains still extant of Vedio Pollio's reservoirs. This rich Roman kept there a number of lampreys, which he fed with human flesh! It will be observed how great a quantity of those fishes might live within the long and lofty walls. They measure fifty feet in length, eighteen in breadth, and are twenty-four deep. These fishponds are the subject of a modern inscription which is seen upon a marble in the neighbouring chapel of St Maria del Faro. From this place we shall proceed to the ruins commonly called

The School of Virgil and La Gajola.—From St Maria del Faro the traveller may go to these remains either by traversing the intermediate estates or by mounting up again to the public way, and thence descending through a narrow path, which is seen at a short distance on the left of the road. After descending for half a mile, he will observe an insulated rock, formed like a flat topped arch, upon which the remains are seen of a little fort, which was constructed there when the kingdom of Naples was under the government of Murat. This rock, which the ancients named *Euplea*, is now called *la Gajola*, a Neapolitan word signifying little cage; but some antiquarians have thought that it has been named so from the

Latin diminutive *caveola*, meaning den, or little grotto, an opinion which its present appearance is, indeed, very apt to justify. Opposite to this rock are the remains of what is confidently stated to have been the school of Virgil. The intermediary space, which is now run over by the sea, was once lined with a kind of wall, which is still to be seen under the water. An inscription has been found in this place, from which it appears that, instead of any school, a temple arose there dedicated to Fortune. In this neighbourhood are still visible three amphitheatres, contiguous to each other, and from them an idea may be formed of the magnificence of this villa.

After this visit we reascend to the new road, which, in this place, has been wonderfully prosecuted by cutting the mountain, the extremity of which forms Capo Coroglio. On entering the opening, which is 700 feet in length, the eye is delightfully surprised at a distant prospect of the high hills which lie behind Pozzuoli. This romantic view is soon followed by a more extensive one, which presents itself to the traveller as soon as he has traversed the passage cut out of the mountain. He then enjoys the view of the ample valley called *de Bagnoli*, as well as of the beautiful gulf named *Puteolano* from *Pozzuoli* lying in it, and a portion of which offers itself to the sight of the observer. The whole forms a superb prospect, rendered still more interesting by the convent of the *Camaldules*, forming on the summit of a hill the most prominent point of the above-mentioned valley. The ancient road to Pozzuoli ran through it. The new one from the point in which I now suppose the traveller, proceeds along the western side of Capo Coroglio, which has been cut in its whole length by the means of mines. The whole of this road is a glorious and durable

monument which nothing but the hand of time will be able to destroy. It was commenced and prosecuted by Neapolitan engineers till the year 1824, when the Austrians undertook to complete it. It finishes exactly at the place where the traveller must enter a boat, if he is desirous of seeing

NISIDA.

This is a Greek word meaning islet, and it has been with great propriety applied to the one of which we are going to give a description, being but a mile and a half in circumference. An insulated ridge of rocks lies between it and the main. They have been taken advantage of to erect upon them several buildings, which serve as a lazaretto to passengers coming from suspected places. Nisida has the form of a cone cut off above the middle of its height; and it appears small, but compact and green all over in the middle of the waters. It extends from the south to the north, and towards the latter point an old castle rises upon the summit of the island. It was constructed in the middle age. The landing place is a quay fronting the main, along which are several houses inhabited by the customers and the officers of the lazaretto. A short mole is seen by these buildings on the right side, behind which the vessels lay performing their quarantine. A gate opens the passage to the interior of the island, by traversing which the traveller will soon find himself on the opposite side. There is another landing place called *Porto Pavone*. There is but a single house in the whole islet. It is the cottage of the farmer, who keeps the land for the *Casa Reale* (the Royal domain) to which it belongs.

In ancient times Nisida was a part of *Lucullus villa*. This is the supposed reason why Cicero called

Nisida "Insula clarissimi adolescentuli Luculli" in mentioning the conference he had there with Brutus. No remarkable antiquities are seen here; nevertheless a visit to it is interesting, both on account of its picturesque situation, and the fine cultivation which is maintained there.

Returning from Nisida to the shore of Capo Coroglio, take the way along the beach, washed by the sea, where you may look out for a ducking if the wind is high, which extends for about three miles as far as

POZZUOLI.

Here guides are waiting to conduct travellers to the antiquities of the neighbourhood. Five pauls for party.

The origin of this place is very ancient; some say that Cumæans established themselves here in the year 232, after the foundation of Rome; others suppose that the Samians, or inhabitants of the island of Samos, in 231, came with a colony to this spot, where they built the city of Pozzuoli, and called it at first Dicearchia, from the name of Dicearco, their leader.

When this town afterwards passed into the hands of the Romans, they placed it under the superintendence of Quintus Fabius, who, not finding any water there, caused several wells to be sunk, whence the town derived the name of Puteoli, or as it is now called, Pozzuoli; some, however, still contend that it received its name from the offensive smell of sulphur perceivable there. This city was at first governed under the form of a republic; but became a Roman colony in the year 556 of the city of Rome, and was much celebrated as the resort of the wealthy Romans, who built superb villas there, in which they enjoyed the beauties of the situation, the benefit of its mineral waters, and the delights of unrestrained plea-

tures. The number and beauty of the edifices with which it was augmented, exhibited the Roman magnificence in a striking manner, and hence Cicero has denominated it Rome in miniature.

Pozzuoli was taken and pillaged several times by the barbarians, and was likewise destroyed at different periods, after the fall of the Roman empire, by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The city and environs of Pozzuoli were then reduced to a deplorable state, so that only a few of its magnificent buildings remain.

The higher part of Pozzuoli still presents the vestiges of the

Temple of Augustus, now the Cathedral of St Proculus.—This temple is composed of large square blocks of marble, and columns of the Corinthian order, supporting a well-executed architrave. It was built by the Roman knight, Calpurnius, who dedicated it to Octavian Augustus, as is indicated in the following inscription, placed in the front:

CALPURNIUS L. F. TEMPLUM. AUGUSTO.
CUM. ORNAMENTIS. D. D.

The inscription found in the portico of the temple informs us that the architect's name was L. Coccejus.

The Christians afterwards dedicated this magnificent temple to the deacon, St Proculus, who was born at Pozzuoli, and suffered martyrdom at the same time as St Januarius. The body of St Proculus is preserved in the church, with those of St Eutichite and St Acuzio; he is considered the protector of the city.

Pozzuoli had likewise several other magnificent temples, amongst which might be distinguished that of Diana, ornamented with 100 beautiful columns, and the statue of Diana, which was fifteen cubits in height. It is supposed that the remains of this temple are those which may be seen in the spot called Pisaturo

by the inhabitants of Pozzuoli; here likewise were found, many years ago, an immense number of beautiful columns.

One of the most beautiful remains of the antiquities of Pozzuoli is the

Temple of Serapis.—The inscription which has been found, informs us that this temple was built in the sixth century of Rome. It was not discovered till 1750; it was then entire, and might easily have been preserved and restored, instead of being despoiled of all its ornaments, columns, statues, vases, &c., we should then have had one of the most ancient temples in a perfect state. What still remains of this building, however, is sufficient to give an idea of the beauty of its construction, and of the taste and magnificence which the Romans had introduced into the architecture of the sixth century of their empire.

This building, on the exterior, is of a quadrilateral form, measuring 134 feet in length, and 115 in breadth. It was formerly surrounded by forty-two square rooms, some of which still exist. Four marble staircases lead to the temple, which is built in a circular form, and is about sixty-five feet in diameter. The only portion of the temple now remaining is the base, which was surrounded by sixteen columns of red marble, forming a support to the cupola. Three columns of cipollino marble are the only ones which have withstood the destruction of the building. The bottom of the temple presents the cell of the god. A most singular lapidary inscription was likewise found in this edifice. It relates to a Roman Decurio, and may be seen by an application to the keeper of the temple. In the time of its founders the building contained mineral baths, which have been lately re-established. They are maintained by water proceeding

from the Solfatara, and every person is admitted to their use by paying a contribution, which is regulated by the magistrates.

In the square called Piazza di Cesara Augusto is a handsome pedestal of white marble, found at Pozzuoli in 1693; its four sides are ornamented with fine bas-reliefs, although in a decayed state; they consist principally of fourteen figures, representing fourteen towns of Asia Minor, the names of which are inscribed on the figures. As the inscription is in honour of Tiberius, it is supposed to have been the pedestal of the statue which was erected to him by the fourteen towns; the environs would have been dug up to discover the statue, had not this operation required the demolition of a great number of houses.

In the largest square is a beautiful statue, raised on a pedestal, which bears an inscription beginning with the following words: *Q. Flavio Masio Egnatio Lolliano Decaetrensiū Patrono Dignissimo.* This Flavius was a Roman senator, and the statue was placed here in the year 1704. It had been found behind the house belonging to the viceroy of Toledo at Pozzuoli. The other, which is seen in the same square, is that of Bishop Montino de Leon y Cardenas, who was governor of Pozzuoli in the time of Philip IV. The inscription engraved on the four sides of the base gives him the character of a man eminently virtuous.

Harbour of Pozzuoli.—This was formerly the most magnificent harbour in Italy, and is supposed to have been formed by the Greeks. It was so extensive that it reached as far as Tripergole, and was capable of containing an immense number of large vessels. Its long mole, intended to break the fury of the waves, and shelter vessels from the wind, is perhaps one of the most

extraordinary works ever executed in the sea. The two inscriptions found in the sea indicate that it was restored by Adrian and Antoninus Pius, and that it had twenty-five arches, only thirteen of which now remain. This mole was built on piles, supporting arches in the form of a bridge.

The Emperor Caius Caligula united to this mole a bridge of 3,600 feet in length, which extended as far as Baia; it was formed with two rows of boats, fixed by anchors, and covered with planks and sand, like the Appian way.

These works cost immense sums of money, and, according to Suetonius, were at first intended to gratify the immeasurable pride of the Emperor Caligula, who wished to resemble Xerxes, who made a similar bridge from Asia to Greece, which was considered an extraordinary achievement. In constructing this bridge Caligula likewise wished to alarm the Germans and English, against whom he was about to declare war. On the first day he went over the whole extent of the bridge, mounted on a richly caparisoned horse, bearing on his head a crown of oak leaves, and followed by an immense number of people, who were attracted from every part to view so extraordinary and whimsical a procession. On the second day he made a grand display of his love of splendour, by proceeding in a triumphal chariot, crowned with laurel, and followed by Darius, whom the Parthians had given him as an hostage.

The most remarkable ancient monument in Pozzuoli is the

Amphitheatre.—Although earthquakes have considerably injured this building, it is the most perfect antique edifice of Pozzuoli. This amphitheatre, which has been called the Coliseum, after that of Rome, is of the oval form, seen in most of these kind of buildings. It is

composed of large square stones, and formerly displayed two orders of architecture; its arena was 187 feet in length and 130 in breadth, and the whole was capable of containing 45,000 persons. Suetonius, in his life of Augustus, informs us that this emperor assisted in the games celebrated here in compliment to him.

In the interior of this amphitheatre is a small chapel, erected in honour of St Januarius, bishop of Beneventum; it is intended to commemorate his having been exposed to bears to be devoured; but the ferocity of these animals disappeared on seeing the saint, and they fell down before him. Five thousand persons were converted to the Catholic religion by this miracle, and Timotheus, a lieutenant of the cruel Dioclesian, was so irritated at its success that he decapitated the saint.

Near this amphitheatre is an immense subterranean building, called the labyrinth of Dædalus on account of the number of small rooms that it contains, which form an inextricable maze to persons entering it without a light. This building is composed of bricks, and the interior is plastered over with a very hard lime. From its construction it appears to have once been a reservoir for the waters of the amphitheatre.

After Pozzuoli, the remarkable antiquities to be seen on the coast, some in the neighbourhood of that city, and some at a greater distance, are the following, viz:—

The lakes of Lucrinus and Avernus.

The baths of Nero.

Baia, with the remains of three temples.

The tomb of Agrippina.

Cape Miseno, where is the grotto called the Dragonaria.

Mare Morto, a lake.

Bauli, a village exhibiting the

antiquities called Cento Camerelle, Piscina Mirabile, and Mercato di Sabato.

The lake of Fusaro.

The remains of Cumæ.

The Arco felice.

The remains of Cicero's villa.

The Solfatara.

The lake of Agnano, with the grotta del Cane.

From Pozzuoli the road lies along the sea shore. Nearly three miles distant we find

The Lakes Lucrinus and Avernus.

—The first of these was celebrated in former times for the abundance of its fish, particularly oysters, which were the property of the Romans; it is supposed by some that it derived the name of Lucrinus from Lucro — that is, from the grain which it produced. Julius Cæsar united the lakes Lucrinus and Avernus to the sea by the Porto Giulio, which Pliny considered as an extraordinary work.

A part of lake Lucrinus was filled up by the violent earthquake on the 29th September, 1538, which swallowed up the whole of the large village of Tripergole, together with its unfortunate inhabitants; this village was situated between the sea and the lake. At this spot the ground opened, and ejected flames and smoke, intermixed with sand and burning stones, which now compose the lofty mountain which is seen on the right side of our way a little before reaching the lakes. It is called Monte Nuovo, and is about three miles in circumference. The sea, which had quitted its bounds, returned with rapidity, and occupied part of the ground on which the village of Tripergole had been situated.

The lake of Avernus, about a mile from lake Lucrinus, was separated from the sea by the earthquake. It is situated in a valley, and appears to be the crater of an extinguished volcano. The epithet Avernus is a

Greek word, signifying without birds; these lakes, indeed, were formerly so surrounded by forests that the sulphureous exhalations destroyed all birds which approached them. In these dreary forests, says Strabo, lived the Cimmerians, a barbarous people, who exercised the profession of fortune telling. Homer assures us that they lived in deep grottoes, which were impenetrable to the rays of the sun. Whether these people really existed or not, the belief of such a circumstance contributed in no small degree to the horror of these places. It is said that these extraordinary men were destroyed by a king of Pozzuoli, to whom they had predicted an event which unfortunately never took place. Octavius Augustus afterwards cut down all the forests, and this horrible place retains nothing of its former state but the name.

Servius has given us a description of the Cimmerians, and of the grottoes they inhabited, one of the entrances to which, he says, is situated beyond lake Avernus; he likewise adds that these grottoes extended as far as the Acherusia marsh. The ancients considered this grotto to be the entrance to the descent into the infernal regions, or kingdom of Pluto. Several authors have pretended that lake Avernus had no bottom; it has, however, been sounded, and the depth does not exceed eighty-two fathoms; it is about 253 fathoms in diameter.

In the environs of this lake is the entrance of a grotto which many writers have supposed to be that of the sibyl of Cumæ; others, however, assert that it is the great canal excavated by Nero to conduct the warm waters of Baia to the promontory of Miseno. This grotto, or canal, having been abandoned, it is not possible to penetrate into it more than one hundred and fifty steps.

On the borders of lake Avernus are the ruins of an antique building, supposed to be an ancient temple of Apollo; it is surrounded by several rooms, in one of which is a spring of water; from this circumstance many persons have supposed this building to have been one of the mineral baths which formerly existed in the vicinity of Baia.

One mile further are the

Baths of Nero.—The ancients made great use of these baths; they consisted of sudatories, in which the body was rubbed all over, whence they derived the name of *fritole*, and by corruption they are now called sudatories of Tritola. They are likewise denominated the baths of Nero, because many persons suppose that emperor had a villa here, from which he commenced a large navigable canal to conduct the waters of lake Avernus to the Tiber. The vestiges of this canal, known under the name of *Licola*, are still visible.

The sudatories of Tritola, or baths of Nero, have six kinds of long but narrow corridors. Men acquainted with them can easily reach the end of the corridors, where they draw water from the spring, which is almost boiling; they go into these places nearly naked, but, notwithstanding this precaution, they come out in a perspiration as violent as if they had been in an oven. Persons unaccustomed to these places can scarcely advance ten steps without losing their breath. The waters of these sudatories possess many excellent properties, and the hospital of the Annunciation sends patients here during the summer.

From the baths of Nero, about another mile, following still the shore, is

BAIA.

According to Strabo, Bajus, the companion of Ulysses, was buried in this town, from which circumstance it derives its name. The

delightful situation of Baia, the fertility of its soil, its beautiful meadows, and agreeable promenades on the sea shore, together with an abundant supply of excellent fish, and an infinite number of mineral springs of every description, and of various degrees of heat, all combined to render it the favourite resort of the most wealthy and most voluptuous amongst the Romans. Each one wished to build a house on the sea beach, but the immense number of edifices which were daily constructed soon occupied all the spare ground. This deficiency was, however, shortly supplied by means of pallisades and moles, extending into the sea. From this time Baia became the seat of every pleasure. Horace preferred it to every other part of the world, but reproaches the voluptuaries of his own time, because, not satisfied with the extent of their territories, they occupied themselves in restraining the encroachments of the sea, instead of devoting their time to the contemplation of the more serious concerns of eternity. Seneca was of opinion that this place was a dangerous abode for those who wished to preserve a proper dominion over their passions.

The country house of Julius Cæsar, where Marcellus was poisoned by Livia, was situated at Baia. Varro speaks of the beautiful country house of Irrius, and Tacitus of that of Piso, where the conspiracy against Nero was formed; he also mentions that of Domitia, Nero's aunt, whom the tyrant caused to be poisoned, in order to possess himself of her wealth. Pompey and Marius had likewise villas at Baia; but that of Julia Mammea, mother of Alexander Severus, surpassed them all in magnificence.

The ruins of Baia, and the dreary appearance of its deserted shores, exhibit a fine picture of the insta-

by all human affairs. Not only have its ambitious and wealthy inhabitants passed away, and its noble and elegant structures fallen in ruins, but even the air itself is become pestilential, owing to the pernicious exhalations arising from stagnant water. The castle of Baia is situated on the upper part of the coast, the only spot which is inhabited; the plain exhibits nothing but ruins, and the remains of foundations, which formerly supported the buildings and gardens that have been buried beneath the waters. There are, besides, the ruins of three temples dedicated to Venus, Mercury, and Diana Lucifera. Only the circular part of the former temple remains. Several antiquaries suppose that it was erected by Julius Cæsar; and others believe that this, as well as the other two temples, were only baths, as they are surrounded by mineral waters. Indeed the base of this round part consists of three rooms, called Venus' baths. The rotunda of the temple of Mercury, which is vulgarly called Truglio, still remains entire; it is 146 feet in diameter, and is lighted by an opening perforated in the upper part, like the Pantheon of Agrippa at Rome. If a person speak at one extremity of the rotunda, he may be distinctly heard by any one at the opposite side, although a person situated in the intervening space cannot hear the least whisper. The circular part of the temple of Diana likewise exists, but the roof has suffered considerably. Its exterior is of a hexagon form, and at a distance has a very picturesque appearance. Dogs and stags, sculptured on blocks of marble, found near this temple, have induced a belief that it was dedicated to Diana, and not to Neptune, to whom some have attributed it.

At Baia the traveller should take a boat to

The Tomb of Agrippina.—The only part of this ancient monument which now remains is in the form of a semicircle, surrounded by steps; the roof is adorned with bas-reliefs in stucco. The name of Agrippina has been given to this tomb, because she was sacrificed in its environs by her son, the tyrant Nero. Tacitus, however, tells us that Agrippina was interred in a very humble grave near the country house of Cæsar the Dictator, which has induced a belief that this edifice was more probably a theatre, to which it bears some resemblance.

The traveller is introduced into it by the light of a torch; the long use of torches has blackened the walls.

After seeing this monument, the traveller may employ the same boat to take him to Cape Miseno. A tunny fishery is to be seen in these waters, and during the passage a grotto is passed, which is naturally opened at its two extremities. It is scarcely half a mile from the tomb of Agrippina to

Cape Miseno.—This is the promontory seen at the eastern and southern extremity of the Gulf of Pozzuoli, and on it stood formerly the town of Miseno. Virgil tells us that it takes its name from Misenus, the companion of Æneas, who was buried there. A magnificent harbour, now called Porto Giulio, was commenced by Julius Cæsar, under the direction of Agrippa. It was afterwards finished by Augustus, and was occupied by the principal Roman fleet, which was stationed there to guard the Mediterranean Sea, in the same way as that of Ravenna defended the shores of the Adriatic. Pliny the Ancient commanded the fleet at Miseno, whence he departed in the year 79, in order to view the famous eruption of Vesuvius, in which he perished.

Like Baia, the town of Miseno

soon became the abode of luxury and pleasure. The wealthiest of the Roman citizens had their country seats there. The most magnificent were those of Nero and Lucullus, of which the ruins still remain. The Emperor Tiberius had also a villa here, where he died, and judging from the ruins, it would appear that a very large theatre had been attached to it. This town was taken and plundered by the Lombards in 836, and was afterwards destroyed by the Saracens in 890. At present nothing is to be seen but ruins, which convey a very faint idea of the ancient splendour of the Romans.

At the foot of the hill is seen a grotto, called Dragonaria, which, according to Suetonius, was the Piscina, or reservoir, commenced by Nero, in order to convey to his country-seat all the warm waters of Baia. This grotto is 200 feet long, and twenty-eight wide; it is also very lofty, and has four apartments on each side. Notwithstanding the immense sums expended by Nero on this great work, as well as on the still bolder undertaking which he commenced at the lake Avernus, and which he meant to extend from Ostia to Rome, in order to avoid the passage by sea, he was not permitted to witness the completion of either.

A short distance from Cape Miseno is the lake called at present Mare morto (dead sea). The poets have imagined that the Elysian Fields, represented as the abode of the blessed, were situated near this lake. The country in the environs is still very delightful, although it has been considerably injured by earthquakes and eruptions. The climate is mild, and the rigours of winter are unknown.

From Cape Miseno one might go to Bauli over land, but the way is very sandy, and it will be found more convenient to proceed again

along the coast in the boat: at a quarter of a mile distant land; walk up the hill, and find there

The Piscina Mirabile.—This grand reservoir of water was constructed by Lucullus, in order to supply the inhabitants of the environs with soft water; or was perhaps more particularly intended for the use of the Roman fleet, stationed near the port of Miseno. This magnificent edifice was divided by a wall into two parts, in order perhaps to separate the water. It has five divisions, and several arcades supported by forty-eight pilasters; the descent into it is by two staircases, with forty steps to each. The building is of brick, and is covered on the outside with a sort of plaster, which is as hard as marble. It is 225 feet in length, seventy-six in breadth, and twenty in height.

Near this place is another edifice, commonly called the

Cento Camerelle.—This building is also called the Labyrinth, on account of the number of rooms which it contains. These apartments are all arched, and lined with plaster of a very hard nature, which still retains its whiteness, in the interior of the building. Some persons have supposed that this was intended as a foundation for some grand structure, while others assert that it was formerly used as a prison for criminals.

In the same village of Bauli, where the above-mentioned monuments are seen, and more exactly near Mare-morto, there is a sequel of grottoes, which, according to tradition, were anciently as many tombs. It is probable that Vasi alluded to these remains in mentioning the Mercato di Sabato, unless he meant a place commonly called Cappella, which is better known in the village under the name of Mercato di Sabato; but this spot shows nothing else than some ancient ruins.

About a mile from Bauli is the lake Fusaro, which is the ancient Acherusia, or Acheronte marsh, so famous amongst the Greeks and Latins. The ancient mythologists and poets considered it to be the infernal Tartarus, where the reprobate were confined; and believing that the souls of the dead were obliged to cross this lake, they imagined that the wicked remained here, while the just passed over to the Elysian Fields. This lake, which is probably the crater of some extinguished volcano, is now used for steeping hemp and flax; whence it has derived the name of Fusaro.

It belongs to the king, who has there a beautiful cottage rising in the middle of the waters. The lake abounds with the most exquisite oysters, a circumstance which, in the favourable season, attracts thither a great number of persons, fond of passing the whole day upon this spot. And indeed, leaving the oysters aside, it must be owned that the aspect of the lake, and of its environs, has something extremely agreeable to the sight, and grand to the imagination beyond all that can be said. Hence we ought not to wonder in hearing that the ancients had supposed this to be the seat of blessed souls. Upon the shores of Fusaro may be seen some walls, and other remains of ancient buildings. Others are met with along the way, which is one mile long, leading from the lake of Fusaro to

CUMÆ.

The town of Cumæ was situated on a mountain near the sea. Strabo informs us that the foundation of Cumæ was anterior to that of all the other towns in Italy, and that it was built by the Cumæans of the Isle of Eubœa, in Greece, who, after the burning of Troy, came into Italy with the Calcedonians, in order to find a new place of abode.

Historians tell us that this town was formerly impregnable; but, in spite of its fortifications, it was oppressed by tyrants, and afterwards owed its liberty to the valour of Xenocrites, who killed the tyrant Aristodemus. Cumæ was the retreat and the tomb of Tarquin the Proud, the last king of the Romans.

The population and wealth of this town, together with the beauty of its situation, and the fertility of its soil, induced the ancients to bestow on it the appellations of the Fortunate and the Happy. It sustained several battles against the Campanians, and took part with the Romans in the Punic war, which excited the hatred of the Carthaginians, who several times ravaged this district. Cumæ became a Roman colony, under Augustus; it preserved its celebrity at this period, and the arts continued to flourish there. Horace speaks highly of the Cumæan vases; but war and pestilence afterwards united to ruin Cumæ, which in the time of Juvenal had already acquired the appellation of *Vacua Cuma*. This town was nevertheless considered of some importance in the early ages, on account of its fortifications. Totila and Teja, kings of the Goths, chose it as the most secure place for the depository of their treasures. It was besieged by Narsete, who could only gain access to it through a subterraneous opening called the Sibyl's Grotto. It was also taken by Romuald, second duke of Beneventum, in 715, and afterwards entirely destroyed by the Neapolitans, in 1207.

On the summit of the mountain stood the famous temple of Apollo Sanatorious, the false god of the Calcedonian colony, where the Cumæans erected the celebrated statue of Apollo, which was brought to Cumæ from Attica, and which, according to historians, is said to

have shed tears on several melancholy occasions. It was also under this temple, in a cavern dug in the mountain, that the oracle of the Cumæan Apollo was established. In this horrible grotto the famous sibyls, Cumæ and Cumæan, delivered the oracles of Apollo, which were never understood by the ignorant and superstitious multitude who consulted them.

The sibyl Cumæ was born at Cumæ, a town in the island of Eubœa, and flourished about the time of the destruction of Tröy, in the year 1175 before the Christian era. Several writers assert that she repaired to Cumæ in Italy, in order to perform the office of repeating the oracles of Apollo. Aristotle tells us that she prophesied at Delphos, whence she was denominated the Sibilla Delfica.

The second sibyl appeared about 551 years after the first. She was called Cumæan, because she was born and prophesied at Cumæ, in Italy, but she called herself Amalthæa, and flourished in the year of Rome 172. She was the same who offered to Tarquin, the ancient king of the Romans, the books of the oracles; for which, after having burned several, she exacted the same price as she had demanded for the whole.

The entrance of the grotto is ornamented with a beautiful frontispiece of marble, looking towards the east, and on entering the grotto, travellers will recognize the structure as it has been described by ancient writers.

A temple of good architecture, of which the remains are still to be seen near the Appian way, and the Arco Felice, was found in making an excavation at Cumæ, in 1606; it contained a great number of fine statues of divinities, of which Scipio Mazzella has given a description at the end of his work on Pozzuoli.

Near this place, in the ground of

D. Cristoforo Longo, are seen the ruins of a building called Tempio dei Giganti (Giant's Temple). It is thirty-one feet long and twenty-five wide. It has three square niches, and the ceiling is ornamented with compartments. It is called the Temple of the Giants, on account of the colossal statues found in it, one of which was placed in the square of the royal palace, and was called the Giant of the palace.

Cumæ had a good harbour, formed by the lake of Follicola, commonly called the lake of Licola; Octavian Augustus restored it, and formed a communication with the lake Avernus, by means of a navigable canal. The lake of Licola having no longer any communication either with the sea or the lake Avernus, the waters, which cover a vast extent of ground, have become stagnant, and render the air pestilential.

All the land extending beyond the district of Cumæ, as far as the river Clanio, became marshy in consequence of the stagnant water with which it abounds. On this side of the marsh, on a hill composed of volcanic matter, was founded the

TOWN OF LINTERNA.

We have no very authentic account of the origin of this little town, except that it was situated on a spot rendered marshy by the waters of the river Clanio. We know, however, that the town of Linterna was considered by the Romans as a place on the frontiers requiring protection; for which reason Octavian Augustus declared it a military colony.

The Roman history informs us that Scipio Africanus retired to this town in order to end his days in peace, when he was persecuted by the Roman people. After having delivered and subjugated the Africans, this great captain was unworthily cited to render an ac-

count of the money which he had found in Africa, and which they said he ought to bring to Rome, instead of dividing it amongst his soldiers. Scipio made no answer to this accusation of the Romans, except by recalling to their remembrance that only one year had elapsed since he had conquered Hannibal, and subjected Carthage to their dominion. It is thus related by Titus Livius, who adds, that Scipio had scarcely pronounced these words, when he began to return thanks to the gods; he afterwards took leave of the Romans, and retired to Linterna, where he passed the remainder of his days, far from this ungrateful people.

Seneca, Strabo, and Maximus assure us, that this great warrior died at Linterna, where his relations erected a statue and a tomb, with the motto, noticed by Titus Livius:—"Ingrata patria, nec ossa quidem mea habes." Plutarch tells us, that the Roman people repenting of their ingratitude towards so celebrated a man, erected to his memory the magnificent tomb which is now seen at Rome, opposite the gate of St Sebastian.

The town of Linterna was taken, pillaged, and destroyed in 455, by Genseric, king of the Vandals; since which nothing has remained but ruins. Amongst them has been found the following fragment of the above-mentioned motto:

Tu patria nec.

The whole neighbourhood then took the name of Patria, as far as the lake, situated near the town of Linterna, which is also called Patria.

On our return from Cuma to Pozzuoli we meet with the remains of a thick wall of brick, presenting an arch that was formerly supported by two columns, and bore the name of the Arco Felice. The wall is sixty-one feet high, and the

arch nineteen feet wide: the whole appears to have formed a part of the enclosure of the town, to which the arch served as a gate. From this arch it is about four miles to return to Pozzuoli; by the road are seen the remains of

Cicero's Villa.—This building was constructed like the Academy of Athens, and thence derived the name of Academy, by which it was often designated. The small portion now remaining indicates its ancient magnificence; the traces of the sea which formerly laved the house of Cicero, and afforded him the pleasure of angling, are still visible. It was in this residence that the celebrated orator composed the books entitled '*Questiones Academicæ*.'

Elius, the Spartiate, informs us that the Emperor Adrian having died at Baia, was buried at this country house, where Antoninus Pius, his successor, erected a temple over his tomb. Indeed, amongst the ruins have been found a great number of statues of Adrian, covered with imperial ornaments. The fishermen and children at this place often find, on the sea coast, pieces of porphyry, agate, engraved stones, and medals, which are offered for sale to strangers.

Leaving Pozzuoli, one may return by the mountain, visiting along the road the Solfatara, the church of the Capuchins, and the lake of Agnano.

Before reaching the Solfatara, which is less than a mile distant from Pozzuoli, we may see several ancient marble tombs, ornamented with bas-reliefs, which were discovered a short time ago. They are in the ground called D'Ortidonica, which may be entered without deviating from the road.

Proceeding higher up is

The Solfatara.—This is a small plain, 890 feet in length, and 755 feet in breadth. It was called by

the ancients Forum Vulcani, and is surrounded by hills, which were formerly called Monti Leucogei. In the time of Pliny and Strabo it was supposed to be a volcano not entirely extinguished. It is now called La Solfatara, on account of the great quantity of sulphur which issues from it, and burns at different places, causing a considerable heat; several openings emit a warm smoke, impregnated with sulphur and sal ammoniac; from this circumstance it is generally supposed that the spot is undermined by a subterranean fire; a supposition strengthened by the sound produced when a stone is thrown on the ground, from which it appears to be hollow underneath. On approaching the principal of the above said openings one hears a noise like that of boiling water.

The Solfatara itself seems to have been a mountain, the summit of which has been carried away by the violent action of a volcano. It appears also, that the ground is mined underneath, and that it forms an arch, covering a vacant space or basin of vapours, from which, however, no eruption need be feared, as the sulphur is mixed with a very small portion of iron. Several writers have thought this place communicated with Mount Vesuvius, but there is certainly no necessity to suppose the existence of a canal sixteen or seventeen miles in length, as a medium of connexion, when nature can with equal facility make two separate volcanoes. A learned Neapolitan writer has endeavoured to prove that the Solfatara is one of the mouths of the Infernal Regions. The fables of the poets mention the Solfatara as the scene of battle between the giants and Hercules.

A short distance from the Solfatara is

The Church of the Capuchins.—

This church was erected by the

city of Naples in 1580, in honour of the great protector St Januarius, bishop of Beneventum, who was martyred on this spot on the 19th of September, 289, during the reign of Dioclesian. The stone on which this saint was decapitated still exists, stained with his blood, in the chapel of St Januarius in this church.

Sulphurous vapours and exhalations are very strong in the church, and particularly in the convent. The cistern belonging to the convent is constructed on an arch to separate the water from the ground, and prevent it from being impregnated with the soil.

Above the convent may be seen the entrance of an immense grotto, which is said to have been used as a passage from Pozzuoli to Lake Agnano, without ascending the mountains of Leucogei.

From the height of the Capuchin's convent the traveller may observe the general prospect of the whole country round Pozzuoli. After all that he has partially seen on different spots, he will undoubtedly be led to reflect upon the subverting hand and power of time, earthquakes, and war, which have so strangely disfigured the whole face of the district.

The mountain which is seen westward once bore the name of Gauro; it is now called Barbaro. The vines with which it was formerly covered produced those excellent wines so much spoken of by ancient writers. This mountain now exhibits the greatest sterility, which is supposed to have occasioned the change of its ancient name into that of Barbaro (barbarous).

Another hill rises on the south of the Capuchin's convent. The ancients called it Olibano, and this also has received a new denomination, namely that of Monte Spino. It is composed of lava and other substances ejected by the volcanoes

which formerly existed in the environs, and which have been for a long period of time covered by the sea. According to Suetonius, the summit of Monte Spino was levelled by the Emperor Caligula, who made use of the stones to pave the high roads of Italy. This stony mountain still presents several aqueducts, by means of which water was formerly conveyed to Pozzuoli. The foot of the mountain, opposite Pozzuoli, produces an excellent mineral water, extremely beneficial in the cure of different disorders.

The lower and flat parts of the environs of Pozzuoli preserve their ancient fertility, and the climate is still very mild, the sky being there almost always clear, and the atmosphere agreeable.

Continuing our route (with a guide of course) about two miles further, on the right side of the road is a little valley, through which once passed the ancient Roman way, leading to

The Lake of Agnano.—Near this lake was the ancient city of Angulanum, the remains of which may still be seen under the water. The lake is surrounded by lofty hills, formed by the lava of the neighbouring volcanoes. It is about three miles in circumference, and is very deep. The water on the surface is sweet, but at the bottom it is salt; the lake abounds with frogs, and with serpents which in the spring fall from the neighbouring hills and drown themselves. The water appears to boil, particularly when the lake is full, from which circumstance many have supposed it to be the crater of an extinguished volcano; but this supposition is entirely destroyed by the temperature of the water not being sufficiently hot to produce this ebullition, which seems to arise from the escape of some vapour. The water of the lake Agnano possesses mineral properties, which are probably derived

from the volcanoes in the neighbourhood.

The ancients established baths in the vicinity, which are said to have healed all kinds of disease. Several sudatories, vulgarly called St Germain's stoves, still exist near this lake; they consist of small rooms, from the bottom of which issue warm vapours, sufficiently hot to excite great perspiration in all who enter them. This heat, according to Reaumur's thermometer, is from 39° to 40°.

Near these sudatories, and at the foot of the hill, is the

Grotta del Cane, or Dog's Cave.—Pliny has mentioned this remarkable grotto, lib. 2, cap. 90; it is hollowed out of a sandy soil to the depth of ten feet; the height at the entrance is nine feet, and the breadth four. On stooping outside the grotto to view the surface of the ground a light vapour, resembling that of coal, is always seen rising, about six inches in height; this vapour is humid, as the ground is constantly moist. The walls of the grotto do not exhibit any incrustation or deposit of saline matter. No smell is emitted except that which is always connected with a subterranean passage of a confined nature.

Several philosophers have given a description of this grotto, which they called Speco Caronio, and which is now denominated the Grotto of the Dog, because this animal is chosen to exhibit the noxious effects of the vapour. The dog, which is taken by the paws and held over this vapour, at first struggles considerably, but loses all motion in about two minutes, and would inevitably die were he not exposed to the open air, which restores his strength with a rapidity equal to that with which he lost it. The motion of the breast and mouth of the dog evidently prove that he wants air to breathe whilst in the

cave, and that on exposure to the atmosphere he immediately begins to respire.

Other quadrupeds exposed to this vapour exhibit the same symptoms. Birds fall a prey to its noxious influence with still greater rapidity; a cock expires immediately on his head being put in the vapour. A lighted flambeau becomes gradually extinguished.

The effects of this same vapour appear to be less pernicious towards the human race; several persons have inhaled it without experiencing any very injurious consequences. It is said, however, that the two criminals whom Peter of Toledo caused to be shut up in the grotto soon died. We are likewise assured that labourers who have gone to this spot to sleep have never afterwards awoke.

Numerous experiments have been made respecting the nature of this vapour, and it is acknowledged that it contains neither sulphur, vitriol, arsenic, nor alkaline. This proves that it cannot be of an unhealthy nature, which is likewise evident from the following fact:—the dog, on which the experiment has been tried several times a day for many years, is never ill; he may be said never to suffer any pain except when his respiration is prevented. These observations have given rise to numerous systems. Much time has been spent in attempts to discover the cause of this extraordinary effect, but no satisfactory reasons have yet been adduced. To ascertain the real cause remained a subject of research for the present age, in which philosophy and natural history have made such astonishing progress.

About one mile beyond the lake we return to Naples by the grotto of Posilippo, and Virgil's tomb.

Posilippo and the Grotto.—On his return from the Grotta del Cane, the traveller in front will have the hill of

Posilippo, so much celebrated both among the ancients and in modern times. The richest Romans, such as Lucullus and Pollio, had their villas upon this eminence; and it seems to have been in all times the cherished abode of the muses, as Virgil, Silius Italicus, and Sannazare lived there. Posilippo, or Pausilippo, is a Greek term signifying cessation of sorrow, a name which corresponds remarkably well with the beauties of its situation. The mountain forms almost all the western side of the bay, and gently declines southward in proportion as it approaches to the sea. There it ends, in a point called Punta di Posilippo.

The grotto lies under this hill, at a short distance from the villa.

This grotto is a Roman work, which it seems was begun at its top and continued downwards; it is about fifty-three feet high on the side looking towards Naples, and broad enough for two coaches running abreast; it extends from east to west, for nearly the third of a mile. The original use of this grotto is not exactly known. From an inscription found there, some people have been induced to think that it was once a den dedicated to the god Mitra; others have said that it was first probably commenced for the purpose of obtaining stone and sand, and afterwards continued in order to abridge and improve the road from Pozzuoli to Naples, which formerly passed over the hill. Strabo and Seneca have given descriptions of this grotto, without making any mention of its author. Varro appears to have attributed it to Lucullus. It is very probable that it was made by the Neapolitans and Cumeans, to form an easier mode of communication between them. It is entirely paved with stones from Vesuvius. Towards its centre a small opening has been perforated, through which a few

rays of light are admitted. This grotto is so singularly situated, that in the last days in October the setting sun illumines its whole length, when his rays reach a house situated at Chiaja, for the inhabitants of which the sun has already set.

To the present day the grotto has served as a part of the road going from Naples to Pozzuoli; but the new one, constructed on the sea side, offers a much more agreeable passage.

A small chapel, likewise hewn in the mountain, is seen on the left side; it is kept by a kind of hermit, on whom the traveller usually bestows a trifle.

On our return from the grotto, we find, soon after, on the right side of the way,

The Church of Santa Maria di Piedigrotta.—This pretty temple is indebted for its erection, in 1353, to the devotion of three persons, who had a miraculous vision on the 8th of September, in which they were ordered by the Virgin to build this church. It is small, but the reverence the Neapolitans have for the image of the Virgin on the grand altar, daily attracts a number of persons.

It contains, besides, six fine pictures, three of which are upon wood, by Hemsel, Santafede, Bernardo Lama, and Martin de Voz. They were retouched in the year 1821, when the whole church was repaired by the cares of the Rev. Arcangelo Origlia, its present curate.

The chapel contiguous to the Sacristy is ornamented with a beautiful fresco representing the principal miracles of our Lord and the four Evangelists. It is the work of Belisario Corenzio, a celebrated painter in fresco.

A solemn feast is celebrated in this church on the 8th September. The king repairs thither on that day, in grand state, accompanied

by all the royal family, to worship the image of the Virgin: this ceremony is rendered still more brilliant by the number of troops ranged along the street of Chiaja, and by the immense crowd of persons who come from the neighbouring places to partake in this festival, which is undoubtedly the most magnificent in Naples.

From the little church we have just visited, we turn to the right, and going a short distance, we enter the grounds of the Chevalier Trucchiarola, and find there

The Tomb of Virgil.—In its primitive structure this tomb had the form of a small temple, in the middle of which was the sepulchral urn, supported by nine columns of white marble. It bore the following distich, composed, as every body knows, by Virgil himself a little before he expired:

Mantua me genuit; Calabri rapuere,
tenet nunc

Partenope: Cecini pascua, rura, boves.

The expression *tenet nunc Partenope* sufficiently shows that the poet was aware that his ashes would be removed into this place. It is probable that he himself had solicited this removal from Augustus, with whom he was travelling when attacked by his last illness. It was in fact by order of the emperor that the removal took place. No doubt is to be entertained that this is the true spot where the remains of Virgil were placed, as, besides tradition, we have the testimony of historians, of Statius, a poet of the first century, and of Aelius Donatus, a celebrated grammarian of the fourth century, who says that the ashes of Virgil were deposited on the road of Pozzuoli, "intra lapidem secundum," that is to say, between the first and second mile stones from Naples. The road indeed is now lower, but in those times it might have been on the level of the tomb. It may be like-

wise supposed that this monument was placed somewhat higher than the public way on account of the reputation of the man it was intended to commemorate.

The tomb remained in the state we have described till the year 1326. No trace whatever of the urn or columns now exists; the only remains consist of a square room without ornaments in the inside, rendered rather picturesque by the verdant ornaments with which it is surrounded. In the same grounds the traveller will be invited to rest a little upon a terrace, from which he may enjoy a stupendous sight of the Vomero, Chiaja, and the crater.

Near this place may still be seen the ruins of the aqueduct which conveyed the waters of the lake Serino to the Piscina mirabile, an ancient reservoir of water, of which we shall speak hereafter.

Descending from the tomb of Virgil we find

The Shore of Mergellina.—On this delightful spot carriages usually parade every afternoon in summer, to enjoy the breeze and a disencumbered view of the sea. It is also very much frequented by pedestrians, who use it as a promenade. Many small boats may be continually seen landing at this beach. They commonly come from St Lucia. Others start from Mergellina, rowing to the latter place; and certainly no passage on the sea is comparable for amusement to this, as it affords a sight of the most enchanting part of the bay of Naples. The shore is decorated with a number of houses, which in that position may be called country houses, and they are intersected by vineyards, orchards, or gardens.

At the extremity of the shore is

The Church of St Mary del Parto.—The ground on which this church is situated was given by Frederick II of Arragon, king of

Naples, to his secretary, Sannazare, a celebrated Latin poet, who was born at Naples; here he constructed a country house with a tower, for which he had a great partiality: but King Frederick having lost his kingdom in 1501, Philibert, prince of Orange and viceroy of Naples, caused it to be demolished. Sannazare complained bitterly of this infringement on his property; and in 1529 erected on the ruins of his country-house the present ecclesiastical edifice, which he gave to the Servite monks.

Sannazare having died on the following year, the Servites, as a mark of their respect for his memory, erected in the choir of the church a mausoleum, which is as magnificent in its designs as in the sculptures with which it is decorated; it is the united work of Santacroce and of the brother Jerome Poggibonzi. The bust of Sannazare is placed in the centre of two genii, who are weeping, and holding in their hands garlands of cypresses. The two sides are embellished with statues of Apollo and Minerva, which are denominated David and Judith. The pedestal, supporting a sepulchral urn, contains a fine bas-relief, representing Fauns, Nymphs, and Shepherds, singing and playing on various musical instruments: these figures have allusion to three kinds of poetry, in which Sannazare was a distinguished writer. Le Bembo caused this monument to be engraved with the following distich, which he had composed himself, and in which he compares Sannazare to Virgil, whose tomb is in the vicinity. Sincerus was the pastoral name of Sannazare.

De sacro cineri flores. Hic ille Maroni
Sincerus, Musa, proximus ut tumulo.

SOUTHERN EXCURSIONS.

ROYAL PALACE OF PORTICI, HERCULANEUM, POMPEII, STABIA, MOUNT VESUVIUS, CASTELLAMARE, SORRENTO, AND CAPRI.

Railroad.—The railroad, from Naples to Nocera and Castellamare, passing Portici, Torre del Greco, and Torre dell' Annunziata, was the first constructed in Italy. It is undertaken by a French company under the direction of MM Bayard de la Vingtrie, brothers, and De Vergès, the grantee. The rails are of English iron, whilst the springs, pins, platforms, have all been made with the iron from Fourchambault. This road has hitherto escaped the discredit attendant on similar undertakings; the funds, only twelve millions and a half, were raised by the shareholders, and public confidence was so great that the costly assistance of the gentlemen bankers has not been found necessary. An interest of 5 per cent. is guaranteed to the shareholders during the continuation of the works, and notwithstanding the difficulties attendant on beginnings, it has been regularly worked, and the dividend for the first six months of 1840 amounted to $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The terminus is close to the Piazza Mercato, where omnibuses are in attendance. This road crosses the rich plain extending to Portici, and passes over Herculaneum. On some points it is nearly washed by the waves; from the bottom of the carriage the shore is not visible, and if one only felt a little sea sickness, one might fancy one's self in a steamboat. Independently of its rapidity, this manner of travelling is highly agreeable, as one escapes a horribly dusty road, or rather a bustling, dusty street, three leagues long. The macaroni of Torre del Greco (the principal

industry of the place) is just as good as formerly, although it is no longer covered with dust or broken by the jolting of the carts in its transit to Naples. The average number of travellers, per day, is from 3,000 to 4,000. The pleasure excursion on Sunday is a visit to the palace of Portici and its gardens.

ROUTE 120.

NAPLES TO PORTICI, VESUVIUS,
AND HERCULANEUM.

There are two branches of railroad from the first station; one to Castellamare, by Portici, Torre del Greco, and Torre Annunziata; the other to Nocera, by Pompeii, Scafati, Angri, and Pagani. Trains to both places every hour. Fares from Naples.

	1st cl. 2nd cl.	
	Gr.	Gr.
From Naples to Portici	15	10
— Torre del Greco	20	15
— Torre Annunziata	40	25
— Castellamare	50	35
— Pompeii or Scafati	50	35
— Angri	60	40
— Pagani or Nocera	75	50

Time: to Portici, fifteen minutes; to Pompeii and Castellamare, fifty to sixty minutes.

N.B. The first class carriages should always be taken.

PORTICI.

Travellers intending to visit Vesuvius or Herculaneum, should stop at this station.

Royal Palace.—This superb palace was built by Charles III in 1738, from the design of Anthony Cannevari. Its situation is the most beautiful that can be imagined. The principal front overlooks the sea, and commands a most magnificent view of the gulf of Sorrento, the island of Capri, the summit of Pausilippo, the island of Procida,

and the whole of the gulf of Naples. The great court, which is in the form of an octagon, is crossed by the public road. On two sides of this court are the royal apartments, containing ancient mosaics, a room entirely paved and plastered with china, and a gallery which has been but lately formed. The palace has also delightful shady groves, and beautiful gardens, interspersed with basins and fountains. These gardens are open to the public, but the palace cannot be seen when any of the royal family are there.

VESUVIUS.

This celebrated mountain is visited both by day and night, the latter is most decidedly the best time, though of course the most inconvenient and dangerous. At the Portici station guides generally way-lay strangers, and conduct them to Resina, a walk of about fifteen to twenty minutes; here horses or mules are provided, at the expense either day or night of 1 piastre each, including the guide; but to prevent any misunderstanding, an agreement should be made before starting. The road to what is called the Hermitage is exceedingly rough, but bordered with festoons of delicious-looking lachrymæ grapes. The time occupied in reaching the hermitage and new observatory is about one hour and a half. Three quarters more, through immense clinkers of lava, brings us to the base of the mountain, where the horses are left. Three quarters more sharp work will bring you to the edge of the outside crater. Within this, eggs may be cooked and eaten; these are brought up with bread, grapes, and wine.

The old fashioned system which existed in Madam Starkie's time is exploded, and speculating providers of the above simple fare keep by

your side from Resina to the summit; as they are beyond the reach of the police tariff, it is just as well to say "*quanto ne domandate*" before you begin to devour. A good long staff, and strong shoes, are great "helps" in this excursion, the guides also provide girdles and straps, which they fasten round their own body, by taking hold of the other end great assistance will be afforded. Night-work is usually more expensive than by day, as torches are sometimes used, and a rest takes place at the hermitage, where some expense must be incurred for very queer accommodation. A small fee is usually given to the soldiers stationed on the mountain to protect visitors; for, although placed there and paid by the government, a trifling fee will insure their close attendance both up and down.

Ladies who are no determined pedestrians should be carried up in a chair.

N.B. Provide some new pieces of coin, and place in the centre of a piece of red hot lava, about the size of a French roll; this forms an interesting souvenir of Vesuvius. The descent is a sort of sandy slide up to your knees.

This terrific mountain is situated between the Apennines and the sea; it is environed by two other mountains, one of which is called Somma, and the other Ottajano. Although separated from each other, these mountains have one common base; it is even believed that they once formed a single mountain, much higher than they are at present, and that their separation was the effect of some eruption, which divided their summits, at the same time that it converted them into craters. Vesuvius is in the form of a pyramid; its perpendicular height before the last eruption was 573 feet, and the circumference of the three mountains taken at their base is thirty miles.

Three different roads lead to the summit of Mount Vesuvius; that of Massa and St Sebastian, towards the north, of Ottajano on the east, and of St Maria di Pupliano, above mentioned, on the western side; the last is the shortest and most frequented.

The top of this mountain presents a horrible gulf, or crater, three miles and a third in circumference. A tour round it is rendered extremely painful, and it takes two hours and a half. The inside of the crater, as seen at present, is a frightful abyss, exactly made like a hollow inverted cone. On the side called Del Parco, towards the mountain of Somma, it is 2,000 feet deep, while its depth does not exceed 1,200 feet on the side looking towards the Romitorio. The bottom of this gulf appears solid, and millions of little columns of smoke continually issue from its internal sides.

Vesuvius will sometimes preserve a tranquil appearance for several years, exhaling only a slight smoke; but this apparent calm must not be trusted to, for it is then perhaps that the volcanic matter, which is constantly boiling and fermenting in the heart of the mountain, is seeking to escape from the profound abyss in which it is contained. It is also under these circumstances that subterranean concussions are sometimes felt. When thick clouds of black smoke are seen to rise, and particularly when they assume a white appearance, and the form of a cone or a pine tree, it is considered as a certain indication of an approaching eruption.

It has been observed that the waters recede from the sea-shore during an eruption, which has induced a belief that they are absorbed in the interior of the mountain, and the marine shells that are always found in the water emitted by Vesuvius render this opinion very pro-

bable. From whatever source the waters which have penetrated this furnace originally sprung, they must necessarily augment the force and agitation of the volcanic matter, and may perhaps produce the eruption.

Sulphur is certainly the most inflammable matter with which we are acquainted, and is the primary cause of the burning of a volcano as of the thunderbolt, which in fact leaves wherever it passes the same smell of sulphur as the productions of Vesuvius. Natural philosophers and chemists have proved by numberless experiments that the fire of volcanoes is greatly superior in strength to that of burning coals, or even to the furnace of a glasshouse, and that volcanic heat is consequently of much longer duration.

Amongst the productions of Vesuvius the lava is the most remarkable; it is a sort of liquid fire, of the consistence of melted glass. It usually issues from the sides of the mountain during an eruption, spreads itself like a torrent at its foot, and sometimes extends as far as the sea-shore, where it forms small promontories. When the lava stops it loses by degrees its natural heat, and is converted into a sort of stone of a brown colour, as hard and as easily polished as marble, for which it is often used as a substitute. This lava runs slowly, and with a sort of gravity; it is very thick, and generally very deep. It sometimes rises to the height of fifteen feet, and spreads itself also to a considerable extent. The smallest obstacle is sufficient to impede its course. It will then stop at the distance of seven or eight paces, swell, and surround whatever opposes its passage, till it has either destroyed it or covered it. If the obstacle is formed by flints or porous stones, they break with a noise nearly resembling the report of cannon. Large trees and buildings

present still greater obstacles to the course of the lava, which as usual stops and then surrounds these objects, as it does smaller ones. The leaves of the trees then begin to turn yellow, soon become dry, at length burst into a flame, and the tree itself is consumed; but it rarely occurs that houses or other buildings are destroyed by the progress of the lava. The lava preserves its interior heat a very long time, and as it cools it becomes, as we mentioned before, as hard as stone, and assumes a brown colour, intermixed with red and blue spots. It is used for paving the streets in Naples and the neighbouring towns, and when it is properly polished it becomes so glossy that it is manufactured into tables and snuff-boxes, and even into rings and earrings.

The ashes of Vesuvius are nearly of the same nature as the lava. The force with which they issue from the crater impels them to a considerable height, and sustains them a long time in the air. The wind sometimes carries them to an astonishing distance. The ancient writers assert that during the eruption in the year 79 the ashes from Vesuvius extended to Egypt and Syria, that they reached Constantinople in 472, Apulia and Calabria in 1139; and if they are to be credited, Sardinia, Ragusa, and Constantinople in 1631. These volcanic ashes mixing with the water form a liquid matter, which spreads itself over the land, and insinuates itself into the interior of the houses, as was the case at Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Some judgment may be formed of the strength and impetuosity of this volcano by observing the prodigious height to which the column of smoke ascends. It is said that during the eruption of 1631 the height of this column was estimated at thirty miles, and that in 1779 at 1,000 fathoms in height, and twenty

in diameter. Vesuvius also emits stones of an enormous size and weight, as well as to an astonishing distance. One of the most singular circumstances respecting this wonderful phenomenon of nature is, that so immense is the quantity of volcanic substances which issue from its tremendous furnace, and which cover all the land in the environs, extending even to the seashore, that they would be sufficient, if collected together, to form a mountain at least four times as big as Vesuvius itself.

It is certainly an erroneous opinion, although many have supposed it, that Vesuvius has communication with other volcanoes, and particularly with Mount *Ætna* in Sicily, the *Solfatara* of Pozzuoli, and the island of *Ischia*. The most scrupulous attention and correct observations have disproved this assertion; neither is it true that the eruptions of Mount *Ætna* and Vesuvius take place at the same time and from a common cause, or that one of them is in a state of ignition when the other is extinguished, as others have supposed.

The first eruption of Mount Vesuvius, mentioned by the early writers, is that of the 24th of August, in the 79th year of the Christian era, which buried the town of Herculaneum, as well as those of Pompeii and Stabia. But other eruptions must necessarily have taken place previous to this epoch, as it is well known that the streets of these very towns were already paved with lava and other volcanic substances, which has induced a belief that Vesuvius had been considered as an extinguished volcano for a considerable period, during which time several towns were built in its environs.

The eruption of the year 79 was terrific; the volcano suddenly opened with a tremendous explosion, and a thick volume of smoke issued from

it, rising in the form of a cone. The sky was obscured during three days, the waters receded from the sea shore and the volcano emitted ashes and other substances in such immense quantities as entirely to cover the towns of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabia. Pliny the naturalist, who left Misena, where he commanded the Roman fleet, in order to obtain a nearer view of this grand spectacle, fell a victim to his curiosity at Stabia, where he was suffocated by the ashes. Pliny the younger, his nephew, has left us an ample as well as minute description of this terrible eruption, in his letters to Tacitus.

Eruptions of Vesuvius also took place in the years 203, 472, 512, 685, and 1036. If we may give credit to the assertions of Charles Sigonius, he has assured us that the eruption of 472 filled all Europe with ashes, and produced such an alarm at Constantinople that the Emperor Leo abandoned the city, which is nevertheless more than 750 miles from Vesuvius. Scotus, in his 'Itinerary,' speaking of the eruption in 1036, says that he has read in the annals of Italy that the sides of Vesuvius opened and that torrents of fire issued from them, which extended as far as the sea.

There were also other eruptions in 1049, 1138, 1139, 1306, and 1500; but that in 1631, which was the thirteenth, was more terrible than any of the preceding. On the 16th December, 1631, after violent concussions of the earth had been felt, and volumes of black smoke seen to ascend in the form of a cone—at all times a fatal presage—the side of the mountain towards Naples burst open, and emitted a torrent of lava, which soon separating, took its course in seven different directions, destroying the towns and villages in the environs. Torrents of boiling water afterwards issued from the crater, accompanied by violent

shocks of an earthquake. This frightful deluge inundated the surrounding country, tore up the trees by the roots, threw down the houses, and injured more than 500 persons, who were in the neighbourhood of the Torre del Greco. In the town of Naples, also, 3,000 individuals suffered from the effects of this direful calamity, which continued till the middle of the month of January, 1632.

The eruptions of the years 1660, 1682, 1694, 1698, 1701, were not less alarming; and from 1701 to 1737 scarcely a year elapsed in which Vesuvius did not emit lava, or at least smoke. The eruptions which took place in 1737, 1751, 1754, 1759, 1760, 1765, and 1766, were also very considerable; but that of the 19th October, 1567, was tremendous; the concussion of the earth was severely felt at the distance of twenty miles. Even at Naples the sand and ashes fell in showers, and the lava in its course rose to the height of twenty-four feet, and spread itself to the breadth of 300.

The eruptions of the years 1776, 1778, and 1779, proved less fatal, but that which took place in 1794 was very violent; a torrent of lava was emitted which covered the surrounding country, and the houses in the Torre del Greco.

Thus thirty-six eruptions are reckoned to have taken place from the years 79 to 1794; but they might almost be said to occur annually, for scarcely a year passes but a greater or less quantity of lava, ashes, and other volcanic substances, are emitted either from the crater or the sides of the mountain. The two most recent and remarkable, from 1794, have taken place in the years 1819 and 1822.

Observations upon the former have been made and published by M. de Gimbernat. He had followed the course of the eruptions nearest

to this, which happened towards the end of November, and by the means of a barometer, which he fixed upon the highest point of Vesuvius a few days before this same eruption, he had found that the height of the mountain since last January had diminished more than sixty feet, by the frequent falling of the crater. After the eruption it became still further diminished, as even the pinnacle on which the barometer was fixed fell into the interior of the crater.

The eruption of 1822 deserves to be particularly described, being one of the most recent, and the most singular which ever happened.

Eruption of 1822.—For seven days previous to the eruption Vesuvius had thrown out much more smoke than usual, though not so much as to give ground for extraordinary alarm. The first phenomenon which caused an eruption to be apprehended as imminent appeared on the 22nd October, in the afternoon. A white column of smoke rose from the lofty crater of the volcano, which, gradually increasing both in breadth and height, became a most striking object. At its summit the smoke, which had become very thick, extended itself circularly, so as to give the whole column a form very much like that of an insulated pine tree in the country. The sky was clear, but shortly after it grew dark under this very mass of smoke, which displayed itself all round the horizon, losing its whiteness, and assuming now an ashy colour. The night came on, and two or three streams of lava were now perceived flowing down the mountain; none of them, however, passed as yet beyond its middle. People began to feel alarmed at this sight. Some calamity was apprehended, though none happened on that night, nor on the following day. It was towards the evening of the 23rd that the lava vigorously began to follow

its course, and while on the side opposite to Naples, it threatened Ottajano, it was seen from this capital to approach the village of Resina. Two-third parts of the mountain, from the top downwards, were quite covered with the igneous matter, the redness of which admirably contrasted with the dark appearance of the atmosphere. The horror of the night was increased by a silent flashing of serpentine fire, which from time to time appeared in the air, illuminating the frightful blackness of the smoke above. This kind of taciturn lightning had never appeared during the preceding eruptions. In the meantime a large farm was burning upon the right declivity of the mountain, which produced a flaming volume of fire, distinctly visible from Naples, over the permanent and more red appearance of the lava. The villages to which it was approaching, were filled with consternation and disorder. Everybody would leave his house, and none his goods. Hence a general perplexity prevailed, attended with cries, contests, and the tumultuous motions of the people. Malefactors, availing themselves of the obscurity of the night, mixed in the crowd, disguised as women, for the purpose of stealing. The police, on their own part, were making efforts, endeavouring to prevent the augmentation and consequences of the uproar; in addition to which a great number of conveyances carrying those who were anxious to behold more nearly the stupendous working of the mountain. All these circumstances produced such an encumbrance along the public roads, that on this occasion they might be said to be vehicles of tumult, lamentations, and horror.

These events were followed by a fall or rain of ashes, which lasted from the 24th to the evening of the 25th, with less or more density,

but constantly such as to impede the ordinary course of light, which during those days appeared yellowish and feeble, as in the time of an eclipse. There was one hour in the day when this rain suddenly became so thick in the village della Barra, as to darken the whole country.

The fallen ashes were analysed by chemists, and it was found that among other substances, they contained a very small proportion of gold. Gold in the wombs of Vesuvius! who will be ever able to explain this phenomenon?

In the meantime, on the side of the mountain which is seen from Naples, the lava stopped before it reached the inhabited places, so that every apprehension being over, the poor inhabitants who by the cares of government had found a provisional asylum in Naples, could now return to their houses. Most of them indeed found their gardens and orchards bestrewn with ashes. Their vegetables and smaller plants were lost, but this transient damage was not to be lamented on considering the greater and irreparable one to which they had just been exposed. The calamity was much more considerable in the village of Ottajano, lying on the eastern side of the mountain. Its territory was visited by the lava, and the barrenness with which it has been consequently struck will last for years, if not for centuries.

As to the mountain, the effects of the eruption have been to diminish its height by 800 feet; to enlarge the crater, which before was but 5,624 feet in circumference, and to produce a large cleft along the mountain, towards the east.

Under the village of Portici and Resina, is the

Ancient Town of Herculaneum.—The name of this town, as well as the united testimony of Strabo and Dionysius of Halicarnassus, have in-

duced a belief that Hercules was the founder of it; and it is supposed to have been the Phenician Hercules, he who defeated the tyrant Geryon in Spain, and who, after having opened a passage across the Alps, came into Italy, where he founded Monaco in Liguria, Leghorn, and Port Hercules in Tuscany, and Formia, Pompeii, and the town of Herculaneum, which is situated on the banks of the river Sarno, between Pompeii and Naples, at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, and on the sea shore. Here Hercules constructed a magnificent harbour in order to establish his fleet. This town is said to have been founded sixty years before Troy; it is certain, however, that it existed at the time of the Roman republic.

Its healthy and agreeable situation on the sea shore, combined with other natural advantages, attracted great numbers of people to Herculaneum, whence it soon became one of the wealthiest cities of Campania. It was at first governed and inhabited by the Oschians; afterwards by the Etruscans, the Samnites, and the Greeks in succession. Becoming alternately a municipal and a Roman colony, it still preserved its grandeur and the magnificence of its public buildings and spectacles; the inhabitants were also distinguished for their talents and enterprising spirit, as may be seen by the inscriptions and the numerous specimens of sculpture that have been found.

The wealth of private individuals, and the consequent luxury and effeminacy introduced into Rome during the latter times of the Republic, made the Romans sigh for the existence of a town, animated by liberty, taste, and pleasure, embellished by the arts, and situated on a fertile soil, and under a serene sky. Cicero mentions a great number of Romans who had country-seats at Herculaneum, where

they passed the greater part of the year. Strabo, who lived under Augustus, gives a very advantageous description of this town. Pliny, Florus, and Tattius, also speak of it in very favourable terms; in short the appearance of the ruins is of itself sufficient to prove its having once been the most beautiful, as well as the most opulent city in Campania, with the exception of Naples and Capua.

Herculaneum sustained considerable injury from the earthquake which took place in the 63rd year of the Christian era. It would nevertheless have completely recovered from the effects of this calamity had it not been entirely buried during the eruption of the year 79, which was the most terrific that has taken place for the space of eighteen centuries. Pliny the younger was an eye-witness of this most horrible catastrophe, which he thus describes in his sixteenth letter to Tacitus. He tells him he was at Misena with Pliny the elder, his uncle, when the sky became suddenly obscured, and the most noxious vapours were exhaled from the earth; while the lightning, flashing amidst the darkness, augmented the horror of the scene. Vesuvius at the same time emitted vast quantities of bitumen, sulphur, and hot stones, which extended as far as the sea, and afterwards took a direction over the towns of Pompeii, Herculaneum, and Stabia, which were buried in one moment, while many of the inhabitants of Herculaneum were at the theatre. The matter which covered Herculaneum was, more properly speaking, composed of ashes and gravel rather than lava. Nevertheless, the greater part of the town was burnt, which has induced a belief that these substances were still burning: they were also accompanied by those torrents of water, which Vesuvius usually emits during its eruptions,

and with which the interiors of the houses were filled. From the excavations made at Herculaneum it appears that new torrents of volcanic matter have passed over those which originally covered the town; there are even certain indications that the productions of six other eruptions have spread themselves over this beautiful city since its total destruction.

The towns of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabia, being thus destroyed, were so entirely forgotten, that some very remote traditions alone remained to assist the antiquarians in their search after the places of their existence. Herculaneum was at last discovered by chance. The inhabitants of Resina, in 1689, having dug to the depth of sixty-five feet in one of their wells, found the remains of some valuable marbles, and several inscriptions belonging to the town of Pompeii. Emanuel of Lorraine, Prince of Elbœuf, in 1720, having occasion for some marble in his villa at Portici, gave orders to dig around this same well, when several statues were discovered. These circumstances recalled Herculaneum to their recollection; but the government suspended the continuation of these excavations.

The suspension, however, was but temporary; for, in 1738, Charles III continued the works commenced by the Prince of Elbœuf. The workmen had scarcely penetrated to the depth of sixty-five feet, when they discovered an inscription on stone, and some remains of equestrian statues in bronze; they continued to dig horizontally, and found two marble statues, with some other fragments. But the most important discovery was that of the theatre at Herculaneum, where, it is said, the people were assembled, and were witnessing the representation, when surprised by the terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

In the village of Resina is the mouth of an excavation leading to a narrow road, into which the traveller may descend with the assistance of a flambeau, and accompanied by a guide, who will conduct him to the end of this road, where he will find the great theatre of Herculaneum, the only monument which presents itself to attract the curiosity of travellers. It is a magnificent structure of superb Grecian architecture, with a very beautiful front, and the stage is ornamented with marble columns; it very nearly resembles the theatre of Palladio at Vicenza. Its circumference on the exterior is 290 feet, and in the interior 230. There are twenty-one rows of seats for the accommodation of spectators; surmounted by a gallery ornamented with statues of bronze.

It is to be lamented that this celebrated city cannot be entirely excavated like that of Pompeii; as the villages of Portici and Resina, being built over Herculaneum, have prevented the completion of the excavation, which could only be carried on horizontally, and a little at a time, the buildings being of necessity covered over again, after having been examined, and the most splendid ornaments taken from them. Notwithstanding all this, Herculaneum still preserves some traces of its ancient beauty. The streets, which were wide and regularly built, were paved with lava of the same description as that emitted by Vesuvius in the present day, which proves that eruptions must have taken place prior to that in the year 79; these streets had foot pavements on each side like those in London. A great many temples have been discovered at Herculaneum, as well as an infinite number of houses built in a good style of architecture, and embellished by the fine arts. The forum, which has also been discovered, was a

rectangular square, 228 feet in length, and surrounded by a piazza supported by forty columns. The entrance to this square was formed by five arcades, ornamented with equestrian statues; the two finest, representing Balbi and his son, are preserved in the academy of studies at Naples. This piazza communicated, by means of another piazza, to two temples, one of which was 150 feet long. Almost all the houses were painted in fresco, the only kind of painting known to the ancients; the windows were usually closed by means of wooden shutters, except in some few instances, where the houses had very thick glass windows, the art of making them thin not being at that time so well known as it is in the present day; a great number of bottles, however, as well as goblets of thick glass, have been found at Herculaneum.

This town, as we mentioned before, was not covered with lava, but with the ashes from Vesuvius, which, being intermixed with the water, have formed a cement so hard that it is difficult to break it.

These substances were, no doubt, in a burning state when Herculaneum was buried, for the doors of the houses and other combustible matters were found converted into a sort of charcoal, which still preserves some degree of flexibility in consequence of the humidity of the earth. Even in the interior of the houses, where this volcanic matter had not penetrated, many things were either reduced to charcoal or scorched up, though not consumed, such as books written on the bark of the Egyptian papyrus; wheat, barley, walnuts, almonds, figs, bread, &c.; household furniture, and bronze utensils, were also found uninjured. Some of the apartments were filled with the volcanic matter, which proves that it must have been dissolved by the waters of Vesuvius, or it could never have

penetrated the houses; where, nevertheless, it appears to have introduced itself in a torrent of fluid matter: there is every reason to believe, notwithstanding, that the city of Herculaneum was buried at different intervals, so as to afford sufficient time for the inhabitants to make their escape, and to take with them the most valuable part of their property; for, since the excavations have been made, not more than a dozen skeletons have been found, and the valuable articles of furniture remaining consist chiefly of such things as would have been found most difficult to remove. Gold and silver have also been discovered, but in very small quantities.

After the excavations had been made, many buildings were, by degrees, covered over again, and the marbles, bronzes, paintings, sculptures, medals, inscriptions, papyri, mathematical instruments, and many utensils unknown to us, were preserved at Portici, whence they were conveyed to the academy of studies at Naples, where they form a unique museum. A small part of Herculaneum only is left open in addition to the theatre, but there is no communication between the two places; on quitting the theatre a lad will conduct to the entrance of the excavations.

ROUTE 121.

EXCURSION TO POMPEII.

Railway train in fifty minutes.

From the station to either entrance of Pompeii is about a quarter of an hour's walk: taking the right hand high road will lead to the market and barracks; the left will lead to the principal entrance, adjoining which is the house and garden of Marcus Arrius Diomedes; if you enter by the latter, visitors usually leave it by the former, and

vice versâ; at both places are stationed the guides appointed by government to conduct strangers through the ruins. They wear a demi-official costume, and are generally satisfied with a piaster for a party, or six carlini for a single person; but, whatever sum is agreed upon, it should include the seeing of those places under the care of other custodes, by whom they are kept locked.

POMPEII.

Pompeii appears to have been a populous and handsome town, situated near the mouth of the Sarnus (now called Sarno), and the walls which surrounded the city were above three miles in circumference, and are supposed to have been originally washed by the sea, though now about one mile distant from its margin. Pompeii (as already mentioned) was buried under ashes and pumice stones, and at the same time deluged with boiling water, during the year 79, and accidentally discovered by some peasants in 1751, while they were employed in cultivating a vineyard near the Sarno. The excavation of Herculaneum was attended with much more expense than that of Pompeii, because the ashes and pumice stones which entombed the latter were not above fifteen feet deep, and so easy was it to remove them, that the Pompeians who survived the eruption of the year 79, evidently disinterred and took away a large portion of their moveable wealth; though, generally speaking, they seem to have made no efforts toward repairing the mischief done to their houses; an extraordinary circumstance, as the roofs only were destroyed.

The streets are straight, and paved with lava, having on each side a raised footway, usually composed of pozzolana and small pieces of brick or marble. The Via Appia

(which traverses the town, and extends to Brundisium) is broad, but the other streets are narrow; carriage-wheels have worn traces in their pavement, and judging from these traces, it appears that the distance between the wheels of ancient carriages was not four feet. The houses hitherto excavated are, generally speaking, small; most of them, however, were evidently the habitations of shopkeepers; but those few which belonged to persons of a higher class, were usually adorned with a vestibule, supported by columns of brick, each house possessing an open quadrangle, with a supply of water for domestic purposes in its centre; and on the sides of the quadrangle, and behind it, were baths and dressing-rooms, sitting-rooms, bed-chambers, the chapel which contained the Lares, the kitchen, larder, wine-cellar, &c., none of which appear to have had much light except what the quadrangle afforded, there being, toward the streets, no windows. The walls of every room are composed of tufa and lava, stuccoed, painted, and polished, but the paintings in the large houses are seldom superior in merit to those in the shops; perhaps, however, the ancient mode of painting houses, like that now practised in Italy, was with machines called stampi; which enable the common house-painter to execute almost any figure or pattern upon fresco wall.

The ceilings are arched, the roofs flat, and but few houses have two stories. The windows, like those in Herculaneum, appear to have been provided with wooden shutters, and some of them were furnished with glass, which seems to have been thick and not transparent, while others are supposed to have been glazed either with horn or talc. Every apartment is paved with mosaics; and on the outside of the houses, written with

red paint, are the names of the inhabitants, with their occupations, including magistrates and other persons of rank: so that if the stucco on which these names were written had been well preserved, we should, at the present moment, have known to whom each house in Pompeii originally belonged. All the private houses are numbered: and on the exterior walls of public edifices are proclamations, advertisements, and notices with respect to festivals, gladiatorial shows, &c. The public edifices were spacious and elegant, and the whole town was watered by the Sarno, which seems to have been carried through it by means of subterranean canals.

The approach to Pompeii is through the suburb anciently called Pagus Augustus Felix, and built on each side of the Via Appia, which, from the commencement of this suburb to the Herculaneum gate, is flanked by a double row of tombs.

The principal objects, as I visited them, lie contiguous to each other, in the following order:

The Villa of Diomedes was the first building disentombed at Pompeii, between 1771 and 1774; the skeleton of whose master, Marcus Arrius Diomedes, was found close to the garden gate, with a key in one hand, and gold ornaments and coins in the other. Behind him was found another skeleton, probably that of his servant, with vases of silver and bronze: and in three subterranean corridors, which appear to have been used as cellars, seventeen skeletons were discovered, one of which, adorned with gold ornaments, is conjectured to have been the mistress of the villa, the mark of whose form on the wall is pointed out by the guides, and the others her family. This edifice has two stories. On the ground floor are several rooms nearly in their original state, as are the garden and the cellars, the first of which is sur-

rounded by colonnades, and has a pergola and a reservoir for water in its centre; the latter, wherein the seventeen skeletons were found, contain wine-jars, filled with, and cemented to the walls by, ashes. The upper story exhibits paintings, mosaic pavements, hot and cold baths, with furnaces for heating water. Part of the ancient roof of this villa is likewise preserved: and on the opposite side of the Via Appia, are the tombs of the family of Diomedes.

Building appropriated to the Silicernium after funerals.—This is a small structure (on the right, between the villa of Diomedes and the Herculaneum-gate); its interior was stuccoed and adorned with paintings (now obliterated) of birds, deer, and other ancient emblems of death; it contains a triclinium, or eating-table, whereon the Silicernium, or funeral repast, was served.

Repository for the ashes of the Dead, wherein the ashes of persons who had not private tombs are supposed to have been deposited, has, on its summit, an ornament shaped like an altar, and adorned with bas-reliefs emblematical of death.

Semicircular roofed Seat.—On the left side of the Via Appia is a deep recess, decorated with stucco ornaments; it seems to have been a covered seat for foot passengers; and here were found the skeletons of a mother with her infant in her arms, and two other children near her. Three gold rings (one being in the form of a serpent), and two pairs of ear-rings, enriched with fine pearls, were found among these skeletons. Opposite to this semicircular seat, and at a small distance from the Via Appia, are ruins of a villa supposed to have belonged to Cicero.

Inn.—This appears to have been a large building, provided with horses, carriages, &c.; and situated on the outside of the city, because

strangers were not permitted to sleep within its walls. Remains of the wheels of carriages, the skeleton of a donkey, and a piece of bronze, resembling a horse's bit, were found here.

Columbarium, called the Tomb of the Gladiators.—This sepulchre, which stands on the right of the Via Appia, particularly merits notice, because its interior is perfect, and contains a considerable number of places (shaped like pigeon holes) for cinerary urns.

Semicircular Seat.—Inscribed on the back of this seat is the following inscription, in capital letters, as indeed are all the inscriptions at Pompeii: MAMMÆ P. F. SACERDOTI PVBLICÆ LOCVS SEPVLTVRÆ DATVS DECVRIONVM DECRETO. Behind the seat stands the tomb of Mammia, which appears to have been handsomely built, and elegantly ornamented. Further on, near the Herculaneum gate, is another semicircular bench; and to the left of the Via Appia, on the outside of the gate, is a path leading to a Sally-Port; by the steps of which it is easy to ascend to the top of the ramparts.

Herculaneum Gate.—There were four entrances to Pompeii, namely, the Herculaneum gate; the Sarno, or Sea gate; the Isiac gate (so called because near the Temple of Isis); and the Nola gate: all of which entrances were apparently devoid of architectural decorations, and composed of bricks, stuccoed. The Herculaneum gate is divided into three parts: the middle division, through which passes the Via Appia, is supposed to have been for carriages; and one of the side entrances for foot passengers coming into the city; while the other was appropriated to foot passengers going out of it. The Via Appia is about twelve feet wide, and composed of large volcanic stones of various shapes and sizes, fixed deep into a

particularly strong cement. The footways on either side of this street are between two and three feet in width.

Post House.—This is the first building on the right, within the gate: and as Augustus established posts, or what was tantamount, on all the Consular roads, making Pompeii one of the stations, this building probably was a post house: several pieces of iron, shaped like the tire of wheels, were found here. In a house on the opposite side of the way are a triclinium and some paintings which merit notice.

Building commonly called a *Coffee house*; but more probably a *Thermopolium*, or shop for hot medicated potions. Here we find a stove; and likewise a marble dresser, with marks upon it, evidently made either by cups or glasses; and consequently the contents of these cups or glasses, when spilt, must have been (as medicated draughts frequently are) corrosive. On the opposite side of the street is a house which, according to an inscription nearly obliterated, belonged to a person named Albinus; and several amulets representing birds, tortoises, dolphins, and other fishes, in gold, silver, coral, and bronze, were found here. Adjoining is another *Thermopolium*.

House of Caius Ceius.—This edifice, which stands opposite to a fountain, and is now occupied by soldiers, appears to have contained public baths. Not far distant is an edifice, adorned with a pavement of fine marble, and a good mosaic, representing a lion. This quarter of the town likewise contains subterranean structures, wherein the citizens of Pompeii are supposed to have assembled during very hot or rainy weather to transact business. This description of building was called a *Crypto-Porticus*; and usually adorned with columns, and

furnished with baths and reservoirs for water.

House called the Habitation of the Vestals.—Here, according to appearance, were three habitations under the same roof; and likewise a chapel, with a place for the sacred fire in its centre; and in its walls three recesses for the Lares. On the door-sill of one of the apartments is the word "salve" (welcome) wrought in mosaic; another door-sill is adorned with two serpents, also wrought in mosaic. A room of very small dimensions has in the centre of its pavement a labyrinth or table for playing at an ancient game, and the pavement of another room exhibits a cornucopia. The skeletons of a man and a little dog were found here; and in the apartment called the *Toletta* several gold ornaments for ladies were discovered. Not far distant is an edifice, which appears to have been an anatomical theatre, as upwards of forty surgical instruments, some resembling those of the present day and others quite different, were found within its walls.

Ponderarium, or Custom House.—Here were found a considerable number of weights, scales, and steelyards, similar to those now in use at Naples; together with one weight of twenty-two ounces, representing the figure of Mercury. Near the *Ponderarium* is an edifice which, judging by the materials discovered there, seems to have been a soap manufactory; and not far distant are two shops for hot medicated potions.

Public Baking House.—This building contains an oven, together with mills for pulverizing corn. Shops of a similar description abound in Pompeii.

Wine and Oil Shop.—The vessels which contained wine and oil may still be seen here, and in many other shops of the same kind. Here

likewise are stoves, with which these shops seem usually to have been furnished, perhaps for the purpose of boiling wine.

House of Caius Sallust, cleared in 1809.—Contiguous to the wine and oil shop is one of the largest houses yet discovered at Pompeii, and, according to the inscription on its outside wall, once the abode of Caius Sallust. Here is a triclinium, with places where mattresses appear to have been spread for the family to lie down while they ate. This triclinium is in the back part of the house; and in another part is a tolerably well preserved picture of Diana and Actæon; and likewise a small room, paved, with a picture of Mars, Venus, and Cupid, well preserved, and executed in a style much superior to the generality of frescoes found at Pompeii. In the Lararium, or chapel for the Lares, a small statue was discovered, as were some coins and a gold vase, weighing three ounces; bronze vases likewise were found in this house, and four skeletons, five armlets, two rings, two ear-rings, a small silver dish, a candelabrum, several bronze vases, and thirty-two coins were found in its vicinity. Part of this building is kept locked.

Academy of Music.—This edifice appears to have been spacious, and its quadrangle is ornamented with a painting of two serpents twined round an altar, above which is a Lararium. The large rooms exhibit paintings representing musical instruments, and a piece of iron, which apparently belonged to a musical instrument, was discovered here.

House of Pansa, excavated between 1811 and 1814.—This is a good house, handsomely decorated with marbles and mosaics. In the centre of its quadrangle are a well and a small reservoir for fish, and in its kitchen a fire-place, resem-

bling what we find in modern Italian kitchens, and paintings representing a spit, a ham, an eel, and other eatables. Here were found several culinary utensils, both of earthenware and bronze; and not far hence is a shop, wherein a variety of colours, prepared for fresco-painting, were discovered.

House of the Tragic Poet was discovered in the year 1825, and consists of six rooms, besides the vestibule and the quadrangle. The pavement of the latter is adorned with a very elegant mosaic, representing a scene of tragedy; another painting upon the wall of the same quadrangle expresses a personage reading before other people, whose attitudes seem to indicate a lecture of a new sentimental work. From these circumstances it is supposed that the house belonged to an author of tragedies. The rooms are likewise painted, and on the door-sill are the words *cave canem* in mosaic.

Public Stoves and Baths.—They are opposite the house of the tragic poet, and were disintombed toward the end of 1824. The edifice consists of several large rooms, three of which contained the stoves. Two marble baths may be seen here, one of which is of a circular and the other of an oblong form. There is, besides, in one of the rooms a basin, made likewise of marble, upon the edge of which is expressed in bronze letters the amount of its cost. The rooms are handsomely stuccoed in bas-relief, and contain also several bronze utensils for baths. In this building bread, cheese, and wine from Vesuvius may be had of the custode.

Temple of Fortuna Augusta.—It lies at a short distance from the baths, upon the public street, and is the more remarkable as it was erected at the expense of Cicero, according to an inscription which may still be seen in the same edi-

fice. It seems to have been of an elegant form, though small. A flight of twelve steps of lava leads to it.

Pantheon.—This is an oblong edifice. Its centre exhibits twelve bases for statues circularly disposed. The statues were not found; it is supposed they were those of the twelve greater gods, for which reason the name of Pantheon was given to this temple. The very bases were when discovered almost destroyed; they have been restored with modern structure. Two statues were found in the cella, where their imitations may be seen, the originals having been removed to the Academy of Studj at Naples. Antiquarians think they were the statues of Drusus and Libia. The internal walls of the temple are ornamented with several very fine paintings. It was discovered in 1820.

Forum Civile.—This is a very large piazza, which appears to have been bordered with magnificent porticoes, supported by a double row of tufa and travertino columns, and paved with marble. One entrance to this forum is through two archways, the use of which is not apparent. Beyond the second archway on the left are remains of a temple supposed to have been consecrated to Jupiter, because a fine head of that heathen deity was found there. Several steps, now shaken to pieces by earthquakes, lead to the vestibule of this temple, which seems to have been quadrilateral, spacious, and handsome; and its cella is elegantly paved with mosaics. On the right of these ruins stands the Temple of Venus, exhibiting beautiful remains of its original splendour. The shape of the edifice is quadrilateral; its dimensions are large, and its walls adorned with paintings. The cella, which stands on fifteen steps, is paved with mosaics, and in a contiguous apartment is a well-

preserved painting of Bacchus and Silenus. Here, likewise, is a small recess, supposed to have been a Lararium. The lower part of the temple contains a Herma, resembling a vestal, together with an altar (or perhaps the basis of the statue of Venus), which seems to have slid from its proper place in consequence of an earthquake. The steps leading to the cella have the same appearance; and all the edifices in this part of Pompeii must have suffered more from the earthquake which preceded the eruption of the year 79 than from that eruption itself, as the repairs going on at the very moment of that eruption evidently prove. Beyond the Temple of Venus, and fronting the Via Appia, stands the Basilica, or principal court of justice—a majestic structure, of a quadrilateral form, in length one hundred and ninety feet, and in breadth seventy-two. The walls are adorned with Corinthian pilasters, and the centre of the building exhibits a double row of Corinthian columns, twenty-eight in number. The tribunal for the judges, which stands at the upper end of the court, is considerably elevated, and has immediately beneath it a subterranean apartment, supposed to have been a prison. In the court, and fronting the tribunal, is a large pedestal, evidently intended to support an equestrian statue; and on an outside wall of this structure (that wall which fronts the house of Championet), the word “Basilica” may be discovered in two places, written with red paint. Beyond the Basilica, and fronting the Temple of Jupiter, are three large edifices, supposed to have been dedicated to public uses, and that in the centre was evidently unfinished, or repairing, when buried by the eruption of 79. On the side of the Forum, and opposite to the Basilica, are edifices resembling

temples ; one of which, supposed to have been consecrated to Mercury, contains a beautiful altar, adorned with bas-reliefs representing a sacrifice. Marbles of various sorts, apparently prepared for new buildings, together with a pedestal, which seems from the inscription it bears to have supported the statue of Q. SALLUST, and another pedestal inscribed with the letters C. CVSPIO C. F. PANSÆ, occupy the centre of the piazza ; and, judging from marks in the pavement, the entrance to this forum was occasionally closed with gates of bronze or iron.

House of Championet, so called because excavated by a French general of that name. This habitation appears to have suffered considerably from the earthquake of the year 63 ; it has a vestibule paved with mosaics, and in the centre of its quadrangle a reservoir for the rain water which fell on its roof ; this reservoir appears to have had a covering. At the back of the house is another vestibule ; and under the sitting rooms and bed chambers (all of which are paved with mosaics, and more or less decorated with paintings) are subterranean offices, a rare thing at Pompeii ; skeletons of females, with rings, bracelets, and a considerable number of coins, were found in this house.

Crypto-Porticus and Chalcidicum, built by Eumachia.—In the Via Appia, and near the Forum Civile, over the entrance to what seems to have been a covered passage, is the following inscription:—

Eumachia. L. F. Sacerd. Publ. Nomine Suo et M. Numistr. 1 Frontonis. Fili. Chalcidicum Cryptam Porticus Concordiæ Augustæ Pietati sua Pecunia Fecit Eademque Dedicavit.

Just beyond this passage, and leading to what appears to have been a chalcidicum, is the statue of a female in a vestal's dress, with the

following inscription on the pedestal:—

Eumachia. L. F. Sacerd. Publ. Fullones.

This statue still remains on the spot where it was discovered in the summer of 1820 ; and, judging from the inscriptions, it seems that Eumachia, a public priestess, built at her own expense, in her own name and that of another person, a chalcidicum and Crypto-Porticus, and likewise paid for having them consecrated to the use of the Pompeian washerwomen, by whom, as a token of gratitude, her statue was erected. The chalcidicum (a spacious piazza) was adorned with colonnades elevated on steps, some parts of which are cased with white marble, and other parts unfinished ; but the marble slabs, prepared for casing the unfinished parts, were discovered on an adjacent spot, where they may still be seen. The centre of the chalcidicum evidently contained a large sheet of water, in which were several washing blocks, cased with white marble ; these blocks, and the channel through which the water was conveyed into this spacious basin, still remain, as does a small temple fronting the Forum Civile, from which there seems to have been an entrance into the chalcidicum.

Continuation of the Via Appia.—On each side of this street are shops and other buildings, which exhibit the names and occupations of the persons by whom they were once inhabited : these names, &c., are written with red paint ; and the wall fronting the Via Appia, and belonging to the chalcidicum, displays the ordinances of the magistrates, the days appointed for festivals, &c., likewise written with red paint. Here are bakers' shops, containing mills for pulverizing corn ; oil and wine shops, a house adorned with pictures of ancient divinities ; and another house ele-

gantly painted, and supposed to have belonged to a jeweller. In this street, and likewise in other parts of the town, are several fountains, which were supplied by water brought in a canal from the Sarno: and at the lower end of the street, near the portico leading to the Tragic Theatre, was found, in 1812, a skeleton, supposed to be the remains of a priest of Isis, with a large quantity of coins, namely, three hundred and sixty pieces of silver, forty-two of bronze, and eight of gold, wrapped up in cloth so strong as not to have perished during more than seventeen centuries. Here likewise were found several silver vases, some of them evidently sacrificial, and belonging to the temple of Isis; small silver spoons, cups of gold and silver, a valuable cameo, rings, silver bas-reliefs, &c.

Portico ornamented with six Columns of Tufa.—The capitals of the columns which supported this portico appear to have been handsome, and its front, according to an inscription on a pedestal that still remains, was adorned with the statue of Marcus Claudius Marcellus, son of Caius, patron of Pompeii. The statue, however, has not been found. Beyond this portico is a long colonnade, leading to the Tragic Theatre.

Temple of Hercules.—This edifice, apparently more ancient than any other temple at Pompeii, is said to have been thrown down by the earthquake of the year 63, rebuilt, but again demolished in 79. The ruins prove, however, that it was once a stately Doric structure, which stood on a quadrilateral platform, with three steps on every side leading up to it. The platform still remains, and is ninety feet long, by about sixty feet wide. Traces of gigantic columns also remain; and beyond the platform, and nearly fronting the east, are

three altars: that in the centre is small, and probably held the sacred fire; those on the sides are large, low, and shaped like sarcophagi: the latter kind of altar, called *Ara*, being, when sacrifices were made to the terrestrial deities, the place on which the victim was burnt. Behind these altars is a receptacle for the sacred ashes; near the temple is a burial-place, and on the left a semicircular bench, decorated with lions' claws carved in tufa: it resembles the seats near the Herculaneum gate.

Upper entrance to the Tragic Theatre.—This wall has been restored, and beyond it are steps leading down to the postscenium of the Tragic Theatre; and likewise to the Forum Nondinarium, so called because a market was held there every ninth day. Not far thence was the great reservoir of the water of the Sarno, which supplied the lower part of the city, and particularly the Forum Nondinarium.

Tribunal, or Curia of Pompeii.—This is an oblong court, surrounded by porticoes; and containing a rostrum, built of peperino, with steps ascending to it. The tribunal is supposed to have been erected by a family, who likewise built at their own expense the Tragic Theatre; and a Crypto-Porticus, in order to adorn the colony.

Temple of Isis.—It appears, from an inscription found here, that this edifice was thrown down by the earthquake of 63, and rebuilt by Numerius Popidius Celcinus. It is sixty-eight feet long, by sixty feet wide; in good preservation; and peculiarly well worth notice: for, to contemplate the altar whence so many oracles have issued, to discern the identical spot where the priests concealed themselves, when they spoke for the statue of their goddess, to view the secret stairs by which they ascended into the sanctum sanctorum; in short,

to examine the construction of a temple more Egyptian than Greek, excites no common degree of interest. This temple is a Doric edifice, composed of bricks, stuccoed, painted, and polished. The sanctum sanctorum stands on seven steps (one cased with Parian marble), its form being nearly a square; its walls, which are provided with niches for statues, display, among other ornaments in stucco, the pomegranate, called in Greek *roia*, and one of the emblems of Isis. The pavement is mosaic. Here, on two altars, were suspended the Isiac tables, and two quadrangular basins of Parian marble, to contain the purifying water, were likewise found here; each standing on one foot of elegant workmanship, and bearing this inscription: *Longinus II Vir*. On the high altar stood the statue of Isis; and immediately beneath this altar are apertures to the hiding place for the priests; contiguous to which are the secret stairs. The lower end of the temple, fronting the sanctum sanctorum, contains the altars whereon victims were burnt; together with the receptacles of their ashes, and the reservoir for the purifying water. A figure of Harpocrates was found in a niche opposite to the high altar. Other parts of the temple contain small altars, a kitchen, in which are found culinary utensils of creta cotta (containing ham-bones and remains of fishes), together with the skeleton of a priest, leaning against the wall, and holding in his hand a hatchet. Here also is a refectory, where the priests were dining at the moment of the eruption which entombed their city; and where chickens' bones, eggs, and earthen vessels, were discovered; burnt bread was likewise found here, together with the skeletons of priests, who either had not time to make their escape, or felt it a duty not to abandon their god-

dess. When this temple was excavated, its walls exhibited paintings of Isis with the sistrum, Anubis with a dog's head, priests with palm branches and ears of corn, and one priest holding a lamp; the hippopotamus, the ibis, the lotus, dolphins, birds, and arabesques. Most of these, however, have been removed to Naples, as have the statues of Isis, Venus, Bacchus, Priapus, and two Egyptian idols in basalt, which were likewise found here. Sacrificial vessels of every description, candelabra, tripods, and couches for the gods, were also discovered in this temple.

Not far hence is an edifice which, judging by the rings of iron found in its walls, was probably the receptacle for beasts destined to be slain on the Isiac altars.

Temple of Æsculapius.—The centre of this little building contains a low altar, made with tufa, and shaped like a sarcophagus. The cella is placed on nine steps; and seems, if we may judge by the traces of columns still discernible, to have been covered with a roof. Here were found statues of Æsculapius, Higeia, and Priapus, all in creta cotta.

Sculptor's Shop.—Several statues were discovered here; some being finished, others half finished, and others only just begun. Several blocks of marble, and various tools, now preserved in the Neapolitan academy of sculpture, were likewise discovered here.

Comic Theatre.—This edifice, built of tufa, and supposed to have been the odeum for music, is small, but nearly perfect; and was covered with a roof resting upon columns, between which were apertures for light. Here are the places for the proconsul and vestals, the orchestra, the proscenium, the scenium, and the postscenium; together with all the benches, and staircases leading to them, for male spectators;

and another staircase leading to the portico or gallery, round the top of the theatre; in which gallery the females were placed. The orchestra is paved with marble, and exhibits the following inscription in bronze capitals:

M. OCVLATIVS M. F. VERVS
II VIR PRO LVDIS.

And on the outside of the edifice is another inscription, mentioning the names of the persons at whose expense it was roofed.

Two admission tickets for theatrical representations have been found at Pompeii: these tickets are circular, and made of bone; on one of them is written ΑΙCΥΤΑΟΥ, and above this word is marked the Roman number, XII, with the Greek corresponding numerical letters, ΙΒ, beneath it. The other ticket is numbered in a similar manner, and likewise marked with the name of a Greek poet; both tickets having on the reverse side a drawing, which represents a theatre. The Odeum seems to have suffered from the earthquake of 63.

Tragic Theatre.—This edifice, which stands upon a stratum of very ancient lava, is much larger than the Odeum; and, in point of architecture, one of the most beautiful buildings in Pompeii. It was composed of tufa, lined throughout with Parian marble; and still exhibits the orchestra, the proscenium, the stage; the marks where scenes or a curtain were fixed; the podium on the right of the orchestra for the chief magistrate, where a curule chair was found; the podium on the left for the vestals, the benches for patricians and knights in the lower part of the cavea, and those for plebeians in the upper part; the entrance for patricians and knights; the entrance and stairs for plebeians; the gallery round the top of the theatre for ladies;

which gallery appears to have been fenced with bars of iron (as the holes in the marble and the remains of lead used for fixing the bars may still be discovered); the stairs of entrance to this gallery, and the blocks of marble projecting from its walls, so as to support the wood work, to which, in case of rain or intense heat, an awning was fastened. The stage, judging by the niches that still remain, appears to have been adorned with statues: the proscenium is enclosed by dwarf walls, and divides the stage from the orchestra and seats appropriated to the audience. This stage, like those of modern days, is more elevated at the upper than the lower end; very wide, but so shallow, that much scenery could not have been used; although the ancients changed their scenes by aid of engines, with which they turned the partition, called the scena, round at pleasure. There are three entrances for the actors all in front; and behind the stage are remains of the postscenium.

This theatre stands on the side of a hill, according to the custom of the Greeks; and on the summit of this hill was an extensive colonnade, destined, perhaps, to shelter the spectators in wet weather, and likewise to serve as a public walk; the view it commands being delightful.

The comic and tragic theatres stand near each other and contiguous to a public building surrounded with colonnades, and supposed to have been

The Forum Nundinarium.—This forum is of an oblong shape, and bordered by columns of the Doric order without bases, the materials of which they are composed being tufa stuccoed, and painted either red or yellow, as was the general practice at Pompeii. These columns still exhibit figures in armour, and names of persons traced, no doubt, by the ancient inhabitants of this

forum to while away their vacant hours. Within the colonnades are rooms of various dimensions, supposed to have served as shops and magazines for merchandize; some of the largest being about fifteen feet square: and above these rooms was a second story, which appears to have been surrounded with wooden balconies. In one room was found an apparatus for making soap; in another a mill for pulverizing corn; and in another an apparatus for expressing oil. On the eastern side of this forum were stalls for cattle; and in the prison or guardhouse were found skeletons in the stocks, armour, and the crest of a helmet, adorned with a representation of the siege of Troy. The square contains a fountain of excellent water, a small ancient table and likewise a large modern table, shaded by weeping willows, so as to make a pleasant dining place in warm weather.

A considerable distance across a vineyard leads to the

Amphitheatre.—In the centre of a spacious piazza (probably a circus for chariot races), stands this colossean edifice; which, when disentombed, was so perfect that the paintings on the stuccoed wall surrounding the arena appeared as fresh as if only just finished: but, on being too suddenly exposed to the air, the stucco cracked and fell off; so that very few paintings now remain. The form of this amphitheatre is oval; the architecture particularly fine; and a handsome arcade, once embellished with statues, the niches and inscriptions belonging to which still remain, leads down to the principal entrance. This arcade is paved with lava, and the statues it contained were those of C. Cuspius Pansa and his son. The amphitheatre rests upon a circular subterranean corridor of incredible strength, as it supports all the seats. An iron

railing seems to have defended the spectators who sat in the first row; and the entrances of the arena appear to have been defended by iron grates. The walls of the podium, when first unburied, displayed beautiful paintings; but on being exposed to the air they were destroyed, like those in the arena. Above a flight of steps leading to the upper seats is a bas-relief (in marble), which represents a charioteer driving over his opponent; and above the seats is a gallery which was appropriated to female spectators: it encircles the top of the edifice, and commands a magnificent prospect of Vesuvius, Castellamare, the site of Stabiae, the mouth of the Sarno, and the beautiful bay of Naples: and in the upper part of the circular wall of this gallery are blocks of stone, pierced to receive the poles which supported the awning.

Near the northern entrance to the amphitheatre are remains of a building furnished with a triclinium; and therefore supposed to have been the silicernium belonging to the edifice.

City Walls.—Pompeii was fortified by double walls, built with large pieces of tufa; one wall encompassing the city, the other passing through the centre of a ditch, made to strengthen the fortification; and between these walls is the broad platform of the ancients, which, at Pompeii, seems to have been twenty feet in breadth. The walls were about twenty feet high; some parts consisting of smooth stones, from four to five feet square, and apparently not joined by any cement, though placed with such skill as to resemble one entire mass; while other parts are ill built, with rough stones of various shapes and sizes, and were perhaps hastily piled together after the destructive earthquake of the year 63. Curious characters are engraved on some of

these stones. The walls were fortified with low square towers, and the four gates of the city stood at right angles.

In addition to the buildings enumerated there are many others, named after some peculiar object found in the ruins, or in honour of the person of distinction in whose presence the excavation took place, as the house of the Emperor Joseph II, Emperor Francis II, Grand Duke of Tuscany, &c. &c.

ROUTE 122.

EXCURSION TO SORRENTO, CAPRI, AND AMALFI.

For railway fares and hours of departure, see Route 120.

Castellamare.—Inns: *Albergo Imperial*, the best; *L'Italia di Londra*. This fashionable though dirty watering place is the rendezvous of many rich and distinguished foreigners, attracted by the freshness of the air breathed in its shady valleys and in the splendid alleys of chestnut trees belonging to the casino. The permission to walk and ride in this noble forest is easily obtained from the comptroller of the king's household, through your ambassador.

The mountain is rarely ascended but on one of the little horses or asses that may be hired at its foot. The donkeys trot and gallop well, and are managed with ease; in fact, they are excellently trained. To go to the top of the mountain costs 5 granas for the ass and 2 for the guide; 12, 15, and 20 granas per course, according to its length, not including the buona-mano. If taken by the day, 4 carlini for an ass and 12 for a horse.

Baths.—During the months of June and July Castellamare is much frequented by visitors from Naples and from the provinces, for the benefit of its sea baths or for its sulphurous ferruginous springs

that are abundantly found in the mountain. These waters are efficacious against obstructions, weakness of the stomach, headaches, &c.

At the railway terminus will be found carriages to convey travellers to Sorrento; time, two hours; the usual charge for a carriage for four persons is 1 to 1½ piasters, with a couple of carlins for buona-mano. The ride along the coast is magnificent, and the road excellent.

Sorrento.—*Hôtel La Sirena* (Mermaid). The situation of this house is most lovely—a large terrace and garden overlooking the bay of Naples. The rooms are comfortably and handsomely furnished; the dinners and wines exquisite; the landlords (the brothers Garjiulo) are attentive, civil, and extremely moderate in their charges, very intelligent, and speak English remarkably well. Attached to the hotel is a dashing six-oared cutter to convey strangers to Capri, Amalfi, Temple of Hercules, and other interesting places in the neighbourhood.

The cost of a boat with six oars to and from Capri is 4 piasters; four oars, 3 piasters; in fine weather the distance, about fifteen miles, may be done in three hours from Sorrento, and from Massa in two hours. Those who like to diversify the route take mules to Massa, where the boat may be ordered to meet you. This up and down ride over the mountains is highly interesting, but of course it increases the expense, as the hire of the mule (10 carlini) is in addition to the cost for the boat, which is the same whether you embark at Sorrento or Massa.

Sorrento, anciently called Syrentum, from the exquisite beauty of its scenery, was, according to tradition, founded by Ulysses; though it more probably derived its existence from a band of Phœnician adventurers. It was colonised by

Augustus ; but must have been a place of considerable consequence in much earlier times, as it gave its name to the Promontory which closes the bay of Naples to the south-west. It is between five and six leagues distant from Naples ; and lies on the left side of the bay, near the ancient *Æquana*, a station on the *Via Domitiana* now called *Equa*, and not far from *Vico*, the ancient *Vicus Æquanus*.

Madame Starke who had a house at Sorrento where she occasionally resided, and who is supposed to have studied the history of the place, gives the following interesting account of Sorrento.

“*Syrentum*, in the days of Augustus and Tiberius is supposed to have been more extensive than *Neapolis* ; but during the year 79, when the waters of the *Tyrrhenian* sea retreated from the walls of *Pompeii*, they seem to have encroached on the *Siren* shore, destroying a magnificent quay which extended from the town of *Syrentum* to the base of a cliff crowned by the temple of *Ceres*, and ruining all the contiguous public edifices. The corridors and temples (delved in a cliff situated beneath the *Cocumella*), which are called by tradition the caves of *Ulysses*, and supposed, subsequently to his circuitous voyage, to have been consecrated to the *Sirens*, remain, however, nearly perfect respecting their shape, though stripped of all their decorations. The entrance from the sea to these caves resembles the description given by *Homer* of the abode of the giant shepherd *Polyphemus* ; even the very landing place may be figured as the enormous rock with which he closed his den. Moreover, there certainly did exist at some remote period, on the *Sorrentine* shore, a race of giants ; for in ancient tombs discovered here skeletons upward of eight feet long have been found, with skulls proportionably

large ; and as *Capri* answers to *Homer's* description of the island called by his commentators *Lachæa*—as it seems, judging from *Virgil*, *Statius*, and *Tacitus*, to have been uninhabited in *Homer's* days—and as it possesses, on its south-eastern shore, a harbour, where *Tiberius* kept a squadron to guard his person, probably *Homer* meant to describe *Ulysses* as having (after he quitted the *Æolian Isles* the second time) anchored at *Caprææ*, and left his fleet there, proceeding himself, with one vessel only, to the promontory of *Surrentum*, encountering on that coast *Polyphemus*, thence sailing to the country of the *Læstrigones*, near *Caieta* ; and, after the destruction of his vessels by those savages, gaining, with one bark alone, *Æria*, the realm of *Circe*. But, be this as it may, the interior of these caves, judging by their present appearance, are more probably the scene whence *Virgil* borrowed images for his ‘*Tartarus*,’ than is the grotto of the *Cumæan sibyl*. On the strand to the right of these caves are remains of what appears to have been a *silicernium* ; and farther to the right, at the brink of a cliff near the *Capuchin* convent, are vestiges of a *columbarium*. On a cliff to the left of the Temples of the *Sirens*, are the substructions of the immense and magnificent Temple of *Ceres*, which once adorned this coast, and gave her name to what is now denominated the promontory of Sorrento ; and on the strand beneath this temple pieces of a composition called *Sorrento stone*, supposed to have originally made part of the incrustations of the temple, are frequently found. The colour of the composition is blue, some pieces being opaque, others transparent. Emeralds and white cornelians are likewise found on the *Sorrentine* shore ; and persons wishing to examine the substructions of the Temple of *Ceres* should

seek for them on the cliff, near which an extensive range of arches, chambers, and reticulated brickwork, belonging to the ancient edifice, may still be seen; and in the kitchen of the villa is an ancient well, communicating, by means of a subterranean aqueduct, with the celebrated Greek *piscinæ* which supply the town of Sorrento with water. Splendid columns of Cipollino, and various other architectural decorations, have been found within the precincts of this temple. On the side of the ancient quay, now inundated by the sea, and close to the Marina Piccola di Sorrento, stands a pile of ancient brickwork, which, according to tradition, was a monument erected by the Sorrentines to the memory of Lyparus, a foreign prince, who resided among them, and was a great benefactor to their country. Between the Marina Piccola and the Marina Grande di Sorrento is a magnificent Grecian arch, supposed to have been the entrance to the cella of a temple dedicated to Neptune; the cella is entire, its incrustations excepted; and ancient corridors, nearly perfect, lead down from a cliff at Sorrento (on which stands the Palazzo Mastrolili) to the interior of this temple. Proximate to the above-named Grecian arch, on the strand, or, more properly speaking, in the sea, are huge masses of ancient stonework and brickwork, which evidently made part of the temple, together with a small corridor, nearly perfect, although half filled with water, and leading to a large circular, well-preserved ancient bath, which, by the aid of a boat, may be seen through a chasm in the cliff, and is said to contain paintings. Beyond this bath is another, of a quadrilateral form, uncommonly large, in perfect preservation, and supposed to have belonged to a temple consecrated to Venus. It is practicable to enter

and row round this bath in a small boat. To the left of the town, and at the point of the promontory of Sorrento, on a rock considerably undermined and worn away by the sea, are remains of a quadrilateral edifice of reticulated brickwork, supposed to have been a temple consecrated to Hercules. Large masses of the *opus reticulatum*, some of which are nearly covered with water, a terrace with its original pavement remaining, and corridors stuccoed, and in one part painted with the Tyrian purple, so prevalent at Pompeii, are all now discoverable of this temple: on the ascent behind which are interesting traces of the villa of Vedius Pollio, namely, remains of a bridge; two salt water reservoirs for fishes, in one of which is a rill of spring water; a kitchen, with its stoves and fire place quite perfect; several adjoining rooms, probably offices for servants, pavements of ancient stucco; and walls of the *opus reticulatum*. The reservoir, into which flows the rill of spring water, was probably devoted to a species of fish already mentioned, called the *moruna*, and supposed to thrive best in a mixture of fresh and salt water. It is said that when Augustus was feasting with Vedius Pollio in this villa, a slave broke, by accident, a crystal vase, belonging to a costly set; upon which Pollio condemned him to be thrown into the reservoir and become food for the fishes; but Augustus, indignant at this cruel order, forbade its execution, likewise commanding the whole set of crystal to be broken and thrown into the sea, and the reservoir to be rendered useless.

In a cove beyond the villa of Pollio are considerable vestiges of ancient arches, corridors, &c., now called Portiglione; perhaps a corruption of the words *Porta* and *Leone*; for these arches, according

to the present appearance of the ruins, may probably have been entrances to caves belonging to an amphitheatre, and consequently appropriated to lions and other wild beasts. The ascent from the cove to the ruins above the arches being steep and dangerous, it is advisable, after having viewed the arches from the cove, to row to the Marina di Paola (situated between the cove and the villa of Pollio), landing there, and then walking to the cliff (immediately above the cove), where, in a farm, are ruins which evidently communicated with those below, called Portiglione. The shape of these ruins, and the arches still visible in that part nearest to the cove, seem to announce an amphitheatre; and behind these ruins are considerable remains of walls of reticulated brickwork, which, judging by their form, appear to have enclosed a circus: and in this enclosure a fine column of marble, probably used instead of an obelisk, was, not long since, discovered. It seems likely that the amphitheatre and circus, if such they were, might have been common to the inhabitants of Syrentum and Massa; as the former town is supposed to have extended nearly to the villa of Pollio, and the latter town (of great celebrity in ancient days) is not far distant from Portiglione. Beyond this cove, on a height now called Punta della Campanella, but anciently denominated Surrentinum Promontorium, and likewise Athenæum, stood a temple consecrated to Minerva, and if we may credit Seneca and Strabo, built by Ulysses; but this temple, another consecrated to Apollo, which stood on the same promontory, and several more temples, mentioned by classic writers, as having once adorned the Sorrentine coast, are now levelled with the soil, or engulfed by the sea.

The town of Sorrento has suffered

so severely from earthquakes, war, and rapine, that few of its antiquities remain: it was, however, not long since embellished with one of the finest Egyptian statues extant; but all the upper part has been purloined; and little is now to be seen except the pedestal; one large fragment of which was found, during the year 1834, in a building opposite to the spot where the broken pedestal remains. This fragment is covered with hieroglyphics, denoting that Osirei, the father of Sesostris, and the sovereign represented by the statue, reigned over an obedient people. The hieroglyphics in question are particularly deep, and well cut; and the tomb of Osirei, when opened by Belzoni at Thebes, was found to be the most magnificent there.

We have no record respecting the time when the statue of Osirei was brought to Sorrento. An inscription, at the Piano Gate, in honour of Trajan, and another in honour of Antoninus Pius (both nearly obliterated), another under the portico of the church of St Antonino, mentioning a temple dedicated to Venus; columns, sarcophagi, and altars, may still be found here. Ancient bas-reliefs of dolphins, the emblems (as before observed) of a maritime people, ornament some of the fountains. A small part of the exterior wall of the Pantheon is discoverable on the outside of the church of St Bacolo; and fixed in the walls of an archway, leading to the cathedral, are bas-reliefs, much injured by time, but very beautiful. The cathedral evidently stands upon the site of an ancient temple, the court of which remains: the doorcase of the principal entrance to this church is composed of Parian marble finely worked, and taken from the temple of Apollo; and the superb bas-reliefs above this splendid doorcase exhibits gryphons and acanthus leaves, and

likewise belonged originally to the temple of Apollo; as did the door-case of one of the lateral entrances to the church, and some of its interior ornaments.

The Archiepiscopal palace contains two fine Grecian bas-reliefs, representing the Battle of the Amazons; a crozier of Corinthian brass, supposed to have been one of the very first that were made; and, in the garden, a beautiful Greek vase, probably designed to contain the aqua lustrale of the ancients. Beyond the Piano gate, in a street denominated the Borgo, are antiquities which deserve especial notice, namely, the Greek Piscinæ, repaired by Antoninus Pius, in the year 160, and still quite perfect. Here are a considerable number of wells, apparently intended to ventilate this immense reservoir, which now, as in times past, supplies the town of Sorrento and its Piano with excellent purified water, brought through an aqueduct from the Apennine. The arches of the reservoir are so skilfully constructed as to support a large garden, which contains the loftiest orange trees in the whole Piano; and adjoining this garden are other wells, apparently intended to ventilate the reservoir, together with considerable remains of a Crypto Porticus, and a structure which resembled a Naumachia, till filled with earth, and planted with vegetables. Farther on, in the way to the village of St Agnello, is the site of an ancient temple, supposed to have been dedicated to Venus: and here are myrtle trees so large and apparently so old, that one could almost fancy them coeval with the temple in the court of which they vegetate. At the end of a lane, near the Capuchin convent, is a Masseria, where remains of an ancient Roman edifice, probably a temple consecrated to Vesta, may be traced. Meta, a large town, immediately

under the limestone mountains, at the extremity of the Piano, contains a handsome church, beautifully situated, and near which are several very old and fine wild olive trees, reported to have been sacred to Minerva: and this circumstance, united with the commanding position of the church, induces a belief that it was built on the site of a temple dedicated to Minerva. The ancient public burial ground, in which several Phœnician tombs, skeletons, Carthaginian, Greek, and Roman coins, lamps, vases, and personal ornaments, have been discovered, is situated on the left side of the highway leading from Sorrento to Ponte Maggiore, a bridge at the base of the limestone mountains: and in some of these tombs skeletons have been found, from seven to eight feet long, with skulls large in proportion. Patches of ancient pavement are seen in the streets of Sorrento; which resemble those of Pompeii, as does the manner in which the houses are constructed. The fortifications, though of modern date, merit notice, because they are supposed to have been the first erected, either in Italy or Magna Græcia, for the purpose of having cannon planted on them. But the object peculiarly interesting to strangers is the paternal mansion and birthplace of the amiable though unfortunate Torquato Tasso, one of the greatest poets whose inspirations have shed a lustre over modern ages. This mansion, delightfully situated on a cliff supposed to have been the site of an ancient temple, displays, on an outside wall, a mutilated bust, in terra cotta, of the immortal bard; and in the saloon upstairs are, a marble bust, called Bernardo Tasso, though more probably it represents a Roman senator; a medallion of Alexander, finely executed; another of Julius Cæsar when young; another of Agrippina; and another of Marcus Aurelius:

they are ancient, and were all found at Sorrento. Beyond the saloon is a terrace, commanding an extensive view of the bay of Naples; but the chamber in which Torquato Tasso was born is fallen into the sea. This mansion now belongs to the Duca di Laurito, who descends in the female line from Tasso's family. When Bernardo, the father of Torquato, came from northern Italy to settle at Sorrento, he found its streets ornamented with handsome houses, and their inhabitants so kind and hospitable to foreigners, that he calls the town "*l'Albergo della Cortesia*;" speaks of the deliciousness of the fruit, the variety and excellence of the animal food; and then adds, "*L'aere è sì sereno, sì temperato, sì salutare, sì vitale, che gl'uomini, che senza provar altro cielo ci vivono sono quasi immortali.*" Such, likewise, was the opinion of the ancients with respect to the Sorrentine climate; for Galen, one of the most enlightened and successful physicians of antiquity, advised all his patients who required invigorating air to visit this Piano, or the contiguous Lactarian hills; and to Galen, virtually, are the Sorrentines indebted for the reparation of their *Piscinæ* (A.D. 160) by his imperial patient, Antoninus Pius, whom he sent hither. There is no spot in southern Italy, or *Magna Græcia*, so temperately warm during summer, so well screened from the east wind during winter and spring, or so much calculated, at all seasons, to promote longevity, as the Piano di Sorrento. This plain, which extends about three miles in length and one in breadth, appears to be the mouth of an extinct volcano, as it consists of deep and narrow ravines, now formed into roads and footpaths; volcanic rocks, caverns, and small level spots of tufa; while the surrounding mountains are all composed of limestone. The plain

is one continued series of orchards, divided from each other by walls, and intersected with villas, towns, and villages. These orchards, however, are not of the common sort; for here the pomegranate, the aloe, the acacia, the abel, the mulberry, the apple, the pear, the apricot, the peach, the sorbus, the fig, the vine, the olive, the bay, the cypress, the chestnut, the walnut, the wide-spreading oak, and magnificent maritime stone-pine, are so beautifully mingled and contrasted with multitudes of oranges and lemons, that persons standing on an eminence, and looking down upon this spot, might fancy it the garden of the *Hesperides*. The plain rises gradually to the height of a thousand feet above the level of the sea, and is bounded by the *Montes Lactarii*, beyond which, on the east, rises the mountain of St Angelo, reputed to be 5,000 feet above the level of the sea; therefore the sun, during summer, does not shine on the Piano till three-quarters of an hour after he has risen; and when he descends into the caves of *Thetis*, the Piano is sheltered from his beams by western mountains; consequently every summer night is deliciously cool. Moreover this Piano, being a narrow peninsula between the immense bay of Naples and the still more extensive gulf of Salerno, is fanned continually by sea breezes; neither can reflected heat be felt here, because the trees completely shadow the earth; and as they are, generally speaking, evergreens, except the deciduous plants whose leaves feed silkworms and cattle, Sorrento and the whole Piano are exempt from the noxious damps of autumn, produced by the annual decay of vegetation; while the immense and lofty mountain of St Angelo screens them, during winter, from easterly winds. The Piano contains only two modern edifices worthy of notice: one is the *Villa Correale*,

much admired for its beautiful staircase; and the other is the Cocumella, which, like the houses at Pompeii, has a vestibule, and beyond it an open quadrangle, containing a curiously-constructed well of excellent water. Under this quadrangle are a crypto porticus and a large reservoir, the latter of which is said to communicate with the ancient Greek Piscinæ. The upper story of the Cocumella boasts a terrace which commands one of the loveliest prospects existing. The only wide carriage road of the Piano is three miles in length, and formed by means of bridges thrown over the ravines; the other public paths are narrow, though sufficiently wide for Sorrentine carriages; and all lie between lofty walls, which, however injurious to the beauty of the landscape, afford shade even at mid-day during summer, and protection from equinoctial and wintry storms of wind. The town of Sorrento and its dependencies contain about 30,000 inhabitants, who still deserve the character given of them by Bernardo Tasso, with respect to their attention and kindness to foreigners. Hospitable, so far as making entertainments go, they cannot be, having no longer the power; but their fruit, time, and services, are always at the command of a foreigner. Three or four generations of one family often live together here, under the same roof, according to the ancient Grecian custom; and it is not uncommon to see grandfathers and grandmothers above ninety years old, and perfectly exempt from infirmities. With respect to the healthfulness of the climate, therefore, Bernardo Tasso seems again to have judged right; and, with regard to provisions, beef, veal, fish, butter, milk, honey, fruits, and water, are all excellent. Hog-meat is so peculiarly fine; that hogs are denominated "the citizens of Sor-

rento;" and the wine of this district is light and wholesome, although less esteemed now than it was by the ancients. Another circumstance, namely, the cleanliness of the Sorrentines, with respect to their persons, houses, and public baths, tends much to promote the salubrity of their Piano; and owing to the local situation of this favoured spot, Fahrenheit's thermometer, out of doors, when properly guarded from reflected heat, seldom rises higher here, during the day, in June, July, August, and September, than 76 deg.; never higher than from 62 deg. to 64 deg. during the night; and during the peculiarly warm summers of the years 1825 and 1826, its utmost height, at the hottest period of the day, seldom reached 77 deg. In winter it rarely falls below temperate.

Lodging houses may be procured here at moderate prices: and the sobriety, civility, and general good conduct of the Sorrentines, enable strangers to walk alone at any hour of the day or night, in this district, without risk of being insulted or pillaged. Sorrento has now become a bathing place, accommodations having been erected.

ENVIRONS OF SORRENTO.

The mountains which border the Piano di Sorrento abound with delightful walks and rides; among the latter, that to the Conti della Fontanelle, e di Cermenna, is particularly admired. Conti seems to be a corruption of the word Colli, hills which are situated between two and three miles from the town of Sorrento, and present a magnificent view of the gulfs of Naples and Salerno (both displayed at the same moment), the three islands of the Sirens, anciently the Sirensusæ Insulæ, immortalized by Homer, one of which contains ruins of an ancient temple, the coast near Almalfi, the site of Pæstum, and the heights near the gulf of Policastro. During

the months of September and October, immense nets for catching quails are erected on the spot; below which is the tunny fishery on the right, and on the left a stupendous arch formed by the hand of nature, near the margin of the gulf of Salerno; which arch, and the path leading to it, furnish fine subjects for the pencil. In order to see this arch (called Arco di St. Elia), it is necessary to pass the wine-house on the summit of the hill, which rises between the gulfs of Naples and Salerno; then turning into a path on the left, through a small messaria, terminated by a cliff, down which is a goat track terminated by the arch.

The ride from the town of Sorrento, through Arola, to St. Maria Castello, occupies about three hours and a half in going, but rather less in returning; and displays beautiful and sublime scenery. On reaching the foot of a hillock crowned by the church of Arola, the traveller should turn to the left; passing down a lane, and thence proceeding through a pergola to a cottage; on the left of which are steps leading to a pretty coppice, composed of arbuti, Mediterranean heaths, and other shrubs; at the extremity of this coppice is a cliff, which commands the whole Piano di Sorrento, the bay of Naples, Vesuvius, and part of the gulf of Salerno. After having seen this view, the traveller should go back to the foot of the hillock crowned by the church of Arola; thence ascending the hill on the right beyond the church, and passing through a village, and a chestnut wood, to the commencement of an eminence, on which stands the chapel of St. Maria Castello. At the base of this eminence is a path on the right, leading to the brink of a precipice, which commands a sublime view of the town of Positano, the line of coast extending towards Amalfi, and the

immense gulf of Salerno. After having seen this view, the traveller should proceed to St. Maria Castello, and then walk to the edge of a cliff on the right of a chapel, and displaying a prospect something similar to that last mentioned, but more extensive. Near the chapel of St. Maria Castello is a solitary cottage, where bread, water, and food for mules, may be procured: and where persons who bring a cold dinner with them may find a small room to sit in, during their meal.

Camaldoli, a suppressed but once magnificent convent, situated on the summit of one of the Lactarian hills, and well worth seeing, is not more than half an hour's walk from Arola, through a chestnut grove; but persons who like horse exercise usually ride from Ponte Maggiore to Camaldoli, a distance of about two miles, and return by way of Arola.

The ascent from the Piano di Sorrento to the summit of Monte Sant' Angelo, is not so easy as from Castellamare; but, nevertheless, ladies carried by portantini, have been known to go and return in one day; and for gentlemen, this excursion, with the aid of mules, is not very toilsome. The heights of Sant' Angelo are covered by noble woods, and embellished with beeches, unique in size and beauty; the views in all directions are sublime; and the repositories for ice, or more properly frozen snow, which supply Naples and its environs with that indispensable luxury, merit observation. The snow is preserved by being thrown into pits about fifty feet deep, and twenty-five broad at the top, in the form of a sugar loaf. About three feet from the bottom is a wooden grate, which serves for a drain if any of the snow should happen to melt; and before it is thrown in, the pits are lined with straw and the prunings of trees. When thrown in, the

snow is rammed down till it becomes a solid mass. It is afterwards covered with a roof in the form of a low cone, and chiefly composed of prunings of trees and straw.

The ride going from the town of Sorrento to St Agata, by the new road, and returning through Massa, by the lower road, occupies about three hours, and exhibits beautiful scenery. The distance from Sorrento to St Agata, by the new road, is little more than a mile; from St Agata to Massa, about two miles; and from Massa, by the lower road, to Sorrento, about three miles; the town of Massa, nearly a mile in length, not being taken into this computation. St Agata, placed at the summit of one of the Lactarian hills, looking down on the gulf of Salerno, is a pretty village; at the end of which, hanging over the gulf, stands a spacious villa, called the Belvedere, and proximate to a terrace commanding a superb view of the promontory of Minerva; the islands of the Sirens, and the whole extent of the gulf.

Massa was a celebrated town in remote ages, so celebrated, that it gave, and indeed still gives its name to the whole district, on and adjoining the promontory of Minerva, near which it stands. We are told by classic writers, that the sirens, Thelxiepæa and Aglaopheme, queens of certain small islands named Sirenusæ, and situated in the Posidonian gulf, likewise bore sway over the promontory of Minerva, and the town of Massa; where, during the reign of these siren queens, in the days of Ulysses, there was an academy renowned for learning and eloquence; but the students abused their knowledge, "to the colouring of wrong, and the corruption of manners;" consequently, the sirens were fabled, by the sweetness of their voices, to draw the unwary into ruin. *Massa* is delightfully situated among vineyards and olive gardens, on a

cliff, washed by the waves of the bay of Naples, but not sufficiently high to command a view of the islands of the Sirens. Vestiges of an aqueduct, and other ancient buildings, may be traced here; and the town contains a small cathedral (in which there is a little picture of the Holy Family, attributed to Raphael); a small episcopal palace, adjoining the cathedral; a handsome church, near the marina; and several good houses. The annual fête in this church, on the 15th of August, the fair during that day, and the fire-works in the evening, are supposed to be relics of the *Feriæ Stativæ*, celebrated annually by the Latins, and probably derived from the Greeks. There often is good music in the church at this festival, and a striking display of beauty among the female peasants.

SORRENTO TO AMALFI.

This excursion is particularly interesting; and may be accomplished with ease, when the weather is cool and serene, either by land the whole way, or in part by water.

The most eligible mode of going from Sorrento to Amalfi, supposing the weather favourable, is either to ride, or be carried in a *chaise-a-porteurs*, to that part of the conti where begins a rapid descent, called the *Scaricatojo*; thence descending on foot to the *Marinella* of the *Scaricatojo* in the gulf of Salerno; where a boat, ordered over night, and of the largest size that the *Marinella* affords, should be in attendance. The ride to the *Scaricatojo* occupies about an hour and a quarter; and the descent, which though steep is not dangerous, occupies about an hour. On reaching the *Marinella*, travellers should embark, without loss of time, for Amalfi, passing Positano, a romantically situated town, peopled by rich merchants, and containing handsome houses. The time occupied in rowing from the Mari-

nella of the Scaricatojo to Amalfi is, generally speaking, somewhat less than three hours. The whole coast exhibits delightful scenery; and the situation of Amalfi is picturesque beyond the power of words to describe. Amalfi boasts much of its high antiquity; and still more of a copy of Justinian's *Pandects* having been found here; and of the improvement, almost amounting to the discovery of the use, of the mariner's compass, made A.D. 1302, by an Amalfitan called Flavio Gisila. Amalfi, in the middle ages, was a very powerful republic; and its citizens (who were intelligent and courageous) monopolized, about the ninth century, great part of the trade of the east.

Another pleasant water excursion may be made to Capri. This island, situated about five leagues from Sorrento, is a picturesque mass of calcareous rocks, nine miles in circumference; and was anciently called *Capræa*, from being peopled with goats. Its original inhabitants, goats excepted, are supposed to have been a colony from *Acarmania*, in *Epirus*; who were superseded by the citizens of *Neapolis*; and they, according to *Strabo*, gave it in exchange for *Ischia*, to *Augustus*. It is celebrated for having been chosen by him as an occasional retreat; and by *Tiberius* as a residence during several years. *Augustus* embellished it with splendid buildings; and his unworthy successor had, in this small island, twelve superb villas, strongly fortified, and consecrated to the twelve superior heathen deities. But as persons were sent to Capri, on the demise of *Tiberius*, to demolish his works so completely as not to leave one stone upon another, it is difficult to ascertain where several of these edifices stood. The island now contains about 12,000 inhabitants, the town of Capri (where the Archbishop of Sorrento has an episcopal palace) and the village of

Ana-Capri: the ascent to which is by 535 steps. The inhabitants chiefly consist of landholders, mechanics, sailors, and husbandmen: perfect equality reigns among them; every person appears industrious; very few are wretchedly poor; and so salubrious is the climate, that scarcely any maladies visit this spot. The soil produces excellent wine, oil, grain, and vegetables of every description, among which is the *erba ruggine*, used by dyers. Immense flights of quails visit Capri during the month of September, and are caught in nets, to supply the Naples market.

The most convenient way of managing this excursion is to hire a boat at Sorrento, taking a lunch with you, and setting out early in the morning; as about ten hours are required for rowing to the island, seeing its antiquities, and returning to dinner at Sorrento.

The chief object of interest to strangers visiting Capri is the blue cave, or *Grotta Azzura*, situated westward of the usual landing-place, and about one mile and a half distant from it. This singular cavern is well worthy a visit, but those who do so are obliged to place themselves horizontally in the little bark destined to convey them through a low and narrow aperture, which is so small as to excite an apprehension of being swamped on entering.* The colour of the water

* Such an occurrence nearly took place on the day I visited this singular cave. By a little bad management, and a little too much swell, the boat did not enter on the first attempt, consequently the next wave dashed into the boat in which my excellent friend King, and his Finland *chère amie*, were comfortably horizontalized in the stern-sheets. The consternation of the two on receiving this briny bath can be more readily imagined than described. Seriously, whenever there is the least swell, avoid entering; no dependence can be placed on the boatmen, who would risk your life, and even their own, for a few carlins. N.B.—A passport is not necessary to visit the island.

which fills the cavern precisely resembles that of the large blue bottles with lamps behind them seen in chemists' windows; and this water appears to act like the lens of a telescope, by conducting the rays of the sun and the reflection of the brilliant skies of Magna Græcia into the cavern. After the eye has been for a few moments accustomed to a light so magical, the stupendous vault of this gigantic bath is discoverable, richly studded with stalactites, and assuming, in consequence of a strong reflection from that transparent blue water, exactly the same tint. The cavern contains broken steps leading to a subterraneous passage, the length of which is unknown; it being impossible to reach the end, owing to an impediment formed by earth and stones. Masonry seems to have been employed in the construction of these steps and passage, which probably communicated either with one of Tiberius's villas, or that of Julia, the niece of Augustus; but the cavern, although it may have been used as a bathing-place, is evidently the work of nature.

ROUTE 123.

NAPLES TO CASERTA AND CAPUA.

Railroad trains six times a day; the station to Caserta is a little beyond the Pompeii station.

		1st cl.	2nd cl.
Fares to Caserta	- -	45 gr.	36 gr.
— Capua	- -	60 „	48 „

CASERTA.

This town is indebted for its origin to King Charles III, who built there an immense palace, and other stupendous works, during which thousands of people were variously employed. The present city is to be distinguished from another of the same name lying on the Tiphatine mountains at three miles' distance from the new Ca-

serta, and which is still an archiepiscopal seat.

Strangers before leaving Naples should get permission to visit

The Royal Palace and Gardens.—Charles III, after having built the palace of Portici and that of Capodi Monte, became so delighted with the beautiful plain of Caserta, that he resolved to build another there. This plain is situated at thirteen miles' distance from Naples, eight from Aversa, and very near the great fortress of Capua, which, under all circumstances, offered him a secure asylum: it also abounded with game. These advantages, combined with the salubrity of the climate, induced the king to decide at once, and he accordingly sent to Rome, in the year 1752, for the celebrated architect, Louis Vanvitelli, who constructed this palace, which is decidedly the most magnificent and most regular edifice in Italy.

This building is of a rectangular form, 803 feet in length, and 623 in breadth. Each of the principal fronts has three grand entrances. The middle one is ornamented with four columns of marble, about twenty-two feet high, besides the base; an equal number of columns ornament the upper windows, and two more stand at the two side-doors, and each of its four fronts is divided into two lofty stories, and three less considerable. The two principal fronts have both thirty-six windows. At the four angles of the palace, there is over the cornice a kind of square tower, ornamented in front with two columns, two pilasters, and five windows. The centre of the edifice is also surmounted by an octagon cupola, which adds considerably to the effect. This palace has two subterranean stories, one intended for kitchens and stables, and the other underneath it for cellars. These subterranean apartments are very

deep, and are nevertheless as light as if they had windows. This peculiarity is owing to the skill of the architect, who has contrived so to dispose the double walls, as to admit the light between them.

The grand centre door opens into a majestic portico, supported by ninety-eight columns of Sicilian stone covered with valuable marble. This portico is 507 feet long, and extends to the opposite or garden front, on the northern side. It has three octagonal vestibules, two of which are near the great doors, and the other is in the centre of the edifice: four sides of this octagon lead into four great courts, two more are comprised in the portico, another leads to a lofty and magnificent staircase, and the last is occupied by the statue of Hercules crowned by Glory. Each of the side doors opens into one of the four great courts, which are 246 feet in length and 175 in breadth. The fronts of the building that overlook these courts are equal in magnificence to those of the exterior; they are formed of Caserta stone, and are disposed in so many covered arches, over which are the apartments.

The staircase is divided into three branches; the first terminates where the two others commence, one of them is on the right hand, the other on the left; the latter ascends to the vestibule of the chapel and the royal apartments. This staircase is of a noble style of architecture and is ornamented with beautiful marbles; it consists of a hundred steps, each formed of a single piece of marble, twenty-one feet in length; and the surrounding walls are all covered with beautifully-coloured marble. On the first step from the bottom of the staircase are two well-executed marble lions. The first landing-place commands a view of three statues in their niches, representing Truth, Majesty, and Merit.

The staircase is then divided into two branches, one of which leads into a superb vestibule in the form of an octagon, supported by twenty-four marble columns of the Corinthian order, with a ceiling ornamented by beautiful paintings. The centre door, which is adorned with columns on each side, opens into the chapel and the others into the royal apartments.

The chapel royal has an open portico on each side, with a base twenty-one feet high, from which rise sixteen columns of green Sicilian marble, forming a support for the grand entablature on which the ceiling rests. The base of the portico presents eight openings and as many windows, corresponding in number with the columns. Amongst these columns are seen six statues of saints. The great altar is ornamented with four beautiful pillars of yellow marble, and a picture representing the Conception of the Virgin.

The vestibule of this chapel has four doors which open into the apartments of the king, queen, and royal family. The show apartments consist of a great number of rooms, disposed in admirable order, a few adorned with paintings, marbles, without furniture; and though, from its situation it may be termed a country villa, it must nevertheless be considered as a most magnificent royal palace.

From one of the courts on the western side is a beautiful theatre, divided into several tiers of boxes, and ornamented with marbles and columns, and exceedingly splendid.

On the northern side of the palace are some extensive gardens, delightful groves, disposed nearly in the same style as those of Portici and Capo di Monte, a grotto, and numerous artificial cascades. The water with which the palace is abundantly supplied, as well as that flowing constantly from the

cascade into the lake and fountains of these gardens, has been conveyed thither by means of the aqueduct of Caserta, of which we shall give a description hereafter; at the extremity of the principal walk are two beautiful groups of sculpture; that on the right represents Diana at the Bath; on the left, Actæon transformed into a Stag.

Return through the *Giardino Inglese* (English garden).

Aqueduct of Caserta.—This aqueduct, which surpasses, or at least equals, the most beautiful works of the ancient Romans, and supplies Caserta with water, issuing from very distant sources, is undoubtedly one of the most wonderful undertakings of Charles III. The territory of Airola produces a great abundance of water, arising from nine springs which flow into the river Faenza, passing through the district of St Agatha of the Goths, and afterwards fall into the river Volturno. These streams uniting formed a considerable body of water, which the Chevalier Louis Vanvitelli has succeeded in conveying to Caserta by means of this conduit.

This aqueduct is composed of very solid brickwork, covered over with a particular kind of stucco, which resists the ravages of the water. The distance from the source of these streams to Caserta, taken in a strait line, is about twelve miles; but following the windings of the aqueduct, it is about twenty-seven. The great architect employed in this used every effort to conduct the waters through the places which approached nearest to a level with the source; he was, nevertheless, unable to avoid the obstacles presented by two high mountains, between which lies the valley of Maddalone, surrounded on two sides by lofty heights, which would have forced the waters to descend in this place, and after-

wards to reascend to a prodigious height; but the experience of this skilful architect overcame all the difficulties. He cut through the two mountains at a place called Prato, to the extent of 1,100 fathoms; at Ciesco, to the length of 950 fathoms; at Gargano, 570; and at La Rocca, 300; forming in all a length of 2,950 fathoms, according to the report and measurement of the master mason of the royal buildings.

After having thus cut through the two mountains, it became necessary to unite them; this was done by means of a bridge, of which the architecture, as well as the height, astonishes every one who beholds it. This bridge is composed of three rows of arches, placed one over the other. The first row at the base of the two mountains consists of nineteen arches; the second, of twenty-seven; and the third, of forty-three. The pilasters of the first row of arches are more than thirty-five feet in thickness, and fifty-two in height. It may be easily imagined that immense sums must have been expended in the execution of this gigantic undertaking. The very short space of time in which it was accomplished is likewise a matter of astonishment; the royal buildings being only commenced in 1752, and the aqueduct being entirely finished in 1759.

ISLANDS OF PROCIDA AND ISCHIA.

Those who wish in one journey to visit the Islands of Procida and Ischia should hire a boat in the harbour of Naples, whence sailing early in the morning, he will reach Procida in about two or three hours, the distance being only twelve miles. The same day he may see the island and proceed in the evening to Ischia, which is only two miles distant from Procida. There sleep, and make the following day the tour of the

island according to the itinerary we shall give in describing it.

The traveller going to Procida and Ischia, may proceed by land as far as Miniscola, a sea shore inhabited by fishermen, lying about four miles beyond Baia. At Miniscola passage boats are found for Procida, a distance of three miles.

PROCIDA.

The landing place of this island is a quay extending the whole length of the town, called *La Marina di Santa Maria Cattolica*. This city, where nothing attracts the attention of the traveller, is connected eastward with a borough called *La Madonna delle Grazie*, built upon a hill, which is crowned with a magnificent castle. This fort is now ungarrisoned and without guns; it contains a royal palace, which travellers are not accustomed to visit, as it is without furniture. A semaphore may be seen on the top, which towards the east corresponds with that of Capri. From the terrace where this telegraph is planted a stupendous prospect may be enjoyed, embracing both the gulfs of Gaeta and Naples; but after contemplating those wide spaces, full of historical remembrances as well as of natural curiosities, the eye of the observer is with no less delight attracted to the smooth and fertile appearance of the island lying beneath, and forming a most picturesque scene. This fine country contained once three large preserves of pheasants, reserved for the king's use, which were forbidden to be disturbed under heavy penalties. These establishments were destroyed during the revolution.

There are no antiquities to be seen in this island. It is very interesting on account of its fertility, the industry of its inhabitants, and its maritime importance, though not distinguished in the history of ancient times. Historians have

mentioned it as forming once a part of the neighbouring island of Ischia, from which they thought it had been separated by the violence of an earthquake. This opinion, however, was not general, even among the ancients, as Strabo says that Procida was detached from Capo Miseno; but some modern naturalists, after analysing the respective soils of these different lands, have denied the possibility of any such separation.

The first inhabitants of Procida were a colony of Chalcidians and Eritreans, the same people who formerly occupied Ischia.

Procida derived some celebrity from the Sicilian vespers, as it was the birthplace of John, the famous promoter of that insurrection. He was the feudal lord of the island, and in consequence of the vespers it was confiscated; but in the year 1339 he recovered his property, and obtained from the reigning King of Naples the faculty of selling it. Thus it passed from his family to one called Cossa, and from the latter to others, till the feudal system being extinguished in the kingdom of Naples, the island was entirely subjected to the crown.

The territory of Procida is mostly composed of ashes and fragments of lava, which seems indeed to justify the opinion that it was in former times a portion of Ischia. Its circumference is seven miles, and supposing the traveller would make the tour of it, starting from *Santa Maria Cattolica*, and proceeding westward, he will successively meet with the villages of *Punta di Ciopeto*, *Cottamo*, *Ciracci*, or *Campo Inglese* (here was a royal preserve), *Chiajolella*, *Punta di Socciaro*, *Perrillo* (on the territory of which another royal preserve existed), *Centano*, *Bosco* or *Boschetto* (where the king had a hird park), *Ulmo*, *Coricella*, and *La Madonna delle Grazie*.

So many villages in so small a country give by themselves an idea of its being uncommonly well inhabited. We remember, in fact, to have read somewhere that, in proportion to its surface, Procida was the most populous land on the globe; it contains about 14,000 souls; it had formerly 18,000.

The island presents in its circumference several sandy creeks, one of which is that of Chiajolella, where ships are frequently built; but the harbour or bay most frequented lies opposite Santa Maria Cattolica, in the channel between Procida and the mainland. The Procidans possess about a hundred large brigs, and are generally esteemed as good sailors. The land is extremely fertile; it produces chiefly wine, and fruits grow there ripe at an earlier period than in the neighbouring country; hence they are sent to Naples, where they sell uncommonly well. A small quantity of silk is fabricated in this place, and a tunny fishery is maintained near its shore, between the pier and La Punta di Ciopeto. This fishery furnishes the inhabitants of the coast with a lucrative employment from May to September.

The traveller, either after making the tour of the island, or starting from the town to go directly to Ischia, must proceed to Chiajolella to embark. The road, a mile long, is quite even and pretty well inhabited. Chiajolella lies on the opposite point of the island, and boats are easily found there for the passage to Ischia. The distance between the two islands is about two miles. An uninhabited islet is seen near Chiajolella; it is called Bivaro, or Vivaro; it contains a royal preserve of rabbits, and is protected by a little fort.

ISCHIA.

This island is about eighteen miles in circumference, about five

in length from east to west, and three in breadth from north to south. Low towards the sea, except on the eastern side, it gradually rises towards the centre, where it forms a very lofty mountain. The sharp and white summit of the latter is seen even at a great distance, and seems inaccessible, but in fact it is not so. The traveller may go to the top, from whence he will enjoy the amplest, and, in point of historical remembrances, the most interesting prospect in the whole globe. This mountain is known under the names of Epomeo and St Nicholas: the former was its ancient name, and is even now used by intelligent persons; the latter is that by which it is commonly called; and the appellation of St Nicholas has been given to the hill from a small church being erected on its top, which was dedicated to this saint. As to the island, it has been variously named, viz., *Ænaria*, *Arimi*, *Inarimi*, *Pithecosa*, *Pithecusæ*, and finally *Iscla*, from which its present name is derived.

The first inhabitants of Ischia were a mixture of Eretrian and Chalcidian. The latter afterwards possessed themselves with Cumæ, and set there. The Eretrian also, though at a later period, were obliged to leave the island on account of one or more volcanic eruptions, the traces of which are still apparent. A colony of Syracusans occupied Ischia 470 years before the Christian era; they were likewise repulsed by the tremendous action of the volcanoes; but the fear of new eruptions subsiding, the island was occupied again by the Neapolitans; and it seems that this new colony grew there both prosperous and quiet, till they were chased by the Romans. The latter possessed Ischia to the time of Augustus, when he restored it to the Neapolitans as an equivalent for Capri. Under the Greek emperors

Ischia followed the fate of the duchy of Naples, and in September of the year 813 it was suddenly attacked and pillaged during three days by the Saracens. Another sack fell upon Ischia in 1135 from the Pisans, who were then at war against King Roger.

During the wars between the Anjovine and Arragonese kings, the inhabitants of Ischia, who at first found themselves under the government of Charles I, revolted, like the Sicilians, and became subject to King Peter, and then to Frederick II, the Arragonese monarch; but, in the year 1299, Charles II, the successor of Charles I, retook this island, and to punish the rebels he sent thither 400 soldiers, who laid it waste, unrooting even the trees. This great calamity was, two years after, followed by another, even more terrible: the volcano of the island, after keeping, during two months, the whole island in a continual alarm, burst out at length with a tremendous eruption. The part of the island which was washed out by the lava lies on the western side, a short distance from the town. It was a most fertile country. The lava covered it, and has never more left this space of land, upon which it may still be seen as black as on its original cooling. Many inhabitants perished in consequence of this catastrophe; the rest fled to the neighbouring places, nor could they repair to Ischia till the year 1305. In the year 1423 this island was given by Queen Jane II to Alphonso I of Arragon. This prince, expelling his former inhabitants, introduced there a colony of his Cataline soldiers. Ischia was the asylum of Ferdinand II in the year 1495, when the French, led by Charles VIII, entered the kingdom of Naples. A new invasion of the French obliged afterwards Don Frederick, the uncle of Ferdinand,

to take likewise refuge in this island, which on that occasion was admirably defended against the French by a lady called Costanza de Avalos. Owing to her glorious defence, the descendants of this lady possessed for a long time the island, with an almost absolute authority.

In 1544 or 1545, Ischia was the unfortunate object of an invasion from the famous corsair Barbarossa, who, landing there, took and brought away about 4,000 inhabitants. From this period nothing appears in the history of this island worthy to be remembered. We shall only add, that in the year 1815 Joachim Murat, on leaving Naples, repaired and embarked there, directing his course to the shores of France.

On approaching the island, the traveller will see an elevated rock connected with the shore by the means of a flat bridge. It is called Negrone, and contains both fortifications and buildings; the former constitute the castle of Ischia, which is furnished with guns and garrisoned; the latter formed once the town or capital city of the island. It seems that in those times the inhabitants had chosen that impregnable summit for their abode, to avoid unforeseen attacks, especially during the maritime incursions of the Saracens.

It seems even that whenever the island was threatened with an hostile invasion, all such people as lived in the country hastened to fly to the rock; to warn them in time of the danger a bell was established on the point of the land nearest to the rock. This place preserves still the name of Porta del Martello (the gate of the alarm bell). A state prison is upon the rock.

The transition of the inhabitants from the ancient city to the present one has been effected in our days. The latter is called Celso, and contains about 4,000 people.

TABLE OF EXPENSES OF A TOUR THROUGH ITALY,

Occupying from about Ten to Twelve Weeks.

	FRANCS.	CENTS.			
Geneva to Baveno, by diligence	-	-	50	0	Passport - - - - 5 0
<i>First day.</i>					<i>Tenth day.</i>
At Lausanne :—Dinner, 3 frs. ; tea, 1 fr. 50 c.	-	-	4	50	Malle-poste to Genoa - - 36 0
<i>Second day.</i>					Dinner, en route - - - 3 0
Meurice :—Breakfast	-	-	1	50	<i>Eleventh day.</i>
Sion :—Dinner	-	-	3	0	Genoa :—Porterage to hotel, 1 fr. ; breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c. ; dinner at table-d'hôte, 3 frs. ; tea, 1 fr. 50 c. ; bed, 2 frs.
Brigg :—Supper	-	-	3	0	9 0
<i>Third day.</i>					<i>Twelfth day.</i>
Simplon :—Dinner	-	-	3	0	Genoa :—Breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c. ; dinner, 3 frs. ; tea, 1 fr. 50 c. ; bed, 2 frs. ; servants, 2 frs.
Domo d'Ossolo :—Supper, 3 frs. ; bed, 2 frs.	-	-	5	0	10 0
Fare from Domo to Baveno	-	-	7	0	<i>Thirteenth day.</i>
<i>Fourth day.</i>					Genoa :—Breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c. ; dinner, 3 frs.
Baveno :—Breakfast	-	-	1	50	4 50
One-fourth expense to visit the Borromean Islands, and bounc mano to gardeners	-	-	2	0	Signing passport for Leghorn 12 50
Dinner, 3 frs. ; bed, 2 frs. ; breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.	-	-	6	50	Fare by steamer to Leghorn - 45 0
One-fourth the expense of an excursion from Lago Maggiore to Lago Como would be 12 frs.					Porterage and boatage - - 2 0
<i>Fifth day.</i>					<i>Fourteenth day.</i>
Steamer to Sesto Calende	-	-	3	0	Leghorn :—Boatage, 1 fr. ; porterage to hotel, 1 fr.
Sesto Calende, dinner	-	-	3	0	2 0
Diligence to Milan	-	-	6	50	Dinner - - - - 4 0
<i>Sixth to the Ninth day.</i>					Excursion to Pisa, and return by railway, 10 frs.
Milan :—Three beds, 6 frs. ; three breakfasts, 4 frs. 50 c. ; three dinners, 12 frs. ; three teas, 4 frs. 50 c. ; servants of the hotel, 3 frs.	-	-	30	0	Excursion to Pisa, Lucca, and baths of Lucca, six days, would be 100 frs.
					Fare by steamer to Naples - 100 0
					Francs 372 50
					PAULS.
					Leghorn :—Passport signing - 12
					Boatage - - - - - 2

EXPENSES OF A TOUR THROUGH ITALY.

Fifteenth day.

Civita Vecchia:—Landing and returning - - - - 3

Pauls 17

Sixteenth day.

CARLINS.

Naples:—Landing, 2 carlins; dogana, 1 carlin; hackney carriage, 2 carlins - - 5

Six dinners at 12 carlins, 72; six teas, 4 carlins, 24; bed, 6 carlins, 36 - - - - 132

Servants, six days - - - 36

Excursions to Pompeii, Vesuvius, Caserta, Pozzuoli, &c., six days, at 48 carlins per day 288

Twenty-ninth day.

Signing passport for Rome:— 14

Steamer to Civita Vecchia - 132

Hackney carriage to boat, 3 carlins; boat, 3 carlins - - 6

49 piasters, 11 carlins. 613

Thirtieth day. PAULS.

Civita Vecchia:—Expenses for

landing, &c. - - - - 5

Diligence to Rome - - - 20

Passport signing - - - 6

Expenses on the road - - - 4

Thirty-first to Forty-third day.

Rome:—Twelve dinners with

wine, at 6 pauls - - - 72

Twelve teas, at 3 pauls - - 36

Twelve beds, at 5 pauls - - 60

Twelve breakfasts at 4 pauls - 48

Signing passport - - - 11

Forty-third to Forty-eighth day.

One-fourth of a carriage from

Rome to Florence, five days - 110

Making altogether

597 francs, equal to about - - - -

570 pauls " - - - -

50 piasters " - - - -

Forty-eighth to Fifty-fourth day.

Florence:—Six breakfasts, 3 pls. 18

Six dinners, 5 pauls - - 30

Six teas, 3 pauls - - - 18

Six beds, 5 pauls - - - 30

Signing passports for Venice - 5

One-fourth of a carriage from

Florence to Padua - - - 90

Pauls 570

Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth day.

Including one day at Bologna.

Sixtieth day.

FRANCS. CENTS.

Padua:—Bed, 2 frs.; break-

fast, 1 fr. 50 c. - - - 3 50

Railroad to Mestre, and boat

to Venice - - - - 5 0

Venice:—Dinner, table d'hôte 3 0

Sixty-first to Sixty-fourth day.

Venice:—Four days' break-

fasts - - - - 6 0

Four dinners - - - 12 0

Four teas - - - 6 0

Four beds - - - 8 0

Four days' gondolas - - 10 0

Sixty-fifth day.

Diligence from Venice to Mi-

lan - - - - 50 0

Expenses on the road - - - 6 0

Sixty-sixth to Sixty-ninth day.

Milan to Basle, by St Gothard 85 0

Three days' expenses: - - - 30 0

Francs 224 50

£. s. d.

23 17 6

12 12 0

11 5 0

£47 14 6

The above expenses do not include fees to valets-de-place, theatres, washing, carriages in towns, fees to custodes, &c. &c., which may be calculated at 250 frs. more; and adding 10*l.* each way from England to Switzerland, will make the expense 70*l.*, or the entire trip through Belgium up the Rhine, Switzerland, Italy, returning through France, stopping fourteen days in Paris, liberally for 100*l.*, or upon the screw for about 80*l.*

A Word to Invalids

ON

TRAVELLING EXERCISE, AND CLIMATE,

By THOMAS SMITH, M.D.,

OF TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Exercise and Climate.—As travelling and a temporary sojourn in the more genial climates of Italy and the south of France are very frequently resorted to by invalids and persons of delicate constitution, it will not be unadvisable to make a few remarks on the influence of travelling exercise, change of air, and change of scene, in removing many physical ailments, in getting rid of that morbid nervous irritability, which so frequently embitters the lives of those who have less of the real cares of this world to encounter, and in restoring to both body and mind that healthy tone and vigour, so necessary to health, and without which, neither the functions of the body or the mind can be properly carried on.

"It is well known," says Dr. James Johnson, "that one impression, whether mental or corporeal, will often supersede, or at least, weaken another. This principle is sometimes available in the cure of dyspepsia and hypochondriasis, especially when resulting from moral causes." This impression would, of course, be best effected by a change of pursuits; but, unfortunately, too many invalids are unable, from circumstances, to engage in any new pursuit. It is, however, in the power of most people to adopt a systematic and regular plan of corporeal exercise, which, combined with spare diet, will cure an immense number of dyspeptic cases among the middle and lower classes of society. The listlessness and languor attendant on the disorders present

almost insuperable obstacles to this plan of treatment, at first, but, if encouraged by the persuasions of their medical attendants to persevere, the amount of good that may be accomplished is extraordinary. "I have known people," says Dr. Johnson, "who could not go up a flight of steps without palpitation and breathlessness, acquire in one month the power of running up to the top of the house, with scarcely any acceleration of the pulse or respiration."

In the higher and more opulent classes of society, "whose *morale* has been too far spoiled—whose education has been too refined—and whose senses have been too much pampered," some more powerful inducement to corporeal exertion, together with a due amount of healthy moral excitement, are necessary to produce a beneficial result. By far the best combination of moral and physical means for this purpose is TRAVELLING in the open air.

The *moral effects* of travelling are eminently conducive to the restoration of health. The intimate connexion that exists between mind and body is such, that the one cannot be affected without the other sympathizing with it. The influence of bad health, especially a disordered condition of the digestive organs, leads to what is termed *depression of spirits*; which is far worse to bear than bodily pain, and leads to still greater disturbance of many important functions of the body. No remedy for the removal of this morbid condition of the mind

(EUROPEAN TOURIST).

is half so efficacious as travelling. The release from all the cares and anxieties of business or political life, —the constant succession of new and interesting objects, which powerfully arrest the attention and absorb the feelings,—the daily intercourse with strangers on the road, and at the *table d'hôte*, strike deeply at the root of the evil, by removing the causes on which this sombre and irritable state of mind depends. So firmly convinced is Dr. Johnson of the efficacy of travelling, even in the most inveterate cases of hypochondriacism, from the result of some few cases which have come under his notice, that he has declared his belief "that many cases of this kind, which ultimately end in insanity, or at least in monomania, might be greatly ameliorated, if not completely cured, by a system of exercise conducted on the foregoing plan, and urged into operation by powerful persuasion, or even by force, if necessary. In the greater number of nervous and hypochondriacal cases, the attention of the patient is kept so firmly fixed on his own morbid feelings, as to require strong and unusual impressions to divert it from that point. The monotony of domestic scenes and circumstances is quite inadequate to this object; and arguments not only fail, but absolutely increase the malady, by exciting irritation in the mind of the sufferer, who thinks his counsellors are either unfeeling or incredulous towards his complaints. In such cases, the majestic scenery of Switzerland, the romantic and beautiful views in Italy and the Rhingau, or the keen mountain air of the Highlands of Scotland and Wales, combined with the novelty, variety, and succession of manners and customs of the countries through which he passes, abstract the attention of the dyspeptic and hypochondriacal traveller (if anything can) from the hourly habit of dwelling on, if not exaggerating his own real or

imaginary sensations, and thus help to break the chain of morbid associations by which he is bound to the never-ending detail of his own sufferings. It is hardly necessary to observe that beneficial effects to a greater or less extent, will be experienced in other sombre and triste conditions of the soul, resulting from moral causes, as sorrow, grief, disappointment, crosses in love, &c., by a tour conducted in such a manner as strongly to exercise the body, and cheerfully excite the mind."

Physical Effects.—The beneficial effects of travelling on our corporeal feelings is first perceptible in the diminished morbid sensibility of the nervous system. The gorgeous brilliancy of an Italian sky only creates pleasurable feelings in persons whose eyes would at one time have been annoyed by so strong a light; sounds are heard without shrinking, that previously would have produced the greatest agitation; and the skin becomes comparatively insensible to the injurious effects which extreme vicissitudes of temperature and other atmospheric changes are so apt to produce on persons of a morbidly irritable temperament under ordinary circumstances. In proof of this, Dr. Johnson mentions one or two rather interesting examples. "In the month of August, 1823," he says, "the heat was excessive at Geneva, and all the way along the defiles of the mountains, till we got to Chamouni, where we were, at once, among ice and snow, with a fall of 40 or more degrees of the thermometer, experienced in the course of a few hours, between mid-day at Salenche, and evening at the foot of the Glaciers in Chamouni. There were upwards of fifty travellers here, many of whom were females and invalids; yet none suffered inconvenience from this rapid atmospheric transition. This was still more remarkable in the journey from Martigny to the Great St. Bernard. On our way up, through

the deep valleys, we had the thermometer at 92 degrees of reflected heat for three hours. I never felt it much hotter in the East Indies. At nine o'clock that night, while wandering about the Hospice of the St. Bernard, the thermometer fell to six degrees below the freezing point, and we were half frozen in the cheerless apartments of the monastery. There were upwards of forty travellers here, many of them in very delicate health; and yet not a single cold was caught, nor any diminution of the usual symptoms of a good appetite for breakfast the next morning."

Travelling exercise likewise affords a singular immunity from the injurious effects of sudden hygrometrical and barometrical changes of the atmosphere. Everybody knows that even strong healthy persons, but especially those of delicate health, are very apt to suffer severely from exposure to wet; many also become so morbidly sensitive of even the slightest atmospheric changes, that they may be regarded as walking barometers. Now travelling acts very beneficially in getting rid of this morbid susceptibility, and persons are enabled to bear exposure to every kind of weather without injury to health. This is especially observable in Switzerland, where persons, who would tremble at the consequences of being caught in a shower of rain in London, in ascending the mountains are frequently overtaken by storms which drench them to the skin; and yet they suffer no ill effects, although their clothes may have been allowed to dry upon their backs. This is brought about by more regular and free exposure to all atmospheric changes and impressions than before, and that under a condition of body, from exercise, which renders these impressions quite harmless.

But perhaps the most important effect of travelling is that exhibited on the digestive organs. Not only is

the appetite improved, but the powers of digestion and assimilation are increased to a very extraordinary degree; thus enabling persons to eat and drink things while travelling, which would make them very ill in ordinary life. The beneficial effects of travelling, on the digestive organs, satisfactorily account for various other improvements in the general health. Dyspepsia, with its thousand attendant horrors, vanish before a steady perseverance in travelling exercise; and new life is imparted to the body, new vigour to the mind. So convinced is Dr. Johnson of this fact, that he has declared his positive conviction—"that the most inveterate dyspepsia (where no organic disease has taken place), would be greatly alleviated, if not completely removed, with all its multiform sympathetic torments, by a journey of two thousand miles through Switzerland, Germany, or England, conducted on the principle of combining active with passive exercise in the open air, in such proportions as would suit the individual constitution and the previous habits of life." True it is, that there are many men who saunter away their time and money at watering places in this country, during the summer and autumn, without any sensible improvement of their health, when a three months' course of constant exercise in the open air would cure them of all their maladies. "The fact is," as Dr. Johnson very truly remarks, "the power of this remedy is little known, and the manner in which it is applied by many invalids is not calculated to show its worth."

One or two other effects of travelling on the system remain to be noticed. The first is an increased activity in the absorbent system. The fluids from the interior of the body are taken up, with greater rapidity, by the absorbent vessels, and exhaled by the skin in the form of perspiration. This is one cause of

the constipation which is so common to travellers. By this increased activity of the absorbent system, persons of soft flabby texture of body, become thinner, but firmer and stronger. By the absorption of the fat and fluids, they lose in weight, and, by improved digestion, they gain in strength. In cases where there is a tendency to dropsy, especially in the extremities, a month's travelling will frequently get rid of the swelling altogether. Travelling has a marked effect on the pulse. "Active exercise unquestionably quickens the pulse—while passive exercise in a carriage renders it slower." Some discrimination, therefore, on the part of invalids about to travel, is necessary as to the kind of exercise to be adopted. Travelling exercise, whether active or passive, tends to equalise the distribution of the blood throughout the body; hence it is a valuable corrective remedy in cases where there is an undue determination of blood to any particular organ or part of the body—as the head, chest, or liver. But where there is any disease of the heart, with increase of force in the circulation, passive exercise in a carriage is the only form in which travelling can be of service. The only other effect to be noticed, is the effect which *constant change of air* exerts on the blood itself. Dr. Johnson is of opinion that a mere change of air has an exhilarating or salutary effect on the animal economy. The ruddy complexion of travellers, and of those who are constantly moving from place to place, as stage coachmen, for example, does not, he thinks, depend solely on the mere action of the open air on the face, but also on the influence which change of air exerts on the blood itself in the lungs. And although we have no means of determining, satisfactorily, in what essential particular the air of one district or country differs from another, yet the experience of almost

every one will tell him that, by removing to a distance of only a few miles, he will experience an exhilarating influence on the animal economy, which, in part at least, can only be referable to the stimulating influence of the air on the blood itself. This, however, belongs more properly to the next branch of the subject, namely,

THE SANATIVE INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON DISEASE.

Hitherto we have only taken into our consideration the influence of travelling, merely as an exercise, on the animal economy, morally and physically. But there are many forms of disease where a *residence*, of variable duration, in a climate different to that in which the invalid has previously resided, may be desirable as a means of cure, or at least of palliation. From a very early period it has been admitted as an established truth, among physicians,—that change of climate and change of air are, when judiciously employed, remedial agents of great power and efficacy. Both reason and experience lead us to this result. It is reasonable to infer, for example, that a change from the densely populated town to the open country, from a bleak exposed situation to one that is more sheltered and warmer, from a damp and confined district to a dry and open one, would of necessity be beneficial in cases of illness contracted under such circumstances; and daily experience proves this to be the case. Many forms of disease, such as ague, catarrhal affections, hooping cough, asthma, &c., have been found to yield to change of situation after the usual remedial measures had failed; or at all events, after a change of situation they were found to yield readily to remedies which had previously failed. This effect is produced in a still more marked degree where persons remove from one country to another, having

a totally different climate; especially if all the circumstances in connection with this change of climate be duly attended to.

Climate, however, like all remedial measures, is neither universal in its application, nor likely to produce beneficial results, unless judiciously employed. Hence it has often been resorted to as a last resource in cases that are utterly hopeless; and not unfrequently has it been misapplied in cases, where it might otherwise have rendered essential service. It is not matter of surprise, therefore, that the success of this practice has been somewhat limited, and, as a matter of course, that the practice itself should have incurred unmerited opprobrium. This, however, is not the fault of the remedy, but of its mode of application.

Our neighbours of the continent have hitherto been somewhat in advance of us in their appreciation of the benefits accruing from change of climate; but the English, and especially Londoners, have of late years become duly sensible of its good effects; the result is that London, at particular periods of the year, is comparatively deserted. And really there is no other remedy for that peculiar state of health which is engendered by a protracted residence in the close vitiated atmosphere of a crowded city, and which Sir J. Clarke has very happily designated *Cachexia Londinensis*; a disease "which preys upon the vitals, and stamps its hues upon the countenance of almost every permanent resident in this great city."

"But to be beneficial (says Sir James Clarke), the remedy, simple as it appears, must be directed with judgment and discrimination. For that numerous class of persons suffering merely from a residence in the city, without any decided disease, the mere change to the country may be all that is requisite to restore their health; it is therefore of less

consequence to what part they go. But the case is very different with the invalid, whose sufferings are chiefly referable to some particular disease. To him the selection of his temporary residence is not a matter of indifference. An elevated situation, and a dry, bracing air, are proper in one case; a sheltered residence with a milder air will be suitable to another; the sea side may be the situation indicated for a third, whilst a judicious succession of changes will often be preferable to a residence in the best chosen situation. In like manner it is with the more important measure of change of climate. The valetudinarian, whose health is deteriorated by severe study, or too close attention to business, and to whom relaxation of mind is as requisite as change of climate, may generally be permitted to choose the situation most agreeable to himself. But the great difference which exists in the physical characters of the climate of the places frequented by invalids in the south of Europe, and even in the southern parts of our own island, renders the selection of a winter residence a matter of vital importance to the invalid suffering under formal disease."

"This subject has not hitherto received the attention which it merits. The neglect of it, I believe, has arisen in a great measure from the opinion which has generally prevailed in this country, that the beneficial effects of climate are evinced in consumptive cases chiefly. Such an opinion could have originated only in a very limited acquaintance with the influence of climate on disease. In dyspepsia, and disorders of the digestive organs generally, with the nervous affections and distressing mental feelings which so often accompany them; in asthma, in bronchial affections, in scrofula, and in chronic rheumatism, the beneficial effects of climate are far more strongly evinced than they are in consumption. In delicacy of con-

stitution and derangement of the system, more especially in childhood and youth, and which cannot be strictly classed under any formal disease; and also in that disordered state of health which occurs at a more advanced period of life, in which the powers of the constitution, both mental and bodily, fail, and the system lapses into a state of premature decay, climate is a valuable remedial agent."

No greater error, however, can exist, than to suppose that either travelling or change of climate is sufficient, by itself, to restore them to health. Instead of a blessing, it may, and not unfrequently does prove a positive bane to the invalid, by leading him, in the fulness of his confidence in change of climate, to neglect other circumstances as essential to his recovery as that on which all his hopes are fixed.

"A residence in a mild climate will, no doubt, often do much. Among other advantages, for example, it will enable the invalid to be much in the open air during a part of the year when, were he in this country, he would be either confined to the house, or exposed to an atmosphere more likely to increase than mitigate his complaints. The exercise enjoyed in a temperate atmosphere, while it gives tone to the nervous system, improves the general health, and relieves the affected organs, by promoting a more equable circulation in the surface and the extremities; and the constitution, thus invigorated, may be enabled to overcome a disease under which it would have sunk in less favourable circumstances. But if he would reap the full measure of good his new position places within his reach, he must trust more to himself and his own conduct, than to the simple influence of any climate, however genial; he must adhere strictly to such a mode of living as his disorder requires; he must avail himself of all

the advantages which the climate affords, and eschew those evils from which no climate or situation is exempt; moreover, he must exercise both resolution and patience in prosecuting all this to a successful issue."

DIRECTIONS FOR INVALIDS.

Seeing then that climate is a valuable remedy, when properly applied, it becomes necessary in the next place to indicate the concomitant circumstances necessary to insure the attainment of those beneficial results which climate is capable of effecting. Patients, in fact, ought to bear constantly in mind, that the beneficial influence of travelling, of sailing, and of climate, requires to be aided by such a dietetic regimen and general mode of living, and by such remedial measures as would have been requisite in his case had he remained in his own country. "The more common and more injurious deviations from that system of living which an invalid ought to adopt, consist in errors of diet; exposure to cold; over fatigue and excitement in what is called 'sight seeing,' frequenting crowded and over heated rooms, keeping late hours, &c."

Before an invalid sets out upon his journey, preparatory measures ought to be adopted for the purpose of placing the system in a proper condition to endure the fatigue and excitement of a journey. For travelling in itself is a source of excitement, even to the most healthy; but that *heated state*, as it is called, which, in health, is easily soothed by a few days' rest, and perhaps a little cooling medicine, is often very prejudicial to invalids, who are suffering, or are liable to, any inflammatory affection. The invalid's general health should be carefully examined; and if any undue excitement of the system be present, every effort should be made

to subdue it, by a careful regulation of the diet, by rest, tepid bathing, and in some cases even blood-letting may be advisable.

The system having undergone this previous training, it is desirable to endeavour to keep it in a tolerable healthy state by the moderate use of a light diet, taking care not to load the stomach even with the mildest food; by a careful abstinence from all wines and spirits; and by keeping up a healthy action of the bowels,—a precaution the more necessary, because travelling exercise has a natural tendency to constipate the bowels. This object is best accomplished by the use of mild laxatives, such as manna, castor oil, lenitive electuary (confection of senna), or *lavemens*. Sometimes more active medicines are necessary; in which case it is desirable to select those that are least likely to irritate, such as the watery extract of aloes, made into a pill with extract of henbane. Especial care should be taken against the too frequent use of *lavemens*, particularly if they are used warm, for they tend to relax the muscular texture of the bowels, and the constipation, which the patient wishes to remove, may actually be increased by the very remedy employed for its removal. Warm or tepid bathing also should be resorted to, when it can be conveniently procured, and when there are no objections to it from the nature of the patient's malady. Judiciously employed, nothing is more beneficial and refreshing than the bath in travelling. The temperature should be from 94 deg. to 97 deg. of Fahrenheit's thermometer, and the best time for its use is shortly before dinner.

By attending to these matters, and only travelling by easy stages; resting from time to time, according to the extent of the fatigue produced, the invalid will find his health improve as he proceeds, instead of

having to endure the injurious effects frequently produced by travelling. But if he neglect these precautions as to regimen and conduct, which is too frequently the case in a long journey, great general disturbance of the system is produced, the injurious effects of which frequently last through the greater part of the winter, thus depriving him of the advantages which he might have obtained from his winter residence.

When the invalid arrives at his destination, certain precautions will still be necessary; as it rarely happens, even under the best management, that a long journey can be performed without some degree of derangement of the system being the result. The first thing to be done is to procure dry, well ventilated apartments; and this cannot be done in any part of the continent without the use of fires. The next thing to be attended to is the diet; articles of food which may be taken with advantage in one country, will be found to disagree with the same person in another country. "Persons, for example," says Sir James Clarke, "bear a diet in England which would prove too exciting for them in Italy. Some articles of food, also, are more apt to disagree in the south: of this kind are fish, milk, and even vegetables, all of which should be used in great moderation by persons in delicate health. As soon, therefore, as a person changes his climate, he ought to adapt his manner of living to that which he has begun to inhabit. Besides the diet, the clothing also requires particular attention. This should be as warm during the winter in the south of Europe as in England. The feelings are altered in respect to temperature; and the houses being relatively colder in Italy, warmer clothing is necessary within doors than in this country. It is advisable also to keep the whole apartment at a moderate temperature, and to avoid

approaching too near the fire. To seek also too exclusively the sun's rays is particularly injurious in the south of Europe, more especially during the spring. From these causes arise headaches, catarrhs, inflammatory affections of the chest, and even fevers."

Only one other general remark need be made here; and that refers to the periods which ought to be selected by invalids for travelling and change of climate. Two periods are available for this purpose—namely, early in June or early in September. If he leave England early in June, he can then pass the summer in Germany and Switzerland, availing himself, if it be desirable, of the mineral waters, and reach Italy by the latter end of September. But if it be considered necessary only to leave England on the approach of the cold season, then it will be sufficient to start early in September, and so enable him to enjoy a mild climate to the place of his destination, provided the journey be managed with judgment; and the progress steady. "The proper time for entering Italy is the end of September or early in October. For Nice and the south of France, the period of departure need not be quite so soon; although an invalid can scarcely have too much time for his journey, inasmuch as, if conducted with judgment and made at the proper season, it will be more beneficial to his health the more time it occupies, within reasonable limits.

Having made these general remarks on travelling and climate, it now only remains for me to mention the leading characteristics of some of those climates which are most frequently resorted to by invalids.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.

These islands, but especially Jersey, are occasionally the resort of travellers in search of health.

The climate of the Channel Islands has a close resemblance to that of the south-west coast of England, and especially to Penzance. There are the same soft humid atmosphere, the same equable temperature, and the same liability to high winds during the winter, and cold north-east winds in the spring, which characterize the latter place. The mean temperature of Jersey, according to Dr. Hooper, is 43·82 during the winter, 50·97 during the spring, 62·84 in the summer, and 54·63 in the autumn, giving an average of 53·06 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer for the whole year. Dr. Hooper says "that the Island of Jersey enjoys an early spring, and a protracted autumn; vegetation being usually active and forward in March, and the landscape of the country far from naked so late as the end of December. With rare exceptions, the latter season passes off in soft or windy weather, with intervals of astonishing mild days, and with scarcely any frost or snow. The prevailing winds of this season are the west and south-west, and the actual temperature, its variations and ranges, are all in favour of this Island compared with other places in neighbouring latitudes. The season of spring is of course marked by the same unsteadiness in temperature and harsh variations of weather as in most places under a similar latitude; and this disadvantage is particularly felt in May, which often fails to bring with it the expected enjoyments. The month of March, on the contrary, is comparatively mild, and so is October."

From the humid character of the climate, the most frequent disease in the Channel Islands is chronic rheumatism, which in the rural districts is universal after the age of thirty. But some parts of Jersey are healthier than others; among others, St. Aubin's is considered one of the best situations for invalids. Great caution

therefore must be used as to the class of persons who may with propriety be sent there; but in those cases where it is applicable, the general qualities of the climate may be available during a period of six months in the year.

CLIMATES OF FRANCE.

Various places on the southern frontier of France have, from time to time, been pointed out as suitable residences for English invalids; it is only proper that they should be described here, especially as this southern frontier may be divided into two portions, differing essentially from each other in the physical characters of their climate, and the influence of this climate on disease.

SOUTH-WEST OF FRANCE.—The south-western provinces of France, situated at the base of the Pyrenees, and formerly constituting the kingdom of Navarre, have a climate in many respects resembling that of the south-west coast of England; the mean annual temperature being four degrees higher. "The climate may be characterized as soft, humid, and relaxing; and, generally speaking, beneficial in chronic inflammatory affections of the mucous membranes, accompanied with little secretion, as in chronic bronchitis not attended by much expectoration or difficulty of breathing, and in similar morbid states of the air passages. It will be equally proper in dry, scaly eruptions of the skin, in certain kinds of headache, especially those induced or exasperated by sharp north-east winds, and in high morbid sensibility generally, when accompanied with that habit of body which the ancients called *strictum* (bound). On the other hand, the same diseases occurring in relaxed habits, in which there is a disposition to copious secretion, will be aggravated by this climate." (Clarke.)

Pau.—The only place on the

south-western frontier, which it is necessary particularly to notice, is Pau, the ancient capital of the little kingdom of French Navarre and Béarn, now chef lieu of the Dept. des Basses Pyrénées. It stands on a lofty ridge, forming the right bank of the river, or Gave de Pau, and contains nearly 13,000 inhabitants. Its situation is perhaps scarcely surpassed by that of any town in France, if we consider the magnificent view of the Western Pyrénées, which expands in front of it. *The view*, reminding one somewhat of that from the Platform at Berne, though far inferior to it, is well seen either from the castle and its terrace, or from the extremity of the oblong, formal, gravelly promenade near the centre of the town, called the Place Royale, or from the *Parc*.

Pau owes its chief historical renown to having been the birth-place of "Bon Roi Henry IV.," who drew his first breath in its ancient, time-honoured castle, the most prominent feature of the town, and abounding in interesting reminiscences of that monarch. The entire restoration of the interior has recently been undertaken by Louis Phillippe, and has been executed as yet with very good taste and splendour. Bernadotte, king of Sweden, son of a poor sadler in Pau, was born in a house Rue de Tran, No. 6.

The town of Pau in itself is not very handsome or remarkable. Its chief street is the Rue de la Prefecture, which, on market days, presents a bustling scene; here are the chief shops, such as they are.

Hotels. *H. de France*, at the corner of the Place Royale; good and excellent cuisine, a good table d'hôte, 3 f.; its back windows have a good prospect. *H. de l'Europe*, Rue de la Prefecture; very good. *H. de la Porte*, Place de Henry IV.; beds, 3 f. to 30 sous; café au lait and eggs, 2 f.; table d'hôte, 3 f. *H. de Dourade*, ditto.

Pau has been greatly resorted to of late by the wealthy Parisians; good houses are consequently difficult to procure, and though provisions are cheap, house rent is enormously high; a moderately good suite of apartments costs more than a similar set at Paris. A number of new houses, however, have lately been built. Many English also have shown their good taste by making Pau their residence chiefly for the winter months; when its mild climate, and the stillness of atmosphere peculiar to it are a great recommendation. This calmness is a striking character of the climate, high winds being of rare occurrence and of short duration.

According to Dr. Playfair, the good qualities of the winter climate of Pau may be summed up as follows:—Calmness, moderate cold, bright sunshine of considerable power, a dry state of the atmosphere and of the soil, and rains of short duration. Against these must be placed—changeableness; the fine weather being as short-lived as the bad; rapid variations of temperature within moderate limits. In autumn and spring there are heavy rains.

“There are several circumstances in the climate of Pau which render it a favourable residence for a certain class of invalids. The atmosphere, when it does not rain, is dry, and the weather fine, and there are neither fogs nor cold piercing winds. The characteristic quality of the climate, however, is the mildness of its spring, and exemption from cold winds. While the *winter* is rather more than two degrees colder than the warmest parts of England, and about five degrees colder than Rome, the spring is nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ warmer than the former, and only $2\frac{1}{2}$ colder than the latter. The mildness of the spring, and its little liability to winds, renders this place favourable in diseases of the air passages. Dr. Playfair has found it beneficial in gastritic dyspepsia and some cases

of asthma; also in irritation of the air passages; but he adds, it is relaxing, and tone is never acquired there. Hence the change from Pau should be to a bracing climate. With delicate children, also, he found the climate agree well, especially when they removed to the mountains during the summer. In bronchial diseases, when accompanied with relaxation of the system, and with copious expectoration and dyspnoea, this climate does not in general prove beneficial; and Dr. Playfair considers it too changeable in consumption.” (Clarke).

In those cases where the climate of Pau is beneficial, the mineral waters of the Pyrenees may also prove beneficial. For this purpose invalids should winter in Pau, and go into the mountains in the summer.

SOUTH-EAST OF FRANCE.—Montpelier and Marseilles have, at different times, been recommended to consumptive persons as a favourable winter climate; but certainly the leading features of that district do not justify such a recommendation. “The general character of the climate of the south-east of France is dry, hot and irritating. Its temperature throughout the year and the day is distributed with great irregularity, and the range is much wider than in our own climate; being as three to one in the year, and as two to one for the day. The temperature, no doubt, remains more steady from day to day than our own; but its changes, though less frequent, are more sudden and extensive. Sometimes the winter is very rigorous. The orange trees are occasionally killed by the cold in the most sheltered parts of Provence. In 1709 the ports of Marseilles and Toulon were frozen over. The whole of this tract of country is subject also to keen, cold, northerly winds, especially the *mistral*, which prevails during the winter and spring, and is most injurious in pulmonary diseases. Although decidedly im-

proper for consumptive patients, and for those labouring under irritation of the mucous membranes of the lungs, stomach, and other organs, this climate may prove useful to invalids of a different class. On persons of a torpid or relaxed habit of body, and of a gloomy, desponding cast of mind, with whom a moist relaxing atmosphere disagrees, the keen, bracing, dry air of Provence, and its brilliant skies, will often produce a beneficial effect. In some cases of chronic intermittent fever, also, it proves very favourable." (Clarke.)

Montpelier.—It is difficult to understand why this place should have obtained the celebrity it once enjoyed, as a resort for consumptive invalids; for certainly its medical statistics exhibit a large amount of deaths from consumption. Indeed, M. Fournier states, that "the situation of the town, and the dry and variable character of its climate, are local causes which will always be favourable to the development of phthisis. In fact, he must have good lungs who can resist its baneful influence."

Probably the celebrity of its medical school had a considerable share in giving rise to the reputation which it acquired.

Marseilles.—The same remarks apply in full force to Marseilles, which indeed is one of the towns in France where pulmonary consumption is most prevalent. A large proportion of the youth of both sexes is carried off by it.

Hyères.—Situated on the slope of a hill, sheltered from the N.E. wind by the chain of *Les Maures*, and open to the south, the little town of Hyères has been deemed the least exceptionable spot in Provence, as a winter residence for persons having pulmonary affections. The orange trees bears fruit here; but occasionally the winter has been sufficiently cold to destroy them. "The lower grounds are occupied with vines and corn, and about the bases of the hills the olive

is extensively cultivated, and attains a considerable size. The hills immediately surrounding Hyères are finely covered with evergreen shrubs, affording a striking contrast to the bare unseemly aspect which the hills of Provence generally present. The thyme, rosemary, lavender, and many other aromatic plants grow here in abundance; and several of these we find blooming in December. Still it is by no means sufficiently protected from the mistral to render it a desirable residence for consumptive invalids, although it has been strongly recommended as such." (Clarke.)

NICE.

The climate of Nice seems to occupy an intermediate position between the climates of Italy and the South of France; being less enervating than the former and less irritating than the latter. This seems to depend in a great measure on the position of the place with respect to the neighbouring mountains and the sea. The maritime Alps form a lofty barrier, which shelters it in some degree from northerly winds during winter; and the cool sea breeze which prevails every day with a regularity almost equal to that of a tropical climate, moderates the summer heat. On this account the temperature throughout the year is more equally distributed at Nice than at any other place in the south of Europe, except Rome and Cadiz. The mistral, which is the great bane of Provence, is pretty well broken and directed to the southward by the Estrelles, a chain of mountains between Frejus and Cannes.

"The weather at Nice during the winter is comparatively settled and fine, the atmosphere being generally clear, and the sky remarkable for its brilliancy. The temperature seldom sinks to the freezing point, and when it does, it is only during the night;

so that vegetation is never altogether suspended. Indeed, at Nice, winter is a season of flowers, the dryness of the air rendering the same degree of cold less injurious to them than it would be in a humid atmosphere. Spring is the most unfavourable season; the sharp, chilling, easterly winds are the greatest enemy with which the invalid has to contend; and the prevalence of these during the months of March and April forms the greatest objection to this climate, especially in pulmonary diseases." (Clarke.)

The climate of Nice has long been held in repute for its beneficial effects in cases of consumption; but, according to Sir James Clarke, the cases of consumption which ought to be sent there are of rare occurrence. And in this opinion he is supported by the testimony of Dr. Skirving, who resided there eight years, and Professor Foderé, of Strasburg, after a six years' residence. Even in cases where consumption is only threatened, great discrimination will be necessary in the selection of those cases which are best fitted, from the constitution of the individual, for that climate. In all cases where the disease is complicated, with an irritable state of the air passages or stomach, the climate of Nice will undoubtedly prove unfavourable. When the disease has made some progress, the climate of Nice will, in the great majority of cases, only tend to hasten the result; unless when it occurs in persons of a torpid constitution, and is free from the complications which have just been mentioned.

Chronic bronchitis, which often simulates phthisis, when accompanied by copious expectoration, is very much mitigated, if not entirely cured, by a winter residence at Nice, where the invalid is able to be a good deal in the open air; whereas if he remained in England he would, in all

probability, have been confined during the greater part of the winter to the house.

Cases of gout and rheumatism are also much benefited by this climate.

In dyspepsia, and the long train of ills which accompany it, the climate of Nice may prove highly beneficial, provided the cases be properly selected. But if any symptoms be present, indicating an inflamed or irritable state of the mucous membranes, then the result will be unfavourable.

"In stating its general influence on the animal economy, I would say that the climate of Nice is warm, exhilarating, and exciting; but to highly sensitive constitutions somewhat irritating, more especially during the spring." (Clarke.)

The proper time for invalids to arrive at Nice is about the middle of October, and they should not leave it till about the beginning of May; unless they intend to move on towards Genoa, in which case they may leave Nice at a much earlier period.

Villa Franca, Mentone, and several other places within a few miles of Nice, are identical with it in point of climate. But the accommodation at these places, is somewhat limited, and therefore invalids are prevented, to some extent, from availing themselves of the advantages derivable from the general character of their climate.

CLIMATES OF ITALY.

Those portions of Italy which lie between the Apennines and the shores of the Mediterranean, have chiefly hitherto attracted the notice of medical men; and certainly the climate of this district presents many points of difference from those of the south of France and Nice. "It is considerably warmer and less humid, but subject to a greater

range of temperature than that of the south-west,—softer, less dry, and less harsh and irritating than that of the south-east of France; suffering more from the heavy oppressive winds of the south, and less from the dry searching winds of the north.”

It may easily be imagined that the degree of proximity to the sea on the one hand, to the mountains on the other, or to both, will in some degree modify the climate in different parts of that district. For example, Genoa and Naples are in the vicinity of both, as the mountains at these places approach closely to the Mediterranean; Pisa is only a few miles distant from the latter, and close to the Tuscan hills, a branch of the lower Apennine range; Rome is about twelve miles from the coast, and nearly twice that distance from the mountains; Florence is quite embosomed in the Apennines, and the character of its climate is affected to such a degree, in consequence, as scarcely to admit of its being classed with the other Italian climates.

GENOA is not, on the whole, a suitable residence for invalids; as the surrounding country is not well adapted for out-door exercise, and its climate has little to recommend it. The range of temperature is greater than at Nice; the summers being hotter, and the winters colder. The temperature, moreover, is very variable. “The climate, on the whole, is dry and healthy, but not suitable to delicate, sensitive invalids. It is more congenial to relaxed, phlegmatic habits. For pulmonary invalids, Genoa is decidedly an improper residence.” The rapid alternations of temperature, accompanied at one time with cold north winds, at another with humid south-easterly winds, give rise to inflammatory affections of the lungs and air passages, eminently unfavourable to consumptive persons, and constituting an important item in the (EUROPEAN TOURIST).

mortality of Genoa. Dyspeptic complaints, gout, and calculous diseases, and intermittent fevers, are less prevalent here than in most parts of Italy, while rheumatism and scrofula are common.

FLORENCE is delightful for those who are not invalids, but more especially those who are not consumptive invalids. Dr. Playfair describes the months of December and January as intensely cold, especially during the nights; February and March cold and humid, the east winds of the latter month being extremely keen and often checking the progress of vegetation. In April and May the weather is fine, the temperature gradually rising in the latter month to 74 degrees. During July and August everything is parched up; the temperature rises to 80 and even 90 degrees, and the nights are oppressively hot. In September the weather becomes cool, and during this and the two following months is generally fine, although in October fogs are common.

It is, therefore, highly injurious in consumption and all inflammatory affections of the chest; but on the other hand, its bracing influence is beneficial in certain forms of asthma, in dyspepsia arising from debility of the stomach, in gout, and even in scrofulous enlargements of the glands, which disappear by a residence at Florence.

All invalids should leave Florence during July and August; the baths at Lucca affording a very convenient retreat during those months.

PISA, situated on the banks of the Arno, about five miles from the sea coast, has long been considered one of the most favourable climates in Italy for consumptive patients. It is pretty well sheltered on the north and east from cold, and the houses on the north bank of the river (Lung' Arno) having a southern aspect, are the most suitable residences for invalids. “The climate of Pisa is

genial, but rather oppressive and damp. It is softer than that of Nice, but not so warm; less soft, but less oppressive, than that of Rome. For invalids who are almost confined to the house, or whose means of taking exercise is much limited, Pisa offers advantages over either Rome or Nice." (Clarke.)

ROME.—The physical qualities of the climate of Rome strongly recommend it for pulmonary invalids. The mean annual temperature is 10 deg. higher than at London; the mean winter temperature is also 10 deg. higher than at London. Rome is also remarkable for its steadiness of temperature from day to day, which our own country, with the exception of Penzance, is so deficient in. It cannot be called a damp country; for although one third more rain falls in Rome than in the dry, parching climates of Provence and Nice, yet it is drier than Pisa and the south-west of France. The atmosphere, at Rome, is remarkable for its stillness; high winds being of rare occurrence. It is scarcely necessary to point out the importance of this stillness of the atmosphere in all affections of the lungs and air passages; for most persons are aware of the hurtful tendency of wind in such cases.

The most prevalent diseases in Rome are the Malaria fevers, which are exactly similar, both in their nature and general characters, to the fevers which still exist in the Fens of Lincolnshire and Essex in our own country; in Holland, and in certain districts over the greater part of the globe. As these fevers increase in severity, *cæteris paribus*, proportionately with increase of temperature; as a matter of course, they are more severe, occurring in Rome, than in this country. The principal period of the year when Malaria fevers are most prevalent, is from the commencement of July to the end of October; a period, during which few

strangers reside there. Fevers occurring at other seasons are generally relapses, or complicated with other diseases. Of course in such a climate visitors ought to be very careful in avoiding currents of cold air when heated, chills in damp places, sleeping with open windows, or exposure to the sun's rays, especially in spring. Errors and irregularities of diet are also fruitful sources of danger in such a climate. The generous diet and liberal allowance of wine, which Englishmen are in the habit of using as a preservative against Malaria, only render the individual more liable to diseases of every kind; because the mode of living which is likely to be useful, or at all events may be borne without injury, in England, Holland, and places of a similar kind, is not at all suited to the exciting climate of Italy. A plain and very moderate diet, free from all exciting qualities, is the best suited for such a climate; for no circumstance enables the human frame to withstand the attacks of disease, in any country, so completely as a healthy state of the digestive organs.

In choosing a residence at Rome, much depends upon the season; for in the summer and autumnal seasons, there is a material difference in the salubrity of different parts of Rome, but in the season when strangers chiefly reside there, the choice of situation is of much less importance. "Humid, confined situations, subject to great alternations of temperature between day and night, are the most dangerous. Dryness, a free circulation of air, and a full exposure to the sun, are the material conditions to be attended to in choosing a residence. Of all the physical qualities of the air, humidity is the most injurious to human life; and therefore, in selecting a residence or situations for building, in all climates particular regard should be had to the circumstances which

are calculated to obviate humidity in the soil and atmosphere. A person may, I believe, sleep with perfect safety in the centre of the Pontine Marshes, if he have his room kept well heated by a fire during the night." (Clarke.)

A very peculiar sensibility of the nervous system has latterly been observed in Rome, especially among females, who become affected in a very singular manner by scents and perfumes of various kinds. What is more remarkable is, that it is not disagreeable odours that produce this effect, but the more delicate, and, to northern nations, more agreeable, odours of flowers and other perfumes. Dr. De Mathæis, in remarking on this, says, that "there is nothing wonderful in this, if we consider the daily increasing mobility (irritability) of the nervous system, produced by the luxurious, inactive life of our Romans." This, however, is not sufficient by itself to account for it; and Dr. Clarke is no doubt right in his opinion, that climate has a specific effect in inducing this state of the nervous system. For he remarks, that "even a temporary residence of some duration in Rome produces a degree of the same morbid sensibility, and that in cases where the Roman mode of living cannot be adduced as the cause."

The other diseases of most frequent occurrence at Rome, during the winter and spring, are inflammatory affections of the chest, which are frequently very severe. Pure tubercular consumption is not of frequent occurrence in Rome; most of the cases of pulmonary disease being chiefly the result of inflammation. Headaches are common at Rome, especially among strangers.

There can be little doubt that the climate of Rome exerts a decidedly beneficial influence in the early stages of consumption. If people were to take timely warning, and betake

themselves to Rome as soon as they fell into that state of ill health which, if not checked in time, would terminate in consumption, many a useful member of society might be rescued from a premature grave. Even after the tubercular deposit has commenced, Sir J. Clarke, Dr. Carlyle, and others, all concur in the belief that the climate of Rome has a most marked power of checking and restraining the progress of the disease for a time. In the latter stages of the disease, when the powers of the system are giving way, this or any other climate is powerless for good; and sometimes, under such circumstances, a residence at Rome, especially in the spring, will frequently accelerate the fatal result.

In bronchial affections, also, especially where there is great irritability of the bronchial membrane, this climate is very beneficial; particular in cases of chronic bronchitis, of a dry, irritable kind. Many cases of Rheumatism also have derived great advantage from a residence here.

But the climate of Rome is decidedly inimical to all persons of a full, plethoric, apoplectic character, or those who have had paralytic affections, or persons of a nervous melancholic temperament. In some of these cases a residence here would be attended with great danger.

The facilities for exercise in Rome are greater than those afforded by any other city of the south of Europe. This applies equally to pedestrians and equestrians. But invalids, in enjoying this kind of exercise, ought to avoid the allurements which the monuments of past ages hold out. For, unfortunately, the places where those relics of ancient art are to be seen, are cold and not unfrequently damp; and if the invalid pays long and frequent visits to these places, he had better have remained at home. Invalids wishing to visit those places, should select a mild, warm day, and

stay but a very short time ; by doing so he will not become chilled, and he will avoid the evil effects arising from the blood being driven from the surface of the body, to the great inconvenience of the internal organs, especially the lungs.

The invalid should not arrive in Rome before the middle or latter end of October, and he should leave it for a summer residence about the middle of May.

NAPLES, in its general characteristics of climate, more nearly resembles Nice than Rome, or indeed any other Italian climate. For although its mean annual temperature, being higher than either Rome, Pisa, or Nice, might, in itself, be an advantage ; yet that advantage is materially counteracted by the greater variations in the temperature, the smaller quantity of rain, and the prevalence, especially in the spring, of cold, dry, irritating winds ; which are exceedingly trying to invalids. It is not, therefore, at all suitable for consumptive invalids, nor for chronic inflammatory affections that are attended with much irritability. In fact, the most prevalent diseases in Naples are catarrhal affections, inflammation of the eyes, certain cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, &c. But where there is no particular local disease, and the invalid is merely suffering from general debility, and derangement of the general health consequent on that, a winter residence in Naples may prove highly beneficial.

“ Of the situations frequented by strangers, the Borgo de Chiaza and Chiatamone afford altogether the best residences for invalids. These situations are fully exposed to the south, and pretty well sheltered from the north ; while their immediate vicinity to the public gardens (Villa Reale) is convenient for walking exercise.” (Clarke.)

CONTINENTAL SUMMER RESIDENCES.

Although those climates previously mentioned may, under proper restrictions, be very suitable *winter* residences for invalids, yet, in those cases where a protracted residence on the continent is necessary for a re-establishment of health, it is highly important to select the most suitable *summer* residence.

Those who have passed their winter in Italy may adopt one of two plans ;—either re-cross the Alps, or seek some more favourable spot in Italy itself. The latter will doubtless be the most congenial course to many persons, because it will save them from the fatigue and inconvenience of a long journey. But very few of those who derive benefit from an Italian winter, ought to subject themselves to the sultry oppressiveness of an Italian summer. In all cases of consumption, or even of tendency to it, where there is generally a relaxed texture of body and morbid sensitiveness of the nervous system, the temperature of an Italian summer will prove highly injurious. So likewise in cases of irritation of the stomach and alimentary canal, from various causes, and in congestions of the abdominal viscera, with a deranged state of the functions of the liver, or a tendency to dysentery, the whole south of Europe is an improper residence during the summer. The exceptions may be found in those persons of torpid constitution, having but little nervous sensibility, or disposition to febrile excitement, and in whom, from a rigid, rather than a relaxed, state of fibre, the cutaneous secretions are defective: the increased cutaneous secretion, the relaxation of fibre, and increased excitement of the nervous system, consequent on a residence in some of the healthier portions of Italy during the summer, may prove highly serviceable.

The places most frequented by those who pass the summer in Italy, are—Naples and its vicinity, Sienna, and the baths of Lucca. And Sir James Clarke is of opinion, that no “place superior to them in point of climate, and possessing the necessary accommodations for invalids, is to be found in the north of Italy. The VOMERO and the CAPO DI MONTE, in the immediate vicinity of Naples, are recommended as good summer residences. Of the more distant places, SORENTINO, CASTELAMARE, and the island of ISCHIA are the best. SIENNA is, from its exposed situation, liable to rather sudden changes of temperature during the summer; and therefore it is only suitable to those persons who are not likely to suffer much from these sudden transitions of temperature. The mean summer temperature is lower than at Naples, Rome, or Pisa; but about 9 deg. higher than at London. “It is a dry and healthy climate, and a good summer residence, particularly for relaxed people. For persons disposed to, or labouring under, pulmonary disease, however, Sienna is an unfavourable climate at all seasons.” (Clarke.)

The BATHS OF LUCCA, embosomed in the Apennines, is a pleasant spot, that is very much resorted to in the summer months; partly for its mineral waters, but chiefly for its cool and pleasant situation. The mean temperature, in summer, here is only about 6 degrees higher than in London. Another recommendation is in the fact that there are no mosquitoes. The months of June, July, and August, constitute the proper season at this place; any period, earlier or later, being damp and unsuitable to persons of delicate constitution. It is suited to persons of high nervous sensibility, who would suffer from great heat or from the effects of the sirocco.

SWITZERLAND. — The greater number of Invalids, after spending their winter and spring in various

parts of Italy and the south of France, will find it necessary to seek a summer residence elsewhere. Those who have wintered in Italy, generally take up their summer quarters in Switzerland, or at the German Spas. Switzerland is subject to great alternations of temperature, and there is frequently a sharpness in the atmosphere, that is rather irritating to sensitive persons. “But (says Sir J. Clarke) invalids may pass the summer in Switzerland with safety, provided they use prudence, and carefully avoid unnecessary exposure to the vicissitudes of the weather. They should also content themselves with such excursions only as they can accomplish without being over fatigued, or heated at one moment, and exposed, while in a state of perspiration, perhaps, to a cold breeze the next; an occurrence to which one is constantly liable during mountain excursions in Switzerland. In a word, they should not for a moment lose sight of the great object for which they are there; namely, the improvement of their health. Severe attacks of fever, and other acute diseases, are not uncommon in consequence of imprudence of the kind alluded to, even among the more robust.” Geneva; and more particularly those portions bordering on the Lake are the best summer residences.

The GERMAN SPAS are much frequented, not merely by invalids from Italy, but also by large numbers who go there direct from England. Climate there is a matter of secondary importance, the chief reliance of those who visit being in the medicinal efficacy of the various mineral waters. It is not consistent with our narrow limits to enter into an examination of the various properties of these waters. One remark, however, is necessary on the subject; —as much judgment and medical knowledge should be exercised in the use of them, as in the employ-

ment of the most powerful drugs in the *Materia Medica*. For, if they be employed without due caution and discrimination, they will not only disappoint the expectations of the patient, but may even produce most disastrous results.

Those who have wintered in the

south of France, particularly at Pau, very commonly spend their summer in the Pyrenees, where there are mineral springs which they can avail themselves of. The proper period for taking up residence in the Pyrenees is about the latter end of June.

* * This "Word to Invalids" has been written at the suggestion of the publisher, who very properly considered that it would not only form a novel, but a useful, feature in connexion with these hand-books. Probably the majority of those who travel, are, to a greater or less extent, Invalids; and it is to be hoped that the few remarks now offered, may prove a useful guide to those who travel under such circumstances. Of course the copyright to this "Word to Invalids" is the property of the publisher, Mr. HUGH HUGHES, of 15, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

T. S,

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Travellers desiring this guide book abroad, will find at page 3 a list of continental booksellers where it may be had.

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 —Mr. Steiner.
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 to the Dusseldorf and the General Steam Navigation Companies;
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 —Mr. A. M. De Hart, Repository of Porcelain and Curiosities.
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